AN ESSAY TOWARDS A DESCRIPTION of BATH.

IN FOUR PARTS.

WHEREIN

The Antiquity of the City, as well as the Reality and Eminence of its Founder; the Magnitude of it in its Antient, Middle and Modern State; the Names it has borne; its Situation, Soil, Mineral Waters and Phyſical Plants; the general Form and Size of its Body; the Shape of its detach'd Parts; its BRITISH Works, and the GRECIAN Ornaments with which they were adorned; its Devaſtations and Reſtorations in the Days of the BRITONS, ROMANS, SAXONS, DANES and NORMANS; its additional Buildings down to the End of the Year 1748; its Baths, Conduits, Hoſpitals, Places of Worſhip, Court of Juſtice, and other Publick Edifices; its Gates, Throngs, Bridges, Lanes, Alleys, Terraſs Walks, and Streets; its inferior Courts; and its Open Areas of a ſuperiour Kind

Are reſpectively Treated of:

The Gods, Places of Worſhip, Religion and Learning of the Antient BRITONS

Occaſionally Conſidered:

And the Limits of the City in its preſent State; its Diviſions, Sub-diviſions, Laws, Government, Cuſtoms, Trade and Amuſements

Severally pointed out.

ILLUSTRATED

With the Figure of King BLADUD, the Firſt Founder of the City, as deſcribed by the Orator HIMERIUS under the Name of ABARIS; together with proper Plans and Elevations from Two and Twenty COPPER PLATES.

By JOHN WOOD, Architect.

The SECOND EDITION Corrected and Enlarged.

VOL. II.

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GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

THE ſhort Period of one and twenty Years has produced ſuch great Alterations in the publick Accommodations of *Bath*, that it would appear next to Romantick to relate them, were they not well known to Thouſands of living Witneſſes.

ABOUT the Year 1727, the Boards of the Dining Rooms and moſt other Floors were made of a Brown Colour with Soot and ſmall Beer to hide the Dirt, as well as their own Imperfections; and if the Walls of any of the Rooms were covered with Wainſcot, it was with ſuch as was mean and never Painted: The Chimney-Pieces, Hearths and Slabbs were all of Free Stone, and theſe were daily cleaned with a particular White-waſh, which, by paying Tribute to every thing that touched it, ſoon rendered the brown Floors like the Stary Firmament: The Doors were ſlight and thin, and the beſt Locks had only Iron Coverings Varniſhed: With Cane or Ruſh bottomed Chairs the principal Rooms were Furniſhed, and each Chair ſeldom exceeded three half Crowns in Value; nor were the Tables, or Cheſts of Drawers, better in their Kind, the chief having been made of Oak:

The Looking Glaſſes were ſmall, mean, and few in Number; and the Chimney Furniture conſiſted of a ſlight Iron Fender, with Tongs, Poker and Shovel all of no more than three or four Shillings Value.

WITH *Kiddermiſter* Stuff, or at beſt with Cheyne, the Woollen Furniture of the principal Rooms was made; and ſuch as was of Linnen conſiſted either of Corded Dimaty, or coarſe Fuſtian; the Matrons of the City, their Daughters and their Maids Flowering the latter with Worſted, during the Intervals between the Seaſons, to give the Beds a gaudy Look.

THE Weekly Price of Lodgings thus Furniſhed, was ten Shillings a Room during the Seaſons; and, at the ſame time, Garrets for Servants yielded five Shillings a Piece; but out of Seaſon theſe Prices were reduced one half, and the beſt Rooms were Lett for five Shillings a Week, each Room, the Garrets for two Shillings and Six Pence.

AS the new Buildings advanced, Carpets were introduced to cover the Floors, though Laid with the fineſt clean Deals, or *Dutch* Oak Boards; the Rooms were all Wainſcoted and Painted in a coſtly and handſome Manner; Marble Slabbs, and even Chimney Pieces, became common; the Doors in general were not only made thick and ſubſtantial, but they had the beſt Sort of Braſs Locks put on them; Walnut Tree Chairs,

ſome with Leather, and ſome with Damaſk or Worked Bottoms ſupplied the Place of ſuch as were Seated with Cane or Ruſhes; the Oak Tables and Cheſts of Drawers were exchanged, the former for ſuch as were made of Mahoggony, the latter for ſuch as were made either with the ſame Wood, or with Wallnut Tree; handſome Glaſſes were added to the Dreſſing Tables, nor did the proper Chimneys or Peers of any of the Rooms long remain without well Framed Mirrours of no inconſiderable Size; and the Furniture for every chief Chimney was compoſed of a Braſs Fender, with Tongs, Poker and Shovel agreeable to it.

BEDS, Window Curtains and other Chamber Furniture, as well Woollen as Linnen, were, from time to time, renewed with ſuch as was more fit for Gentlemens Capital Seats, than Houſes appropriated for common Lodgings; and the Linnen for the Table and Bed grew better and better till it became ſuitable even for People of the higheſt Rank.

WITH all this Increaſe of Goodneſs in the Furniture of the *Bath* Houſes, and with the Addition of Screens and many other uſeful Things, Lodgings received no Advance during the Seaſons; the Seaſons, however, were almoſt every Year lengthened; and when the Lodgings were abated, it was only the Price of the principal Rooms that was Reduced, and that was lowered from

ten

ten to ſeven Shillings and ſix Pence a Week for each Room.

To make a juſt Compariſon between the publick Accommodations of *Bath* at this time, and one and twenty Years back, the beſt Chambers for Gentlemen were then juſt what the Garrets for Servants now are.

The Reader is deſired to continue to amend any literal Faults he may meet with; and in Page 233, line 10, for *Magnitude* to read *Limits*; in p. 237, l. 40, for *Jou* to read *Iou*; in p. 240, l. 27, for *Rank* to read *Level*; in p. 250, l. 20, for *beſt* to read *laſt*; in p. 254, l. 18, for *Hot Bath Lane* to read *Saint Michael's Lane*; in p. 260, l. 5, for *plain the Body* to read *plain Body*; in p. 273, l. 32, for *fine* to read *fineſt*; in p. 319, l. 26, for *his* to read *her*; in p. 327, l. 11, for *at* to read *is*; in p. 328, l. 30, for *Lines* to read *Lanes*; in p. 330, l. 16, for *four* to read *five*; in p. 388, l. 16, to read *common Beggars*; in p. 426, l. 5, for *was* to read *were*; and in p. 436, l. 17, for *party* to read *partly*.

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AN ESSAY TOWARDS A DESCRIPTION of BATH.

PART the THIRD.

WHEREIN

The ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS between the Beginning of the Year MDCCXXVII and the End of the Year MDCCXLVIII, are briefly related; the MAGNITUDE of the CITY in its preſent State, its DIVISIONS, and its SUB-DIVISIONS are ſeverally pointed out; and its BATHS, CONDUITS, HOSPITALS, PLACES of WORSHIP, COURT of JUSTICE and other PUBLICK EDIFICES; its GATES and THRONGS; its BRIDGES, LANES, ALLEYS, TERRAS WALKS and STREETS; its inferior COURTS; and its OPEN AREAS of a ſuperior Kind

Are reſpectively Treated of.

CHAP. I.

The INTRODUCTION.

NOTWITHSTANDING all *Aſia* contributed towards honouring the Great Goddeſs *Diana* with a Temple at *Epheſus*, yet the Difficulties of getting Stone for the Work were ſuch, that they rendered the Deſign, in Effect, impracticable: But in the Midſt of the Diſtreſs which the *Epheſians* were under on this Account, "it happened, ſays *Vitruvius*, that as a Shepherd, named "*Pyxodorus*, was one day feeding his Flocks in the Country "about *Epheſus*, two Rams fell to fighting, but miſſing each "other in their Career, one of them hit his Horns ſo vio-"lently againſt a Rock, that he ſtruck off a Piece of it, "which ſeemed ſo exquiſitely White to the Shepherd, that, "leaving his Flocks upon the Mountain, he immediately ran "with the Splinter to *Epheſus*; the Sight of which was a

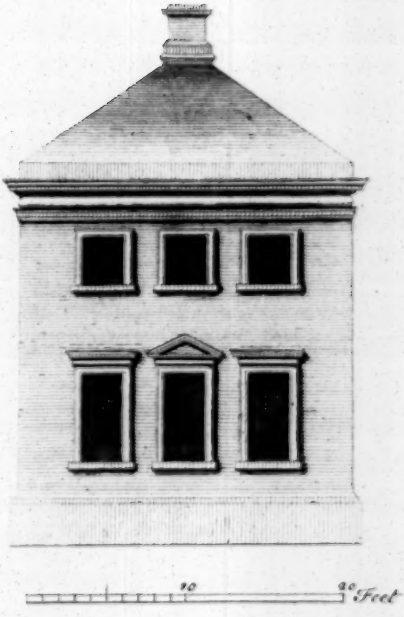
" Matter of ſuch Joy to the *Epheſians* that they inſtantly " conferred the greateſt Honours on *Pyxodorus*; changed his " Name to *Evangelus*, *i. e.* the Meſſenger of good News; " and the chief Magiſtrate of the City, to this Day, adds " our Author, goes every Month to Sacrifice upon the Spot " where the Stone was diſcovered; and in caſe he fails ſo to " do, is ſubject to a ſevere Penalty."

EPHESUS, from this Account, appears to have been happily ſituated for the Execution of a Work in Architecture, that became one of the Wonders of the World among the Productions of Art: The ſame may be ſaid of *Bath* when the antient *Britons* determined to Honour the Great God *Apollo* at it, with a Temple and an Altar; ſince one of the Stones of the latter ſtill appears to have been 30 Feet long, 7 Feet 6 Inches broad, and 3 Feet 9 Inches thick; and the Temple was, in all Probability, compoſed of Blocks of a much larger Size; and ſo big as to have rendered the Structure a renowned Work for its Magnitude: Even in the preſent Age *Bath* is as happily ſituated for beautiful Works of Architecture as a City well can be; and, from the remoteſt Times, her Free Stone Quarries have been famous.

ONE of the Quarries at the Back of *Camalodunum* was of great Note in the Days of *Leland*, who mentions it in the ſecond, as well as in the ſeventh Volume of his *Itinerary*; it now bears the Name of *Horſe Comb* Quarry, from its Situation in the *Comb* of *Heſus*; and it is not only the moſt Weſtward, but the oldeſt of all the Penetrations that have been made into the Bowels of the Hill in ſearch of Free Stone.

THREE ſmall Houſes in the detached Parts of the City, elevated upon a Plinth, and, in their outward Appearance, containing a Principal and half Story under their Crownings, produce a Gradation of Beauty in Works compoſed of this Stone, and raiſes that Precept of Building from the Simplicity of a neat plain Dreſs to the higheſt Pitch of Elegance: The firſt of theſe Houſes is ſituated againſt the North End of *Mons Badonca*; the ſecond ſtands at the Foot of the South End of the *King's Down*; and the third is placed againſt the North Weſt Corner of the ſame Hill.

THE Houſe that enriches the End of *Mons Badonca* goes by the Name of *Lilliput* Caſtle, and bearing North North Weſt, half Northerly from the Center of the Body of the City, is about four Miles diſtant from that Point: The Villa ſtands about a Quarter of a Mile below the Monument erected by



The ELEVATION, to the Weſtward,
of Lilliput Caſtle, a ſmall Houſe
built by Mr. Jerry Peirce in the Year 1738,
againſt the North End of Mons Badonica,
one of the Hills of Bath.

Wood Arch.

P. Foudrinier Sculp.

by my Lord *Lanſdown* in Memory of his Grandfather, Sir *Bevil Granville*; it fronts principally towards the Weſt; and it was built with the Free Stone raiſed upon the Summit of the Hill above it: A Square of one and twenty Feet contains the whole Structure; and the predominant Precept of the Building being Strength, this very fairly entitles it to its Sirname of Caſtle.

LILLIPUT, conſiſts of a Cellar Story, almoſt ſunk into the Earth, and this ſuſtains a Principal and half Story, wherein there is a Hall and a Dining Parlour; an Alcove Bed Chamber, with a light Cloſet; and a Room ſufficient for holding a ſecond Bed: The lower Story yields proper Cellars, a Pantry, and a Kitchen; and the Precept of Convenience may be very juſtly ſaid to ſhine ſo eminently in every Part of this little Box as to render it the *Multum in Parvo* of all *Bath*.

THE Windows in the Weſtward Front are dreſſed with Architraves; and thoſe of the principal Story are crowned with Freezes and Cornices, the central Window having the Addition of a Pediment to diſtinguiſh it: All the Ornaments were intended to have been ſuch as were proper to the *Dorick* Order; and the Building being crowned with an Entablature, the whole was at firſt covered with a Pyramidal Roof; in the Center of which the Funnels of the Chimneys roſe up in a ſmall Pedeſtal.

THE Figure of the Structure thus finiſhed was ſuch, that the Wits of *Bath* ſoon gave it the Name of *T Totum*; and I have only two Things to Lament concerning the Edifice: The firſt is that ſuch a Toy of Architecture was not put into the Hands of our moſt accurate Workmen; and the ſecond is, the Hoſpitality of the Builder, a Virtue that hath twice brought our little Caſtle, in all outward Appearance, to the very Brink of Deſtruction, and rob'd it of its chief Beauty: For from an unreaſonable Uſe of the Kitchen Chimney it took Fire; and ſuch a Pillar of Flame, Smoak and burning Soot each time ſurmounted poor *Lilliput* as was ſufficient to have warmed and kindled any other Structure into one univerſal Blaze; yet our Caſtle defied the raging Element: But nevertheleſs the Horror of a Conflagration, on the like Occaſions, inſtantly condemned its Roof to everlaſting Baniſhment; the Baſe of the Pyramid was then ſpread over with Lead for a Covering to the Building; and the Walls were diſgraced with an ill proportioned Baluſtrade, improperly di-

vided, and as improperly ſet up to conceal the Funnels of the Chimneys in the Pedeſtals of it.

THE Ground in which *Lilliput* is ſituated bears the Name of *upper Rogers*; but *Rogers* ſeems here to be a manifeſt Corruption of *Rogus*, a Word importing a great Fire wherein human Bodies were burnt to Aſhes: Here therefore we may ſuppoſe thoſe People to have been ſacrificed which the Druidical Religion condemned, or allured to the Flames: *Cæſar*, in the 6th Book of his *Commentaries*, informs us of the cruel Cuſtom; and our Author aſſures us that as often as the Gods were appeaſed with publick Offerings of the human Species, the Victims were put into hollow Images, bound about with Oziers, to which the *Druids* ſet Fire, and thereby ſuffocated the People incloſed in the Caſes.

SOMETHING of this Druidical Cuſtom ſtill exiſts within the antient Limits of *Bath*; for, as the Biſhop of *London* takes Notice in the *Britannia*, p. 82, the Law among the *Groviers* of *Mendip*, to puniſh a Thief, is called Burning of the Hill; in the Execution of which the Criminal is put into the Middle of a Hut ſurrounded with dry Fern, Fuzes and ſuch other combuſtible Matter; but with Liberty, when it is on Fire, to break down his Priſon, if he can, make himſelf a Paſſage out of it, get free, and be gone for ever from the Hill.

IT was Thieves, Highwaymen and other Offenders that the Druidical Religion condemned to the Flames; but when Honeſty made ſuch Criminals ſcarce, the Innocent, ſays *Cæſar*, ſupplied their Places: Superſtition, adds our Author, was then ſo prevalent, that People very readily devoted themſelves to the Altar; and who can doubt but that their ſubmitting to the Tortures of a painful Execution, was to gain an immediate State of Immortality among the Gods?

THE Northern Aſpect of the End of *Mons Badonca*, a Hill ſacred to the Goddeſs that preſided over the Night, rendred the Fields, now bearing the Names of *lower* and *upper Rogers*, a proper Situation for ſuch inhumane Sacrifices: The Solemnity of the lower Ground was ſufficient to fill the Victims with the Horrors of Death; but the Gaieties that open themſelves in aſcending to the higher Piece of Land, muſt, by the Songs of the Bards, have inſpired them with the ſtrongeſt Ideas of the Beauties of the Heavenly Manſions, and excited them to embrace Death with Pleaſure, to gain a Seat in ſuch fine Abodes.

THE

THE glorious Landſkip which thus made People emulous of a painful Death, gave Birth to *Lilliput* Caſtle, and fixed its Situation: And when we reflect that that very Landſkip is now enriched with the ſecond City of *England*; with ſeveral Towns; with Villages and Capital Seats in the greateſt Abundance; and with Houſes of all other Denominations without Number; and that all theſe are viſible to the Eye, who would not wiſh to be a Partaker in the Pleaſures of *Lilliput*?

THAT the original Form of this Caſtle may appear ſtill ſtronger than Words can well expreſs it, the Elevation of the Building, to the Weſtward, is here inſerted; and it was drawn by the ſame Scale that every other Elevation was delineated, which I have yet had engraved by the ſame Hand; to the End, that the Magnitude of the ſeveral Buildings may appear, in reſpect to one another.

THE Houſe that firſt carries on the Gradation of Beauty begun in the Free Stone Work of *Lilliput* Caſtle, being ſituated at the Foot of the South End of the *King*'s *Down*, the Place where it ſtands was antiently dignified with the Title of *Belcomb*; and that Dent of the Hill receives ſuch Springs of Water as immediately conſtitute a Rivulet, well known to all the Country round about it by the Name of *Belcomb Brook*; from whence the Houſe, now to be deſcribed, was denominated *Belcomb-Brook-Villa*; the Water, ſo uſeful in the cloathing Trade, giving Riſe to the Building, which bears South Eaſt and by Eaſt, half Southerly from the Center of the Body of *Bath*; and it ſtands almoſt five Miles from the hot Springs of the City.

THIS Villa is a ſmall Addition to ſome other Buildings erected for the Offices and Work Houſes proper for one concerned in the Cloathing Manufacture; it extends ſeven and thirty Feet in Front, and it is four and twenty Feet in Depth, excluſive of the Projection of the Ornaments: But no predominant Precept was intended in the Work; the three grand Precepts of Architecture reigning equally in it; and all appearing in that Perfection that is neceſſary to make a Habitation agreeable to the Poſſeſſor, and ſo far admired by his Friends as to draw their Declarations of Applauſe.

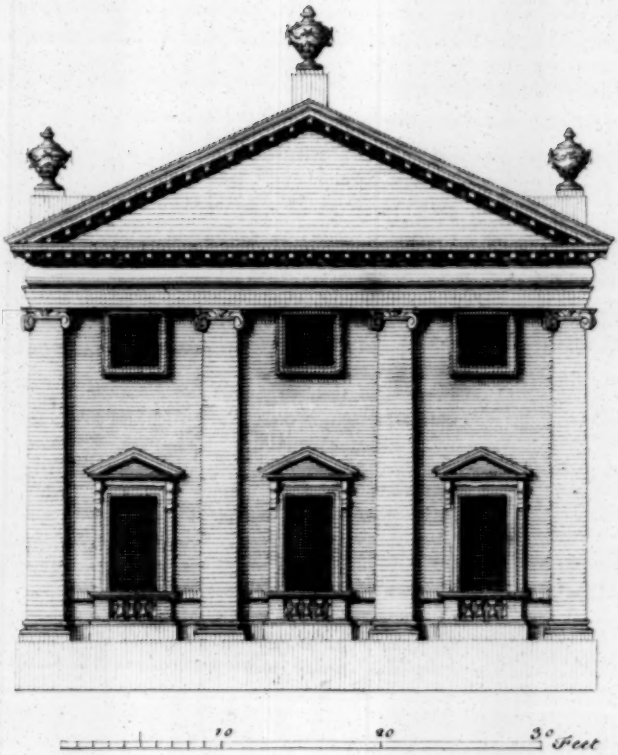
BELCOMB-BROOK-VILLA was Built with the Free Stone of the Hill of *Jou*; and, like *Lilliput* Caſtle, it conſiſts of a Cellar Story almoſt ſunk into the Ground, and this ſuſtains a Principal and half Story; or at leaſt by the Form and Manner of the South, or chief Front of the Building it appears ſo to do:

do: This Front is adorned with Pilaſters of the *Ionick* Order, forming the beſt Tetraſtyle Frontiſpiece, in ſquare Pillars of that Order, that hath been yet executed in or about *Bath*: The Windows of the principal Story are dreſſed ſo as to become compleat Tabernacles, while thoſe of the half Story are adorned with ſingle Architraves; and the Mouldings in the whole Front, proper to be carved, are all enriched in the beſt Manner the Workmen were then Maſters of.

THE Principal Story is divided into an Anti-room; a Parlour, of twenty Feet Square; and an Octangular Study, of twelve Feet Diameter, over which there are two Alcove Bed Chambers, with a Dreſſing Room between them: And the Altitude of the lower Rooms being twelve Feet, it admitted of a Cove round the Study; the Flat Cieling of which is adorned with a Bas-Relief, in Stucco, performed by a Workman of great Skill in his Profeſſion.

THE two Ends of *Belcomb-Brook-Villa*, the one fronting to the Eaſtward, the other to the Weſtward, are finiſhed with Pediments, or Footments to the Roof of the Building; and the Builder having ſome Years after ordered his Maſon to ſurround a little Seat in his Garden with eight *Dorick* Columns, and to cover them with a Spherical Roof, the Pavilion, as was before remarked in the twelfth Chapter of the firſt Part, may now be looked upon as a Model of the Octoſtyle Monopterick Temple of *Delphos*, after it was covered with a Tholus, by *Theodorus*, the *Phocean* Architect, notwithſtanding it wants that Proportion which rendered ſuch kind of Structures correct; an Error pardonable in the Working Maſon to whom that part of the Pavilion was committed, ſince he cannot be ſuppoſed to have ever heard of covered Monopterick Edifices, much leſs to have known the Rules by which the Antients built them.

OUR Villa Fronts principally towards the Winding Vale of *Bath*; a narrow Meadow, with a gentle Declivity, intervening between the Building and the River *Avon*; juſt beyond which a Cliff, covered with Wood, riſes up and terminates the Southern View with a Beauty that renders the Situation of the Houſe agreeable and pleaſant: The Situation therefore, conſidered under this and all its other Circumſtances, ſeems worthy of that Conſecration it appears to have had in Pagan Times, when the antient *Britons* dedicated it to their God *Belenus*; and, in all Probability, erected a Pyræa in the Comb, like the Octoſtyle Pavilion accident has now produced



The ELEVATION, to the Southward,
of Belcomb Brook Villa, a finall Houſe
built by Mr. Francis Yerbury in the Year 1734,
at the Foot of the South End of the Kings Down,
one of the Hills of Bath.

duced in it, to maintain ſome of their ſacred Fire in Honour of their imaginary King of Heaven.

THE preſent Poſſeſſor of this once ſacred Place does Honour to his Country, even as far as the Capital of the *Ottoman* Empire; the Ladies of the Grand Seignior's Court, for many Years paſt, wearing a thin Superfine Cloth made by him, and only him, as a ſuperior Manufacture to all others in *Europe* for their Robes of State: The Elevation of his Houſe makes the next Leaf of this Eſſay; and the Edifice that compleats the Gradation of Beauty purſued in the Free Stone Work of *Belcomb-Brook-Villa*, and raiſes that Precept of *Architecture* to its higheſt Pitch of Elegance, ſtands about four Miles Northward of it; but in a much more exalted, and a much more conſpicuous Situation: For the Houſe is placed at the North End of the Village of *Bathford*; and it ſtands juſt by the Side of the *London* Road.

THE Spot of Ground that bears this Edifice lies juſt beneath a tremendous Part of the North Weſt Corner of the *King*'s *Down*, ſurmounted by an Artificial Barrow, towards which the Hall Front of the Building is turned; and from that Barrow, and the Word *Titan*, the proper Name of the North End of the *King*'s *Down*, our little Structure is to bear the Name of *Titanbarrow Logia*; juſt as a Manſion Houſe lying about ſix Miles South Weſt and by Weſt from the Body of the City, bears for its proper Name the Word *Woodbarrow*, from a large Quantity of Trees beneath the Houſe, and an Artificial Mount of Earth not far from the End of the Building.

THIS *Logia* conſiſts of a Cellar Story almoſt ſunk into the Ground; and this, as in *Belcomb-Brook-Villa*, is to ſuſtain a principal and half Story: The Houſe extends ſix and forty Feet in Front, and it is eight and thirty Feet in Depth, excluſive of the ſeveral Breaks; it is erecting with the Free Stone of the Hill juſt above it; and the predominant Precept of the Structure is Beauty: A Character naturally reſulting from the Order of the Building, and the Circumſtances of the Situation: For if Virginal Beauty, in Works of Art, ſhould ever accompany Virginal Beauty, in Works of Nature, here they may be put together with all the Propriety that can be even wiſhed for.

THE principal Front of this Example of Beauty faces the North Weſt, and is compoſed of the *Corinthian* Order, crowned with a Baluſtrade: The central Part of the Front makes

a Tetraſtyle of almoſt whole Columns; and while the Spaces between the Capitals are filled with Feſtoons, the Windows are dreſſed ſo as to become rich Tabernacles; and all the Mouldings and Sofits in the whole Front, proper to be carved, are to be fully enriched, that nothing may be wanting to decorate the Order, which, as it repreſents Nature in all her Bloom, requires the greateſt Profuſion of Ornament to embelliſh it that can be put together with Propriety and Elegance.

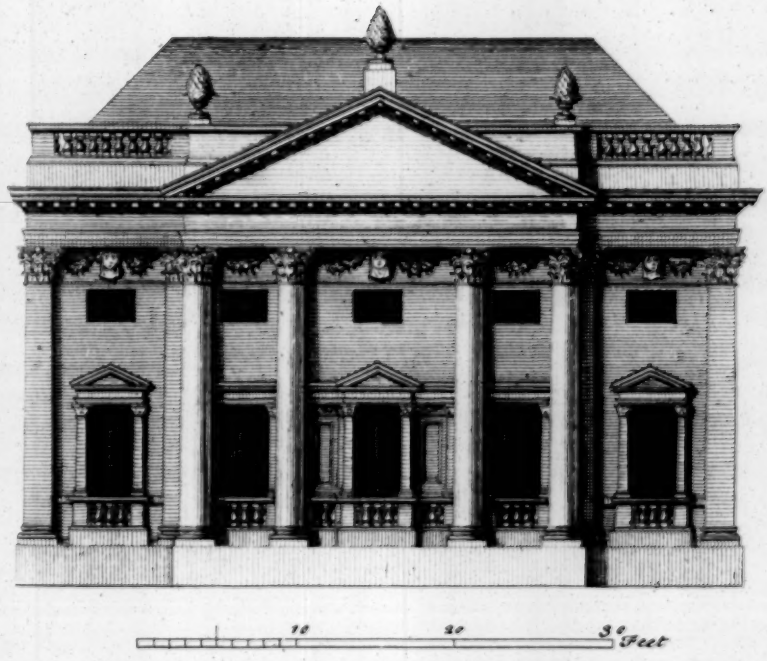
THE Elevation of this Front, by the ſame Scale with the former, is much too ſmall to exhibit its Beauties; but nevertheleſs it is here inſerted to illuſtrate, in ſome Meaſure, what hath been ſaid touching this Part of the Building; the principal Story of which conſiſts of a Hall; a Drawing Room that will include the half Story in its Altitude; a Lady's Cabinet; and a Gentleman's Study: Every Room will command a rich and beautiful Landſkip; and all the Objects are ſo remarkable, that they will furniſh agreeable Matter for almoſt endleſs Converſation.

THESE modern Inſtances ſhewing us in Miniature how happily *Bath* is ſituated for the Execution of beautiful Works in Architecture; let the contiguous Buildings of the City now Demonſtrate the great Regard that hath been lately ſhewn to diſplay the Free Stone of the Country to as much Advantage as can be well expected in a Place where the Houſes, in general, are applied to ſuch Uſes as bring them down almoſt to the Rank of common Inns?

CHAP. II.

Of the Additional Works to BATH, between the Beginning of the Year MDCCXXVII and the End of the Year MDCCXLVIII.

BUSINESS calling me twice into the North of *England* in the Summer of the Year 1726, my Deſigns for Improving *Bath* lay under Conſideration till the following Autumn; and Mr. *Gay*'s Land appearing then the moſt eligible to begin Building upon, I therefore, on Wedneſday the 18th of *November* 1726, fixed my Preliminary Articles with him; and the Saturday after he impowered me, by his Letter of Attorney, to engage with any Body that I could bring into the Scheme for Building a Street of one thouſand and twenty five



The ELEVATION, to the Westward,
of Titanbarrow Logia, a small House
begun to be erected in the Year 1748 by Southwell Pigott Esq;
against the North West Corner of the Kings Down,
one of the Hills of Bath.

Wood Arch.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

five Feet in Length, from South to North, by fifty Feet in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, for a Way to the grand Part of the Deſign.

Berton Street was the Name aſſigned for this Way; and the Houſes intended to be erected on the Weſt Side of it were to contain a Principal and half Story between the Plinth and Crowning; but thoſe on the Eaſt Side were to contain two full Stories; for which Reaſon the Ground Rent on one Side of the Way was fixed at a third Part more than on the other; and while the Buildings for the Weſt Side of the Street bore the Name of Firſt Rate Houſes, and the Fronts of them furniſhed us with a Sample proper for the Fronts of our Offices, thoſe for the Eaſt Side were denominated Second Rate Houſes.

A ſmall Houſe began to be built by me in the Year 1728 on the Weſt Side of the South End of the Way now bearing the Name of *Berton Street*, but afterwards turned to Coach Houſes and Granaries; and another Houſe erected by me in the Year 1733 on the Eaſt Side of the North End of the ſame Street for publick Uſe, but afterwards divided into three Tenements, now the Property of Sir *John Cope*, Sir *Edward Stanley*, and Mrs. *Codrington*, are plain Samples of the Firſt and Second Rate Houſes; which by Dreſs, and an Increaſe of Magnitude, may be raiſed from the Rank of Cottages to that of Superb Edifices.

The Execution of this Street, as well as of every other Part of my Scheme, depending in a great Meaſure upon a Collection of Experienced Workmen, ſuch as by their Facility would make Building come upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, I forthwith reſolved to become an Undertaker myſelf of two conſiderable Works that then preſented themſelves to me.

The firſt was a Court of Houſes for his Grace *James* late Duke of *Chandos*; and the ſecond was a large Canal for compleating the Navigation of the River *Avon* between *Bath* and *Briſtol*: For part of the former I entered into a Contract the 23d of *January*; for the latter I ſigned Articles on the 10th of *March* 1726-7; and for the better Execution of the Work I forthwith procured Labourers, that had been employed on the *Chelſea* Water-Works, and ſent them down to *Bath* to dig the Canal I had undertaken; 'till which time the real Uſe of the Spade was unknown in, or about the City, and the Removal of Earth was then reduced to a third Part of what it formerly Coſt.

I likewiſe provided Maſons in *Yorkſhire*, Carpenters, Joiners, and Plaiſterers in *London* and other Places, and from time to time ſent ſuch as were neceſſary down to *Bath* to carry on the Buildings I had undertaken: And it was then, and not till then, that the Lever, the Pulley, and the Windlaſs, were introduced among the Artificers in the upper Part of *Somerſetſhire*; before which time the Maſons made uſe of no other Method to hoiſt up their heavy Stones, than that of dragging them up, with ſmall Ropes, againſt the Sides of a Ladder.

WHILE I was entering into theſe Engagements, and making theſe Preparations, one *John Strahan* came to *Briſtol*; and, by printed Bills, offering his Service to the Publick, as a Land Surveyor and Architect, Mr. *Hobbs*, the Deal Merchant, thereupon took him under his Patronage, and employed him in laying out ſome Meadow and Garden Ground on the Weſt Side of the Body of the City of *Bath* into Streets for Building, Mr. *Hobbs* having then had part of a Tenant's Right in the Land; while Mr. *Thayer* employed me to make a Plan for covering the Bowling Green and Abbey Orchard, or North Part of the *Ham*, with Houſes: He particularly directed me to contrive ſuch an Aſſembly Houſe for the famous Dame *Lindſey*, as could be turned to other Uſes for a ſmall Expence; and this Gentleman having been Treaſurer of ſome Money that had been raiſed in the Year 1723 towards founding a General Hoſpital, I had his Inſtructions to provide a Piece of Ground for the Building; to prepare proper Draughts for the Structure, and to uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to bring the Work into Execution.

MY Engagements in *London* drawing to a Period in the Spring of the Year 1727, ſo as to permit me to come and take up my Abode at *Bath*, I ſoon followed my Workmen thither; and on my Arrival in the City, the 16th of *May*, I found Dame *Lindſey* ſo zealouſly bent upon a Houſe, that great Part of my Time was at firſt employed upon her Deſigns: But while theſe were about, the late King died; and then Mr. *Gay* began to diſcountenance my Scheme for his Land; which, tho' it might have been only intended the better to preſerve his Intereſt among the Electors of the City, was nevertheleſs ſuch a Diſcouragement to me, that it made me not only contract my Deſigns, by ſhortening *Berton Street* five Hundred Feet; but, at the Inſtance of ſome Friends, form a Plan for rebuilding the Town before it ſhould be extended.

THIS

THIS Deſign was no ſooner compleated than I communicated it to the Corporation, ſo far as it related to the Eſtates under their Guardianſhip; but they thought proper to treat all my Schemes as Chimerical; tho' there were ſome of the Members of that Body of Citizens that acted otherwiſe, and as Men capable of being guided by ſelf-evident Principles.

THE Conduct of the Corporation on this Occaſion laying the Field entirely open for an Extenſion of the Contiguous Buildings of the City, I ſoon dropt my Agency under Mr. *Gay*, and determined inſtantly to become an abſolute Contractor with him for Ground ſufficient to compleat the fourth Part of an open Area which we agreed ſhould bear the Name of *Queen Square*, in Compliment to the Queen: *Berton Street* was now removed one hundred and fifty Feet more to the Weſtward than where it was firſt intended; and a new Way, under the Name of *John Street*, was ſubſtituted in its Stead; the Houſes of which were to contain another Story of Building as a Baſement to ſuch as ſhould be erected on one Side the Street, and as an Attick to ſuch as ſhould be built on the other.

THUS two new Rates of Houſes were fixed for the Improvement of the City: And the private Edifices compoſed of a Baſement Story, ſupporting a Principal and half Story, were called Third Rate Houſes; thoſe compoſed of two Stories, ſupporting an Attick, were denominated Fourth Rate Houſes; and two Structures as they were began to be erected in *John Street* in the Year 1730, are plain Samples of each Kind of Building.

THE Houſes between *John Street* and the Square were ſo deſigned, as to increaſe in their Magnificence to a Fifth Rate, by an Addition of viſible Garrets in the Roof of the Third Rate Houſes; and by an Augmentation of the Half to a Three Quarter Story in ſome of them: Of this Kind of Building the Duke of *Chandos*'s Houſes were then erecting; ſome plain, and ſome dreſs'd with Ornaments proper to the *Ionick* Order: And the like Samples were ſoon after executed in the Situation for which they were particularly deſigned.

THE Land that was neceſſary for the Execution of the fourth Part of *Queen Square*, was taken by me by Leaſe bearing Date the 28th of *November* 1728; we began to break Ground for the Foundation of ſome of the Houſes on the 10th Day of *December*; and we laid the Firſt Stone of the Building the 27th of *January* following, juſt four Months after we began

gan to break Ground on the East Side of the old Bowling-Green for Dame *Lindsey*'s Assembly House, and four other Fourth Rate Edifices.

This Building was preceded by an Addition to the North Part of Mr. *Allen*'s House in the Alley then leading from the Abbey Green to the old Bowling Green, but now to the Grand Parade, and for that, and some other Reasons, called *Lilliput Alley*: The Designs, as well as a Model for this Addition, were made while I was in *London* in the Spring of the Year 1727; and a third Part of the Bowling Green having been granted for a Garden to the House, Smock Racing and Pig Racing, playing at Foot-Ball and running with the Feet in Bags in that Green, four of the *Bath* Diversions of those Days, thereby received their Final End: Nor did Grining, Stareing, Scolding, Eating hot Furmety, Laughing, Whistling and Jiging upon the Stage for Rings, Shirts, Smocks, Hats, *&c.* escape the common Ruin; these Amusements falling likewise.

In digging the Foundation for Mr. *Thayer*'s Building, the Workmen met with a vast Number of Bodies that had been buried, some in Stone Coffins made of whole Stones, others in Coffins made of several Stones, and others without Coffins: Some had been buried with Shoes on their Feet, and their Bodies wrapped up in a Hide; others were wrapped up in Leather, but had no Shoes on. It appeared to me to have been the common Place of Sepulchre for such as belonged to the Monastery; and one of the Labourers, more arch than the rest, by amusing the Publick with the Teeth and Bones of Horses, for those of Men of a Gigantick Size, received their Bounty so liberally, that he soon appeared in fine Linen, and the best broad Cloth Garments by it.

My Workmen in digging in another Part of the Town about the same Year, found a small Bass Relief, in Alabaster, of *Joseph* and *Mary* leading Christ, when about twelve Years old; over whose Head there is the Figure of a Man, from the Waste upwards, representing God the Father, born upon a Dove, as well as upon an arched Cloud, or Rock; and holding a Globe in his left Hand: The right Arm and Head of this Figure, the Head of the Dove, and the left Arm of the Figure of *Joseph* are broke off; the rest is pretty entire; though the Features of the Faces, the Hands and some of the small Parts are defaced by Time and other Accidents: The whole together is the best Piece of ancient Sculpture

ture that has been found in *Bath*, the Head of *Apollo* dug up in *Stall-Street*, in the Year 1727, only excepted; and the Baſs Relief is about eleven Inches high, by eight Inches and a half broad.

Mr. *Thayer*'s intended Improvements upon the old Bowling Green, inſtantly gave Birth to a Deſign for the Ground upon the Eaſt Side of the Grove, for which I made a general Draught in the Year 1727; and if it had ſucceeded the Building would have gained the City, the Proprietors of the Houſes, and myſelf, great Honour: But Caprice and Ignorance interfering, rob'd the City, and every Party of the Glory of that Deſign; according to which the City Wall was to have ſerved for that of an Area before the Houſes; and upon that Wall I intended a Row of Columns, which were to ſupport the Chamber Floor of the Superſtructure; as well as the Front Wall of the Principal and half Story in that part of the Building: This Wall was to have been adorned with a ſecond Order; all the Apertures were to have been dreſſed in the richeſt Manner; and the whole was to have been crowned with a handſome Balluſtrade.

The Ground of this open Area then lay in two Levels, with Steps to riſe from one to the other; and while the lower Part ſhined with Sir *John*'s, Sir *James*'s, &c. the upper Part was clouded with Sir *Reverences:* It was, in Effect, the common Jakes for the Rabble of the whole City; the better Sort retiring, at the ſame Time, to one publick Lay-ſtall on the North Side of the Grove, and to another on the Weſt Side of the ſame Area: Of ſuch little Value was the Land in this Part of *Bath* in thoſe Days.

While Mr. *Allen* was making the Addition to the North Part of his Houſe in *Lilliput* Alley, he new fronted and raiſed the old Building a full Story higher; it conſiſts of a Baſement Story ſuſtaining a double Story under the Crowning; and this is ſurmounted by an Attick, which created a ſixth Rate Houſe, and a Sample for the greateſt Magnificence that was ever propoſed by me for our City Houſes.

Lindsey's Aſſembly Houſe having been compleated againſt the Spring Seaſon of the Year 1730, Mr. *Thayer*, in Perſon, Opened it with a publick Breakfaſt on *Monday* the 6th of *April*, and with a Ball the next Day: At each Entertainment a Plan, that I had been preparing for a grand *Circus* in the Abbey Orchard, was ſhewn and approved of; and then tranſmitted to a Perſon at that Time in *London*, with Inſtructi-

ons

ons to fix upon the proper Method with all the Parties concerned in the Land for carrying it into Execution, and laying it open to the Country by the Means of a Bridge.

But the Reſolutions taken in *London* ſo far diſconcerted the Deſign of the *Circus*, that Mr. *Thayer*, to the Day of his Death, which happened on the 9th of *December* 1737, would not enter into the Treaty again with the Zeal of one determined to come to the Point.

In building *Lindſey*'s Aſſembly Houſe we enlarg'd the Terraſs Walk before it from twelve to ſeven and twenty Feet in Breadth; and the Succeſs that attended all the Houſes, fronting this Walk, had ſuch an Effect upon the Corporation of the City, that they forthwith began to level and plant the Grove in the Manner we now ſee it; whereby one of the greateſt Nuſances that ever attended a City was removed, and then the Land about it became truly valuable.

When the Treaty of the Spring Seaſon of the Year 1730 for extending the City to the Eaſtward ſubſided, I began to purſue the Completion of *Queen Square*, and took Leaſes of the Land at ſix different Times, to wit on the 17th of *June* 1730; the 8th of *March* following; the 12th of *October* 1732; the 6th of the enſuing *December*; the 6th of *Auguſt* 1733; and the 14th of *October* 1734: The Land thus taken, in ſeven Years time, to a ſingle Day, we laid the Firſt Stone of the Foundation of the firſt Houſe, and the Laſt Stone of the Walls and Covering of the laſt Houſe of our Square, and about ſixty other Houſes in the Streets leading to it, together with a Chapel for the Uſe of the Inhabitants.

Beſides this our Journeymen Builders, and ſuch as I would not indulge to hurt themſelves, and others, by capricious Houſes, exerciſed their building Faculties upon the Land the *Briſtol* Timber Merchant was intereſted in: So that by the Year 1736 no leſs than four new Streets were built, to a conſiderable Length, upon that Land, with little Openings in two of them, deſigned for two Squares.

While the Works of *Queen Square* were about, the contiguous Buildings of *Bath* received ſome ſmall Additions; and particularly to the South by a ſmall Alley, extended Eaſtward from the Eaſt Side of *Horſe Street*, as well as by a Kay, with a Row of Houſes, extended Weſtward from the Bottom of the Weſt Side of the ſame Street: And this giving Birth to a Deſign for building the whole Ambrey, a General Hoſpital was to have made the capital Structure upon that Piece of

of Land: But Humour and Caprice in the Perſons intereſted in the Ground ſtopt us from beginning upon the Work till the Opportunity that then preſented itſelf was loſt, even beyond a Poſſibility of Recovery, to the great Diſadvantage of themſelves and their Poſterity.

QUEEN *Square* drawing towards its Completion, it began to be a Matter of Debate, whether the contiguous Buildings of *Bath* ſhould be extended Weſtward, and Northweſtward upon the Meadow and high Paſture Land on that Side the City? Or carried Eaſtward in purſuance of the Treaty of 1730?

A natural Terraſs Walk at the Head of the *King*'s Meadow, on the Weſt Side of the City, capable of containing a Line of Building of one thouſand Feet in Length, and admitting of every Thing that was neceſſary for a capacious, convenient and commodious Aſſembly Houſe, ſtrongly recommended that Side of the City to our Attentions; eſpecially ſince a Houſe of publick Reſort, in that Situation, would fall within the Limits of a Six-penny Fare of a Chair from all our new Buildings: Fair Promiſes recommended the oppoſite Side of the City: And thoſe Promiſes, with the Deceaſe of two of the Lives, in about a Quarter of a Year, by which the Abbey Orchard was held, at laſt determined it for the Seat of all future Improvements; and a new Treaty commencing on the 25th of *April* 1738, the *Circus*, intended eight Years before for the Ground of the Abbey Orchard, was altered to a *Forum* to extend Southward into the South Part of *Ham*, as the grand Place for publick Aſſembly.

BUT before any Thing could be entered upon, a Line of Building was begun fronting the Terraſs Walk in *King*'s Mead; *Waldcot Street* was extended Northward with a long Row of Houſes; and the Foundation of a General Hoſpital was laid juſt within the Wall that bounds the North Side of the Body of the City, the Firſt Stone of which was fixed on the 6th Day of *July* A. D. 1738.

EXPERIENCE had now convinced the Corporation of *Bath* that my Scheme for extending the City was far from being Chimerical; their Eyes were ſufficiently open in Reſpect to the Weſt Side of the Town, but they contemned the Deſign for the Eaſt Side, as there were no Ways of any Conſequence to the Ground; as the Land itſelf naturally lay low; and as great Part of the Abbey Orchard, by old Motes and Ponds appeared little better than an unfathomable Bog: That

Body

Body of Citizens therefore applying to Parliament, the latter End of the Year 1738, for a Renewal of the Act for mending the Roads leading to the City, for paving, cleaning and lighting the Streets, and for regulating the Chairmen, they, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Bathonian* Monarch, got the Rates of Chairs ſo ſettled, that the Fare between the Aſſembly Houſes and new Buildings, was double to what it was between thoſe Houſes and the Extremities of the old Part of the City; the Effect of which was, that it reſtrained the Progreſs of Building to the Weſtward, and encouraged it to the Eaſtward, to the very utmoſt of my Wiſhes.

THUS encouraged, the Treaty that had been opened on the 25th of *April* 1738, was immediately brought to a Concluſion; on the 22d of *May*, 1739, I became an abſolute Contractor for the Ground of the Abbey Orchard; and my Agreement having been intirely conſummated on the 3d of *July* following, I employ'd the Remainder of the Year in making a common Sewer to drain the Ground to be built upon, and in contracting with Builders for erecting the Houſes intended to front a Terraſs Walk, to which I had given the Name of the *Grand Parade*.

THE Firſt Stone of the firſt Houſe fronting the *Grand Parade* was laid upon the 10th of *March* 1739-40, and by the *Michaelmas* following, we raiſed as many Houſes ready for roofing as, together, extended five hundred Feet in Front: After which the Work of this Walk, and of three new Streets, made ſlow Advances till the 27th of *January* 1742-3; on which Day we laid the Firſt Stone of the firſt Houſe intended to front the *Forum*, which we dignified with the proper Name of *Royal*: But the Weather ſtopping our further Progreſs till *Wedneſday* the 16th of *March*, on that Day the Workmen, without any previous Deſign, began the Corner Houſe fronting our intended *Royal Forum*, juſt two hundred Years, perhaps to an Hour, after the Sale of the Priory by King *Henry* the Eighth.

WHILE the Works in the Abbey Orchard were about, and thereby the Site of the Priory once more becoming the Glory of *Bath*, Saint *Michael*'s Church, without the North Gate, was rebuilt under the Conduct of the Churchwarden, *John Harvey*, a Stone-cutter, and the third of that Name: And People of Rank and Faſhion now finding it expedient to eſtabliſh Rules, for the better Government of the Company that frequented the City, they, in the Spring Seaſon of the Year

Year 1742, by unanimous Conſent, agreed upon Eleven Articles to be obſerved by every Perſon of Faſhion then in *Bath*, or who ſhould come to the City for the future; theſe were printed, and then Copies thereof were fix'd up in all the Places of Publick Reſort, in the following Lines.

" BY GENERAL CONSENT, DETERMIN'D.

I.

" THAT a Viſit of Ceremony at coming to BATH, and " another at going away, is all that is expected or deſired " by Ladies of Quality and Faſhion.—except Impertinents.

II.

" THAT Ladies coming to the Ball appoint a Time for " their Footmens coming to wait on them Home, to prevent " Diſturbances and Inconveniences to Themſelves and Others.

III.

" THAT Gentlemen of Faſhion never appearing in a Morn- " ing before the Ladies in Gowns and Caps, ſhew Breeding " and Reſpect.

IV.

" THAT no Perſon take it ill that any one goes to another's " Play, or Breakfaſt, and not to their's;——except Cap- " tious by Nature.

V.

" THAT no Gentleman give his Tickets for the Balls to any " but Gentlewomen;——*N. B.* Unleſs he has none of his " Acquaintance.

VI.

" THAT Gentlemen crowding before the Ladies at the " Ball, ſhew ill Manners; and that none do ſo for the Future; " —except ſuch as reſpect no-body but Themſelves.

VII.

" That no Gentleman or Lady take it ill that another " Dances before them;——except ſuch as have no Pretence " to dance at all.

VIII.

" THAT the Elder Ladies and Children be contented with " a Second Bench at the Ball, as being paſt, or not come to " Perfection.

IX.

" THAT the younger Ladies take Notice how many Eyes " obſerve them;——*N. B.* This don't extend to the HAVE-" AT-ALL's.

X.

" THAT all Whiſperers of Lies and Scandal be taken for " their Authors.

XI.

" THAT all Repeaters of ſuch Lies and Scandal be ſhun'd " by all Company;——except ſuch as have been guilty of the " ſame Crime.

" *N. B.* SEVERAL Men of no Character, Old Women and " Young Ones, of queſtioned Reputation, are great Authors of " Lies in this Place, being of the Sect of *Levellers.*"

THE 14th of July this Year, his Majeſty created the Right Honourable *William Pulteney*, Eſq; Baron of *Hedon* in the County of *York*, Viſcount *Pulteney* of *Wrington*, in the County of *Somerſet*, and Earl of *Bath:* After this a few Alterations were made about the Baths; the old Shambles was increas'd into a commodious Fleſh-Market; and an Enlargement of Dame *Lindſey*'s Aſſembly Houſe was the beſt Material Work within the Body of the City, in the Period here treated of; an Enlargement begun in the Summer, and finiſhed in the Autumn of The Year M.DCC.XLVIII.

CHAP. III.

Of the LIMITS of BATH in its preſent State: Of the grand DIVISIONS and SUB-DIVISIONS of the City: And Of the PARTS formed by the Contiguous Buildings.

THE Ground at this Time within the Perambulation commonly made by the Magiſtrates of *Bath*, and claimed by the Corporation as the full Site of the City, amounting to about the ſame Quantity of Land that the *Romans* intrenched for a Conſular Army, would make one conclude, that neither Time nor Circumſtance had altered the Size of the City, as it was founded on the Ruins of the *Roman* Camp, and Town of *Camalodunum*, if the Limits, Metes, and Bounds of that Perambulation, as ſet forth in the Charter that was granted to the City by Queen *Elizabeth*, did not ſhew the City to have been then Extended.

" We

" We Will, and by theſe Preſents for Us, our Heirs and " Succeſſors, do Ordain and Grant, That our ſaid City of *Bath*, " and the Circuit, Precinct, and Juriſdiction thereof, from " henceforth ſhall Be, Extend, and Stretch by and thro' all the " Wards of the ſaid City, as well in Length and Breadth, as " in Circuit, Compaſs and Precinct, to ſuch and the ſame " like Antient Limits, Metes, and Bounds thereof, unto " which, and as the ſaid City of *Bath*, and the Circuit, Pre- " cinct, and Juriſdiction thereof, before this time did Stretch " and Extend, and no otherwiſe; that is to ſay: From the " South-End of the Bridge where the two Images of a *Lion* " and a *Bear*, engraven in Stone, are erected upon the ſaid " Bridge, and from thence unto the Meadow call'd *King*'s " *Meadow*, and about and over every Side of the ſaid Mea- " dow call'd *King*'s *Mead*, thro' the middle of the Water or " River there, called *Avon*, as the ſaid Meadow doth ex- " tend; and from the middle of the ſaid River, in the " Weſt Side of the ſaid Meadow, unto the Head or Spring " of the Brook a River there call'd the Mouth of *Mad Brook*, " by the Side of the ſaid Brook; and ſo from thence unto the " High-way leading from *Weſton* towards *Waldcot*, and ſo con- " tinuing by the ſaid Way unto a Cloſe of Paſture commonly " call'd the *Win Yards*; and from the ſame Cloſe through a " certain Lane in the North Side of the ſaid Cloſe, and ſo as " the Way leadeth by the Church-Yard of the Church of " *Waldcot*, unto the North Corner of the ſame Church-Yard; " and from the ſame Corner directly unto the River *Avon*, " aforeſaid, towards the Eaſt; and ſo from thence, thro' the " middle of the ſame River, to the South End of the ſaid " Bridge: And through, by, and over all Lands, Soil and " Grounds, lately belonging or appertaining unto the Priory; " and by, upon, and over all other Lands, Soils, Grounds " and Places lying, being, or contained within the ſaid Limits. " And that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid " Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the ſaid City of *Bath*, " and their Succeſſors, to make Perambulations, and to Walk " through and over the ſaid Bounds for the Superviſing, " Knowing, and Limiting of their Liberties about, within, " and without the ſaid City, and the Suburbs and Precincts " of the ſame, in whatſoever Places, Lands, Tenements, " or Lordſhips they ſhall be within the ſaid City, or in the " County of *Somerſet*, without Let of Us, our Heirs or Suc- " ceſſors, or of any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, as by

" Squares, Metes, Bounds, Limits, Lands, Stalls, Patches, " Stone Walls, Hedges, Waters, Bridges, Ditches, Houſes, " Croſſes, or by any other Means howſoever they are Limit- " ed and Bounded."

FROM hence it is evident, that the City was enlarged in the Year 1590, and at that time extended over every Part of the Diſſolved Priory within the Limits, Metes, and Bounds preſcribed for the Perambulation; as well as over the whole Farm of *Berton*, and every other Part of the County of *Somerſet* that lay between thoſe Limits, Metes, and Bounds, and the antient Limits of the City itſelf: But this Extenſion, with regard to the Priory, was formerly ſo ſtrongly oppoſed by the Lords of that privileged Manor, that they would not permit the Mayor of the City ſo much as to ſet his Foot upon the Abbey Land; and it was but lately that the Magiſtrates of *Bath* began to claim a Juriſdiction over the Farm of *Berton*, and the other Part of the County of *Somerſet*, that lies within their common Perambulations; a Claim which ſets the Inhabitants of between two and three hundred Houſes upon an Uncertainty, whether they live under the Juriſdiction of the City? or under that of the County?

THAT ſuch an Extenſion of Territory ſhould creep into the Charter, is eaſy enough to conceive; *Berton* Farm, that now contains ſo many Houſes as I have mentioned, was then in the Poſſeſſion of the Mayor of the City; and the Corporation were wiſe enough to be Silent in their Claims till the Memory of Man, from the Date of their Charter, was quite worn out: The City, from King *Alfred*'s time, really contained no more than what now makes the Pariſh of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, that of St. *James*, and that of St. *Michael*; and within the Limits of the two firſt Pariſhes, the whole Site of the Priory was included, as a Ward of itſelf, like St. *Martins-le-Grand* in *London*; the reſt made a Ward that bore, and ſtill bears, the Name of *Stall*; beyond the Bounds of which the Juriſdiction of the Court of Record of the City do not extend; all Proceſſes being, to this Hour, laid within it.

WHEN the Lands of *England* were Taxed at the beginning of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and the City of *Bath* deſired to be charged ſeparate from the County of *Somerſet*, the Corporation claimed no more than the three Pariſhes above named, as the full Site of the City; and when the Turnpike Act was obtained in the Year 1707, the Roads of the County were directed to be amended, as ſuch, to the very Bounds of thoſe Pariſhes.

Now

Now as the Perambulation directed by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Charter includes a conſiderable Part of the Pariſh of *Waldcot*, and as that whole Pariſh is part of a Tything of the Hundred of *Bathforum*, it is a matter of doubt, whether the Tything could be divided by the Power of a Patent? If it could, then ſo much of the Pariſh of *Waldcot*, as lies within the common Perambulation of the Citizens of *Bath*, muſt become a third Ward of the City.

THAT the Bounds of the City to the Weſtward and Northward, as ſtipulated in the Charter, were not the antient Limits of *Bath*, is evident from the Non-Exerciſe of Juriſdiction in the Pariſh of *Waldcot* till of late Years; and if we change the Word Weſt for Eaſt in the Bounds of *King*'s *Mead*, the Word North for South in the Bounds of the *Win Yards*, and the ſame in reſpect to the original Church-Yard of *Waldcot*; the City Bounds will then anſwer the Bounds of the three Pariſhes that have, from firſt to laſt, been Taxed to the Land, as the full Site of the City.

THE external Bounds of theſe three Pariſhes are therefore the real Limits of the City in its preſent State; its grand Diviſions, in reſpect to the Temporal Government, are into two Wards, the one Privileged and the other not Privileged; and its Subdiviſions are into ſeveral Tythings: But in regard to the Spiritual Government, the grand Diviſion of the City was formerly into two Parts; and theſe were Sub-divided into ſeven Pariſhes, as Mr. *Lambard* hath recorded the Fact; but before our Antiquary was at *Bath* collecting his Notes for deſcribing it, theſe Pariſhes were reduced to the three that now conſtitute the City. *Widcomb* Church was antiently a Chapel belonging to *Stall*'s Pariſh in the Heart of the City, and *Widcomb* Pariſh having been United to *Lyncomb* and *Haukway*, the whole was join'd to the Cure of *Bath*; and therefore the Spiritual Government of the City extends a compleat Pariſh beyond the Temporal.

SUCH is the State of *Bath*, conſidered as a City governed by the ſame Laws: But if we conſider it in reſpect to the contiguous Buildings, then its grand Diviſions will be into three compleat Pariſhes, and two large Hamlets, one of the Pariſh of *Waldcot*, and the other of the united Pariſhes of *Widcomb*, *Lyncomb* and *Haulway*; and its Sub-diviſions will be into Nine Gates, four Throngs, two Bridges, ſeventeen Lanes, four Alleys, ſix Terraſs Walks, ſeven and twenty Streets, ſix inferior Courts, and Ten open Areas of a ſuperior Kind; where-

in five Hot Baths, one Cold Bath, eleven Conduits, ſix Hoſpitals, three Churches, three Chapels, three Meeting Houſes, a Court of Juſtice, a Goal, two Aſſembly Houſes, two Schools, and two Poor Houſes are ſtill exiſting; together with ſome Remains of three other Churches and two Chapels, to teſtify, That ſacred Structures may, in Defiance of our Eccleſiaſtical Law, be deſerted, and even turned to profane Uſes!

THE Sub-diviſions of the contiguous Buildings of *Bath* are at preſent diſtinguiſhed by the following Names, to wit, The Gates by the Name of *Eaſt Gate*, *Weſt Gate*, *North Gate*, *South Gate*, *St. Laurence's Gate*, the *Abbey Gate*, *St. James's Porticoe*, *St. Peter's Gate*, and *St. John's Gate*: And the *Throngs* by the Names of *Moor's Throng*, *Tagg's Throng*, *Parker's Throng*, and *Wood's Throng*.

THE Bridges bear the Names of St. *Laurence* and *Trim*; and the Lanes go by the Names of the *Ambrey Lane*, *Abbey Lane*, *Bell-Tree Lane*, *Bynebury Lane*, *No-where Lane*, *Croſs Bath Lane*, *Hot Bath Lane*, *Croſs Lane*, *Spurriers Lane*, *Vicarage Lane*, *Locks Lane*, *Fiſh Croſs Lane*, *Lot Lane*, *Boat-ſtall Lane*, *Berton Lane*, *Frog Lane*, and *Foſs Lane*: The Alleys by the Names of *Lilliput Alley*, *Wade's Alley*, *Marchant's Alley* and *Berton Alley*: The Walks by the Names of the *Terraſs Walk*, St. *Mary's Rampier*, *Gaſcoyn's*, or rather St. *Michael's Rampier*, St. *James's Rampier*, the *Key* and *Stall-Boat Quay*; And the Streets by the Names of *Waldcot Street*, *Broad Street*, *Old Street*, *High Street*, *Cheap Street*, *Weſt-Gate Street*, *Stall Street*, *Horſe Street*, *Haulway*, *The Beach* or *Claverton Street*, St. *James's Street*, *Orchard Street*, *Green Street*, *Gracious Street*, *Trim Street*, *John Street*, *Wood Street*, *Berton Street*, *Quiet Street*, *King Street*, *George Street*, *Little Prince's Street*, *Monmouth Street*, *King's Mead Street*, *Avon Street*, *Pierrepont Street*, and *Duke Street*.

THE inferior Courts, excluſive of ſuch as are of a private Kind, are known by the Names of St. *James's Court*, *Marchant's Court*, St. *John's Court*, *Orange Court*, the *Shambles*, and *Chandos Court*; while the open Areas, of a ſuperior Kind, bear the Names of the *Saw Cloſe*, *Stall's Church-yard*, the *Abbey Church-yard*, the *Abbey Green*, *Beaufort Buildings*, *King's Mead Square*, *Orange Grove*, *Queen Square*, St. *James's Triangle*, and the *Royal Forum* now about.

As Bridges, Gates, and Throngs are properly Part of the publick Ways of a City, ſo they are here ranked as ſuch; but they are nevertheleſs to be conſidered partly as publick Structures; and thoſe that are really ſuch in *Bath* are thus diſtinguiſhed:

guiſhed: The Hot Baths by the Names of the *Lepers Bath*, the *Hot Bath*, the *Croſs Bath*, the *Queen*'s *Bath*, and the *King*'s *Bath*: The Conduits by the Names of the *Pump Houſe*, the *King*'s *Bath Pump*, the *Hot Bath Pump*, the *Croſs Bath Pump*, *Carnwell*, *Broad Street Conduit*, St. *Michael*'s *Conduit*, St. *Mary*'s *Conduit*, St. *Peter* and *Paul*'s *Conduit*, *Stall*'s *Conduit*, and St. *James*'s *Conduit*: The Hoſpitals, by the Names of the *New-General Hoſpital*, or *Infirmary*, St. *John*'s *Hoſpital*, *Bellot*'s *Hoſpital*, St. *Catharine*'s *Hoſpital*, the *Leper*'s *Hoſpital*, and St. *Mary Magdalen*'s *Hoſpital*: The Churches, by the Names of St. *Michael*'s *Church*, St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*'s *Church*, and St. *James*'s *Church*: The Chapels by the Names of St. *Mary*'s *Chapel*, St. *John*'s *Chapel*, and St. *Mary Magdalen*'s *Chapel*: The Meeting Houſes by the Names of the *Bell-Tree Houſe*, the *Preſbyterian Meeting Houſe*, and the *Quakers Meeting Houſe*: The Court of Juſtice by the Name of the *Guild-Hall*: The Goal by the Name of the *Priſon*: The Aſſembly Houſes by the Names of *Harriſon*'s, or *Simpſon*'s *Aſſembly Houſe*, and *Lindſey*'s, or *Wiltſhire*'s *Aſſembly Houſe*: The Schools by the Names of the *Free Grammar School* of King *Edward* the Sixth, and the *Charity School*: And the poor Houſes by the Names of *Widcomb Poor-Houſe*, and *Bath Poor-Houſe*.

The Churches and Chapels partly deſtroyed, and turned to profane Uſes, bore the Name of *Stall*'s *Church*, St. *Mary*'s *Church*, *Werborough Church*, St. *Laurence*'s *Chapel*, and St. *Michael*'s *Chapel*: And *Werborough Church* having been ſituated at the South Corner of the *Win Yards*, where the *Foſs* and *Lanſdown* Road make an Angle, and juſt without the antient Limits of the City, we may therefore conclude it to have been the Place of Sanctuary to which Murderers fled, and there paid their Fines for Murder: For ſuch Fines were called *Weræ*, from whence, and from the Borough of *Bath*, the Church undoubtedly had its Name.

Of the Streets abovementioned no leſs than thirteen are entirely new, and the Produce of the laſt two and twenty Years: Within the ſame Period we may place the Riſe of two of the inferior Courts; five of the open Areas of a ſuperior Kind, including that which makes Part of the intended *Royal Forum*; two of the Terraſs Walks; one of the Lanes; and one of the Alleys. Among the new Works we may alſo reckon one Conduit, one Chapel, one Aſſembly Houſe, one Hoſpital, and two Poor Houſes: So that *Bath*, before it was begun to be improved

improved in the Year 1727, conſiſted of no more than fifteen Streets, four inferior Courts, five open Areas of a ſuperior Kind, four Terraſs Walks, ſixteen Lanes, three Alleys, four Throngs, and two Bridges, with a few private Courts: And the publick Buildings amounted to no more than three Churches, two Chapels, three Meeting Houſes, one Aſſembly Houſe, five Hoſpitals, five Baths, two Schools, a Court of Juſtice, a Goal, ten Conduits for Water, and a Theatre, ſince deſtroy'd.

SUCH was the former and ſuch is the preſent State of *Bath*, as to the Number of its principal Places, its chief Buildings, and its publick Ways. I will now proceed to a more particular Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts of the City, under the general Heads of the Baths; the Conduits; the Hoſpitals; the Places of Worſhip; the Court of Juſtice, and other publick Edifices; the Gates and Throngs; the Bridges, Lanes, Alleys, Terraſs Walks, and Streets; the inferior Courts; and the open Areas of a ſuperior Kind.

BUT previous to this I cannot help obſerving, that as the Ground occupied by the two Legions, was about the ſixth Part of the Land of the whole *Roman* Camp; ſo the contiguous Buildings of *Bath*, before it was enlarged, covered about the ſixth Part of the Land of the whole City: And it is well worth obſerving, that the City Bounds, as ſet forth in the Charter, between the Interſection of *Mad Brook* with the Road leading from *Weſton* to *Waldcot*, and the North Side of the *Win Yards*, is Part of the ancient *Roman* Road, mentioned in *Antoninus*'s Itinerary, which led from *Aquæ Solis*, or the Waters of the Sun, to *Venta Silurum*, or the Port of the *Silures*. This Road from the Point of Interſection, as above, runs to *Weſton*, thence to *Northſtoke*; and ſo on through *Upton*, and *Abotſon* to the Ferry over the *Severn* Sea, called *Trajectum*; which is eighteen Miles from *Aquæ Solis*, or *Bath*.

AT the North Weſt Corner of the *Win Yards* there is a large Mount of Earth, by the Side of the *Foſs* Road, leading to the Port of the *Silures*, as above; this ſeems to have been the Sepulchral Monument of *Nennius*, the Son of King *Lud*; that Prince, according to the *Britiſh* Hiſtory, having been buried at *Trinovantum*, by the North Gate of the City; and it ſeems likewiſe to have been the Mark at *Aquæ Solis*, where the Meaſures mentioned in the Itinerary terminated: It is a Spot of Ground ſo conſpicuous to the whole Country, for many Miles, that from it there are ſome of the moſt delightful

ful Views I have ever ſeen; and they are ſuch as had once like to have ſeduced me into a very great Expence, by erecting a Houſe, in a military Taſte, upon it.

THIS remarkable Mount of Earth is ſituated about four hundred Yards to the Northward of the North Gate of the *Roman* Camp, which was pitched on the Ground beneath it to give the *Romans* an Opportunity of exerciſing their Fury, in the higheſt Degree, againſt what the *Britons* ſet the greateſt Value upon, namely their moſt Sacred Works: And when thoſe mighty Conquerors found the Fertility of the Country all round the Hot Springs, the Dryneſs of the Situation in which they had pitched their Camp, and the Salubrity of the Air, in the whole Region, was ſuch as was neceſſary for a Place of Abode; the Camp they had ſo pitched became a *Roman* Station, which *Vegetius*, l. 1. c. 22. ſays was always fixed with a View to theſe fundamental Qualities.

HERE it ſeems probable that the *Romans* fixed a publick *Fabrica:* For the Inſcription that was found juſt beyond *Waldcot*, in digging up the *Foſs* Road in the Year 1708, ſets forth, that *Julius Vitalis*, one of the *Belgæ* by Birth, was *Fabricenſis* to the twentieth Legion; and as his proper Office was to make publick Arms, ſo that very Buſineſs appears to have been carried on in the City in ſucceeding Times, when our Warriors wore Spurs of a moſt extraordinary Length and Thickneſs, as the Name of *Spurriers Lane*, now retained in one of the Publick Ways, ſufficiently demonſtrates; and the ſame Craft gave Name to one of the Gates, or Streets of *York*, as Mr. *Drake* takes Notice in the Antiquities of that City. p. 290.

CHAP. IV.

Of the NATURAL BATHS of *Bath*.

SIMPLE Ciſterns to receive the Hot Waters of *Bath*, and contain ſuch Quantities as are neceſſary for the Purpoſe of Bathing, accommodated with little Cells for the Bathers to ſtrip and Dreſs in, and flights of Steps to deſcend from them to the bottom of the Water, conſtitute the Publick Baths of the City in their preſent State: And the *Lepers* Bath being the Place of Reſource for the moſt miſerable Objects that ſeek Relief from the healing Fountains, that Ciſtern is proportionably Mean; Obſcure; and Small: Its medium Size is no more than about ten Feet in Length from North to South,

by eight Feet in Breadth from East to West; and it is filled by the overflowing Water of the *Hot* Bath: But nevertheless the Fluid retains its Medicinal Virtues so well in our little Bath, that numberless Cures have been effected by People Bathing in it; among which one appears to the Publick by an Inscription fixed up against the Side of the Cistern in these Words: WILLIAM BERRY of *Gatharp*, near *Melton Mowbray*, in the County of *Leicester*, CURED of a dry LEPROSY by the help of God, and the Bath, 1737.

EVERY Cell and Flight of Steps for Entering, and Re-entering a Bath, bearing the Name of a Slip, the *Lepers* Bath is accommodated with only one of those Slips in Miniature; and this being placed on the West Side of the Cistern, receives the strong Westerly Winds through *No-where Lane*: Nor was the Bath itself, till within these five or six Years, better skreened from the North Winds; which gathering into impetuous Streams, directed by *Cross Bath Lane*, still exhaust themselves in the very Place where our Cistern is situated.

THE *Hot* Bath, by the Altitude of its Walls, is much better defended from the Winds than the *Lepers* Bath was; but it makes an abject Appearance to the Ways that still surround the greatest Part of it: The Cistern is twenty six Feet in Length from North to South, by fifteen Feet three Inches in Breadth from East to West; and the Center of it is marked with a Cross, or Tower, whose Body is composed of one Central and four Corner Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, standing upon a Pedestal just Seat high above the bottom of the Bath; so that when the Cistern is full of Water, and People Bathing in it, the Cross appears without any Basis to it, and as a Structure sinking into the Element over which it ought to exhibit itself: It is crown'd with a Cymasium Roof rising up from the Entablature of the Order; and that erroneous covering, by being Convex below, and Concave above, terminates in a Point, &c.

THE Bath is at this time accommodated with three Slips, as well as with thirteen Arches in and against the Walls for Shelter; and an Act of Parliament, obtained in the Spring of the Year 1739, for the Establishment of the General Hospital, has given a Right to the Patients of that Hospital to Bathe in it; but unless that Right should be extended to the other Baths, I fear it will bring great Disreputation upon the Hot Waters of the City; it being a Truth uncontrovertible, that the Water of one Bath is improper for that Disease which the Water of another Bath absolutely Cures; and therefore without the Use

of

of the other Baths, ſeveral Patients will be liable to be ſent from the Hoſpital, as Incurable, without ſo much as trying the Effects of our Sovereign Waters.

THE *Croſs* Bath being the Ciſtern which People of Faſhion make Uſe of when they Bathe for Pleaſure, it is, for that Reaſon, ſurrounded with a high Wall; and the whole is kept in much better Order than any of the other Baths. This Reſervoir is twenty Feet long on the Eaſt Side, nineteen Feet broad at the North End, and the Weſt Side is parallel to the Eaſt Side, for eight Feet ſix Inches in Length; from whence, to the South Weſt Corner, the Line ſeems to run parallel to the front Line of St. *John*'s Hoſpital. The Bath is accommodated with two Slips, together with ſixteen Arches in and againſt the Walls for Shelter; and the Center of the Ciſtern is adorned with a Marble Croſs, while a ſmall Gallery at each End of it fills up the whole Space within the Bounds of the Bath; which is ſo ſituated as to be ſurrounded with narrow publick Ways, without making any Ornament to thoſe Ways.

THE Croſs in this Bath having been the Workmanſhip of one *Thomas Davis* of *London*, it was ſet up at the Coſt of *John* Earl of *Melfort*, Secretary of State to King *James* the Second, as a Memorial of the Queen's Bathing in the Ciſtern in the Year 1687; and Dr. *Peirce* informs us, in his *Bath* Memoirs, p. 114, that the Structure was firſt enriched with the Cane that a young Girl, afflicted with a Scorbutical Palſie, was uſed to try to go with, as a Trophy of her Recovery ſo well in five or ſix Weeks, in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, in the Year 1688, as to Dance a Jig, with great Applauſe, at the Publick Ball: The Cane was hung up on *Monday* the 3d of *September*; and it was ſoon after accompanied with many other Trophies of the ſame Kind.

THIS Croſs is a circular Structure, of the Compoſite Order, fronting principally towards the North, and conſiſts of three chief Parts; the Baſe, the Body, and the Crowning: The Baſe is a high ſolid Pedeſtal, with three Receſſes in the Face of its Periphery; the Back of each of which makes a Portion of a Circle, like the Back of a Niche, and one of theſe Fronts the North: The Cornice of this Part of the Monument forms a Triangular Abacus; beneath which the Convex Parts of the Body of the Pedeſtal are adorned with Feſtoons under the Columns; and the Concave Parts were dreſſed with ſuch Shells, borne on the Heads of Cherubims, as rendered the Receſſes under the Arches almoſt compleat Niches above the Surface of the Water when the Bath was full.

The Body of the Croſs is hollow and Open; and contains three Apertures, and three fluted Columns in its Periphery: Every Aperture has an arched Head; and every Column projecting about three quarters of its Diameter before the Wall that makes the plain the Body of the Monument, thereby receives, behind its Semi-Diameter, the Projection of the Impoſts of the Piers under the Arches.

This Structure is Crowned with an Hexagonal Dome, elevated upon a high Zocle, and bearing upon its Vertex a Sort of Attick Baſe, ſuſtaining an ornamental Huſk, out of which the Croſs of Chriſt, with a Crown of Thorns on it, roſe up and compleated the whole Monument; in the Center of the Body of which, there is a triangular Pedeſtal, with the Angles cut off parallel to their oppoſite Sides; and this ſuſtaining a triple Term, compoſed of three Cherubims, was ſurmounted by an Image of the Holy Ghoſt; wherein the Dove was repreſented Deſcending in the midſt of a Glory, limited by a Ring or Wreath of Clouds.

The Entablature of the Order, with a flat Freeze, is circular over the Piers and Arches in the Body of the Croſs, from the out Line of which it breaks forward, with a ſwelling Freeze, over every Column; and the Zocle above does the ſame, forming thereby three Acroteres, as ſmall Pedeſtals to the Images of three Cherubims, or winged Boys that ſtand up, and exalt the Coronation Regalia: The firſt Boy, with one Hand, holding up the Crown, the ſecond the Scepter, and the third the Globe; and every Boy reſting his other Hand on a Shield: Between theſe Acroteres, three oblong Shields were placed on the Top of the Cornice againſt the Zocle, or Plinth of the Dome, whereon, and on the Parts of the Freeze that lay directly under them, the following Inſcriptions were diſtinctly Cut.

In the Shield, upon the Cornice, over the Arch, facing the North:

In perpetuam
Reginæ Mariæ Memoriam
Quam Cælo in Bathonienſes Thermas
Irradiante Spiritus domini Qui Fertur
Super Aquas

In the Freeze, over the Arch, facing the North:

Trium Regnorum Hæredis
Genetricem effecit.

In

In the Shield, upon the Cornice, over the Arch, facing the South-Weſt:

Utriq Parenti Natoq Principi
Abſit Gloriari
Niſi in Cruce Dni Nri Jeſu Chriſti
ut Plenius Hauriant

In the Freeze, over the Arch, facing the South Weſt:

aqVas CVM gaVDIo
eX fontIbVs saLVatorIs.
Iſaiæ 12°

In the Shield upon the Cornice over the Arch, facing the South-Eaſt:

Deo Trino et Uno
tribus Digitis orbem appendenti
ac per Crucem redementi
hoc Tricolumnare Trophæum

In the Freeze, over the Arch, facing the South Eaſt:

Vovet dicatq
Joannes Comes de Melfort.

Lord *Melfort*'s Arms, with his Supporters, and the Collar of the Order of St. *Andrew*, are placed againſt the North Side of the Pedeſtal in the middle of the Body of the Monument; a ſecond Coat of Arms, on a Mantle droping out of an Earl's Coronet, are placed againſt the South-Weſt Side; and a Scutcheon within a Border, on a Mantle like the former, is fixed againſt the South-Eaſt Side of the ſame Pedeſtal, the Shield exhibiting the Sun over a Ducal Coronet, and the Border containing the Motto, *Ad omnes ab uno.*

The Space between the Head of every Arch, and the Architrave of the Order, is ſo deep as to admit of the Arms of *England* over the North Arch; the Wand, the Serpent, and the Wings of a Caduces, on the Skin of a Lion, over the South-Eaſt Arch; and the Sun, on the Breaſt of the *Roman* Eagle, over the South-Weſt Arch: Theſe are ſurmounted by Crowns; every one of which is ſo fixed againſt the Architrave as to appear directly over the Center of the Arch below it; and if common Report is true, the whole Monument coſt the Sum of One thouſand five hundred Pounds.

Doctor

DOCTOR *Guidott* illuſtrated his *De Thermis Britannicis* with a View of the principal Front of this Structure; and in the 209th Page of his Book, he inſerted the Inſcriptions on the South-Weſt Side of the Monument, for the Sake of the Chronogram contained in that on the Freeze; the figurative Letters of which being joined together, make the Date of 1688.

THIS Croſs has ſuffered ſeveral Depredations, eſpecially during the Rebellion in the Year 1715; People then looking upon the Image of the Holy Ghoſt as the moſt flagrant Mark of Idolatry; and upon the Inſcriptions in the chief Front of the Structure as the higheſt Blaſphemy: So that by the Violences which the Monument from time to time received, it was in ſuch Danger of falling down in the Spring of the Year 1743, that the acting Members of the Corporation then thought it neceſſary, for the Security of ſuch as ſhould Bathe in the Ciſtern, to Re-build it, and, in the midſt of the Summer, ſet Workmen about it: But they, in new Erecting it, diſplaced ſome of the Parts; a Free Stone Vaſe now ſupplies the Place of the Marble Croſs that, before the Rebellion in the Year 1745, made the finiſhing Ornament of the Structure; and a Crown appears where the Image of the Holy Ghoſt was originally fixed.

THE Virtues of the Water of this Bath are ſuch, that in *Leland*'s Days it ſeems to have been the moſt celebrated of all the Baths for Diſeaſed People in general; and that *Antiquary* moſt expreſsly informs us, that the Spring riſing up in it was, at the Time of his Writing, viz. *A. D.* 1542, bigger than the Spring in the *Hot* Bath: But by the FATAL EFFECTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY coming ſo near the Hot Fountains of the City as it does, the Spring in the *Croſs* Bath is now become, by much, the leaſt of the two, notwithſtanding the Spring in the *Hot* Bath has been long in a declining State by exhauſting itſelf in the weak and imbecile Ground about the Ciſtern, inſtead of riſing up in it with that Strength it did before it firſt broke out in the Year 1659.

THAT accident ſtands Recorded in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, No. 49, p. 978; and in a little more than thirty Years after, when Doctor *Guidott*, as well as Mr. *Gilmore*, guaged the Water in the *Hot* Bath at the fifty fourth Part, or thereabouts, more than the Water in the *Croſs* Bath, the Guides found, by frequent Obſervations, that each Ciſtern filled in one and the ſame Time; from whence it is evident, that

that whatever Waſte of Water happened in the *Hot* Bath between the Year 1542, and the Year 1693, a greater happened in the *Croſs* Bath, which was then become the leaſt viſible Spring of the two: It is moſt apparently ſo now; and if it decreaſes for the Time to come, as it has done for theſe five and fifty Years back, it will ſoon be utterly loſt; the preſent Decreaſe amounting, each Natural Day, to three and thirty Ton of the one hundred and ten Ton produced by the Spring, about the Year 1693; the Bath not filling, before the new Drinking Pump was ſet up laſt Summer, in leſs than ſixteen Hours and a half, as one of the Guides aſſured me on *Monday* the 21ſt of *November* 1748, the Day that I laſt examined into the State of the Bath.

THE *Queen*'s Bath being a Ciſtern joining on to the South Side of the *King*'s Bath, it forms a perfect Square of four and twenty Feet nine Inches, excluſive of the Receſſes in the Walls on the North and South Sides of it; in the Center of which there is a ſmall Tower, or Croſs, whoſe Body is compoſed of a Central and four Corner Columns, ſupported by a low Pedeſtal, like that in the Middle of the Hot Bath. By one private and two common Slips on the Weſt Side of this Bath, People enter into it; and the Walls of the Ciſtern are ſo raiſed, that, with the Advantage of the Houſes to the Weſt, and to the South, it is tolerably well ſkreened both from the Wind and idle Spectators.

AN Aperture in the Wall between the *King* and *Queen*'s Bath joins them together, and the Ciſterns fill at one and the ſame Time with Water; but as the Spring riſes in the *King*'s Bath, the Water in it is much hotter than in the *Queen*'s, which has no Spring at all; and therefore this Bath is more agreeable than the *King*'s Bath, for ſuch as bathe for Pleaſure; for whoſe Uſe there are eight Arches in and againſt the Walls for Shelter, together with a ſeparate Ciſtern on the Weſt Side of the Bath, called the *Parlour*, which is ſtill a more temperate Bath than the *Queen*'s itſelf.

THE original Form and Size of the *King*'s Bath hath been already explained, and by the foregoing Plan of it, Plate N. 8, 9. it may be obſerved, that this Bath was formerly a regular, and conſequently a handſome Work: The Ways or Slips into it are ſtill at the four Corners; but the Alterations which have been made to them by raiſing the Ground round the Bath, by annexing them to the adjoining Houſes, and by the encroaching Buildings breaking in on their Forms, have rendered

them like Cells for the Dead; and when I laſt ſurveyed them, they ſeemed more fit to fill the Bathers with the Horrors of Death, than to raiſe their Ideas of the Efficacy of the Hot Waters; thoſe Slips, and the Slips to the other Baths, being all of cold Stone, perpetually wet with the Steam of the hot Waters, dark as Dungeons, and though expoſed to the Wind, are nevertheleſs without the Air that is neceſſary to keep them ſweet and wholſome.

THE *Queen*'s Slip at the North Eaſt Corner of the *King*'s Bath, and by much the beſt of the four Ways into the Ciſtern, had a Drain, or ſmall Common Sewer running through it; this was raiſed like a Bench; and it was covered with a ſingle Board that it might ſerve as ſuch! Leaving this horrible Slip, a Man no ſooner deſcends into the Bath, than he finds himſelf ſunk into a Pit of Deformity; if irregular Walls incruſted with Dirt and Naſtineſs, and theſe ſtanding beneath irregular Buildings, may be ſo called.

THE Incruſtations abovementioned are partly owing to the almoſt annual Cuſtom of waſhing the Walls of the Baths with Lime and Free Stone Sand, to the Steam of the Hot Waters, and to the Soak of the open Paſſage about it: By the ſame Paſſage the Bath is expoſed to idle Spectators; and the Ciſtern is open to every Inclemency of the Weather, to the Winds more eſpecially, which Doctor *Peirce*, after three and forty Years Experience in the Uſe of our Hot Waters, declares, in the Preface to his *Bath Memoirs*, to be a greater Hindrance to Bathing than Rain; nay than Froſt itſelf: There are however ſeventeen of the antient Niches remaining in the Walls for Shelter; and there are two or three other Places where the Bathers may ſit under Cover.

THE Center of this Bath is adorned with an Octangular Croſs, or Tower, of twelve Feet two Inches Diameter; with Receſſes on every Side for Bathers to ſit in; and thoſe on the Eaſt and Weſt Sides, lying open to one another, are commonly called the *Kitchen*, from the exceſſive Heat of the Water in that Part of the Bath, above any other: The Croſs ſtands over the Hot Spring, and that Structure, with the Figure of King *Bladud*, ſeated in a Niche in the South Wall of the Ciſtern, are the chief Ornaments of the Bath.

THE Situation of the *King* and *Queen*'s Bath is ſuch, that they are only approachable by little, dirty, dark, narrow Paſſages, the beſt leſs conſpicuous than the Entrance to the meaneſt Inn in the Town; as though the Citizens were aſhamed

of

of the Hot Waters, their ſtaple Commodity! The Entrance from *Stall Street* is ſo obſcure, that one would think the Paſſage led to ſome *Lay Stall*, if there was not a Board over the Door to tell us that it was

The Way to the King's Bath Pump.

Mr. *Thayer*'s Directions touching a General Hoſpital proved the Cauſe of my Surveying the Baths, as ſoon as I arrived in the City, with a Deſign to accommodate the intended Building, if it was poſſible, with a new Bath; and to place both at the Corner of a Garden formerly taken out of the antient *Ambrey*, as that Spot of Ground directly faced *No-where Lane*; and the Mouth of the Sewer that Drains the *Croſs*, *Hot*, and *Lepers* Bath: This appearing a practicable Work to the acting Truſtees of the Charity, at that time in Town, they Aſſembled together on the 26th of *May* 1727, and agreed with Mr. *Samuel Broad*, the under Tenant in Poſſeſſion, for his Term in the Ground.

By this Survey I found the Baths to be rather in a worſe Condition than I have deſcribed them; and immediately after I had made it, I was convinced not only of the dangerous State of the Springs in the *Croſs* Bath, by Opening the Ground within nine Feet of the Side of the Ciſtern, to lay the Foundation of the Eaſt Front of the Duke of *Chandos*'s Buildings; but of that in the *Hot* Bath, by the Water finding its Way under the Houſe wherein I Lodged: This Houſe was ſituated by the South-Eaſt Corner of the Bath; and at that time it was Rented of Mr. *Milo Smith*, by one Mr. *Silcock*.

The Wretched and dangerous Condition of what made the Staple Commodity of the City I was about improving, added to a Paſſage at the beginning of Doctor *Jorden*'s Diſcourſe on the Baths; "if we do not beautify and adorn them, "we ſhould ſo accommodate them, as they may ſerve for the "utmoſt Extent of Benefit to ſuch as need them," made me loſe no Opportunity, by Obſervation or Enquiry, to form a Deſign for making the Baths as Commodious as poſſible for the Benefit of the preſent Age, and by turning them into real Publick Structures, at a Publick Expence, to be raiſed by a Lottery, to drive away private Property ſo far from the Springs, as ſhould be neceſſary to ſecure and preſerve them for the Benefit of Poſterity.

MANY Deſigns have been made with a View to theſe Ends, and at the ſame Time to render all the Uſes of the Hot Waters ſo commodious, that one might not interfere too much with, or deſtroy the other; for which reaſon I have now kept this Matter under Conſideration for more than thrice ſeven Years; but for three Years back have had no reaſon to alter any Part of my laſt Plans, notwithſtanding they have been peruſed by Multitudes.

IT was almoſt in the Infancy of theſe Deſigns, that the Mayor and Juſtices of the City were invited to a Meeting of the Truſtees of the General Hoſpital, to propoſe their Objections to the Articles that had been prepared for the Eſtabliſhment of the Charity, in Order to have them anſwered and provided againſt: This Meeting was on the 11th of *January* 1737-8; and the late Sir *William Thompſon*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, having been at it, he made Choice of the Opportunity to excite the Magiſtrates to examine into the wretched Condition of the Baths, and to loſe no Time in putting them into the beſt Order they would bear; the Baron, at the ſame Time, telling the Mayor and his Brethren, that he, by a Line of Wind from a low Corner of the Walls ſurrounding the *King*'s Bath, had catched ſuch a Cold, as had like to have cauſed his Death.

THIS Complaint, and another I mentioned to have been made by Mr. *Heathcote*, one of the Aldermen of *London*, ſoon rous'd up the Corporation to put the *King* and *Queen*'s Bath into as good Order as poſſible, without ſuch a general Alteration as I had deſigned, which to them ſeemed impracticable; ſo that upon the third Day of *February* following, I was deſired to view them in Company with the Mayor, Juſtices, Chamberlain, and ſome other Members of the Body; and to form a Deſign, not only to remove all the Nuſances which then attended both Ciſterns, but to make them as convenient for the Bathers, as well as for ſuch as made Uſe of the Waters by pumping, as the confined Situation of the Place would admit of.

TO do this effectually, I took a general Plan of the Baths, with the Buildings ſurrounding them: And as a Gentleman then in Town offered, on the Behalf of his Grace the Duke of *Kingſton*, to give the Corporation a Piece of Ground, on the Eaſt Side of the *Queen*'s Bath, to make two Slips into that Bath, on condition that they would, in an amicable Manner, cauſe a Shed to be removed that had then been lately

built on the South Side of the Abbey Church-Yard, againſt the Windows of the Abbey Houſe, his Grace's Property in Reverſion; ſo I formed my Deſign with a View to that Piece of Ground.

In this Deſign I propoſed, that after ſtopping up the Niches, and taking away the Rails, the North Wall of the *King*'s Bath ſhould be raiſed ſo high, as to ſkreen the People in the Bath from thoſe without it; that the Eaſt, Weſt and South Walls ſhould be rebuilt in the ſame Form; that a Porticoe ſhould be inſcribed round the Ciſtern for Shelter to the Bathers; that the *Queen*'s Bath ſhould be removed ſo far to the Eaſtward, as to anſwer the Middle of the *King*'s Bath; that four Slips ſhould be made in this Ciſtern, with dreſſing Rooms and Anti-Chambers to them; that four Pumps ſhould be fixed in the dreſſing Rooms, one in every Room, for the Uſe of ſuch as ſhould be pumped without going into the Bath; that four other Pumps ſhould be fixed in the *King*'s Bath, out of the Draught of any Line of Wind that could happen from the Building, for the Uſe of ſuch as ſhould be pumped in the Bath; and that a paved Walk ſhould be made round both Baths, upon one Level, for the Benefit of poor Cripples that make Uſe of the Waters.

This Deſign was peruſed and highly approved of by ſeveral eminent Phyſicians, and other Gentlemen belonging to the Faculty of Phyſick; and as the Execution of it, together with making the Slips at the North Eaſt, and North Weſt Corners of the *King*'s Bath convenient, would not coſt above one Thouſand Pounds, and the Intereſt of the Money be but a ſmall Advance to the Pumpers Rent; ſo the Corporation reſolved to put the Work in Hand; and upon the firſt Day of *April* 1738, they deſired me to tranſmit my Deſign to the Gentleman who promiſed to get them the Ground, that he might procure it accordingly.

The noble Duke, abovementioned, was no ſooner aſk'd the Queſtion, than Advice was ſent me of his having comply'd with it; but a Diſſention ſoon aroſe in the Corporation, which put a final End to this Scheme; ſome of the Members imagining, that if they conſented to remove a Nuſance, raiſed upon the Holy Ground of St. *Peter's Church* that was given by the Duke's Predeceſſors to the City, it would enable his Grace to make a ſpacious broad Street from the *Abbey Green* to the *Abbey Church Yard*, in Lieu of the preſent little narrow Paſſage or Throng; without conſidering

that it could have been done, and can yet be done independant of them, though they ſhould be able to maintain their Nuſance.

THE Defeat of this Scheme left very little in the Power of the Corporation to do, beſides a Decent Reparation of the Baths; and this is moſt undoubtedly a Work incumbent on them to perform: The Inſide of every Ciſtern may be ſcraped, or new lined with Free Stone; and after that, the proper Officers of the Baths, by ſcowering them, as the Milk Maids ſcower their Pails, may make them look as clean, if they could be well ſecured from any external Wet: And this is ſo far from being impracticable, that there is ſcarce a Maſter Maſon in the City but what is capable of doing it.

I HAVE already declared, that the Pumper is the only Tenant belonging to the Hot Waters; and that all the other Officers are complemented with their Places, ſuch as Serjeants, Cloth Women, and Bath Guides: Now the Serjeants bear the Rank of Gentlemen, and their Buſineſs is to preſide over the Baths, the Wet and Dry Pumps, and the ſeveral Officers; to ſee that Patients are properly attended; and to prevent all kinds of Diſorder; for which People of Fortune make them ſuch Gratuity as they think proper.

THE Cloth Women attend and aſſiſt Bathers when they go into, or riſe out of the Baths; laying proper Cloaths for ſuch Perſons to ſtand on; and for all this their Reward is Honorary.

THE Bath Guides ſupply Bathers with Linnen, attend them in the Baths, and Work the Dry and Wet Pumps; for each Suit of Bathing Linnen they have a fixed Price; for Working the Pumps a certain Sum for every hundred Stokes; but for all their Attendances they rely on the Bounty of the Patients.

THUS Self-Intereſt requires the Officers of the *Hot* Baths to be Humble, Careful, Diligent and Obliging; and if their own Intereſt is not ſufficient to make them effectually ſo, I don't ſee what can.

THE *Cold* Bath being the laſt Natural Bath of the City, the Ciſtern is ſupplied by a Spring of Water which iſſued out of the Ground at a Place where the *Rays* of the Sun could never reach, till after ſurmounting the *Equinox*. This Bath is made in a Houſe erected on the Beach by the Side of the River *Avon*; and that Houſe ſtanding about one Hundred and twenty Yards Eaſtward from the City Bounds, at the South

End

End of the Bridge, it belongs to a private Perſon, who, on that account, keeps the Bath in it in very good Order, and treats the Bathers with Reſpect and Civility.

CHAP. V.

Of the Publick CONDUITS of *Bath*.

DRINKING the Hot Waters is now become ſo Univerſal, that one would imagine the Conduits of equal Magnificence to their Uſe; they are five in Number, and two of them ſtand in Open and expoſed Places, the other three are incloſed within Rooms; the chief of which is, for its Eminence, ſtiled the *Pump Houſe:* But even this is ſo far beneath the Character of Magnificent, that the very Year after it was erected, the late Doctor *Oliver* declared it not Convenient, for Reaſons which Experience only ſeems to have manifeſted to him.

THIS Room is entirely built with Free Stone, and the Floor is paved with the ſame Material: It is four and thirty Feet and a half in Length from Eaſt to Weſt; ſix and twenty Feet in Breadth from North to South; and eighteen Feet in Heighth. The North Front is compoſed of four large Apertures, each of which is ſix Feet ſix Inches broad, and fourteen Feet ſix Inches high, with Columns between them of the *Corinthian* Order; and the South Front is compoſed of the like Apertures, with Pilaſters between them of the *Dorick* Order.

THESE large Apertures are filled up with Saſhes and Saſh Doors; and a Gallery projects out of the Wall at the Weſt End of the Room, ſufficient to hold a ſmall Band of Muſick for the Entertainment of the Water Drinkers every Morning during the Seaſons.

THIS Structure was deſigned by the abovementioned *John Harvey*, the ſecond of that Name; and, conſidering the Time when built, is one of the beſt Pieces of Architecture the City could boaſt of, even for ten or fifteen Years after the Room was erected: The large Apertures were, however, ill concerted; becauſe they render the Room too hot in Summer, and too cold in Winter; and this Intemperature, increaſed by a Stone Floor, as well as a Northen Entrance, affecting the Invalids, infallible Experience immediately drew Doctor *Oliver*'s Cenſure of Inconvenience againſt the Building.

THE Pump, to ſupply the Drinkers with Water, is placed againſt the middle Pier on the South Side of the Room; and it is caſed with Marble: The Conduit yields the Water at two Cocks; and it ſtands within a Balluſtrade, at ſuch a Diſtance

ſtance as is neceſſary for the Waiters to receive the Water in Glaſſes, and hand it to the Company as they can advance to the Rails: For the Croud is now become ſo great in the Heighth of the Seaſon, that it is a Doubt whether four or five Cocks more would ſupply the Drinkers with the Water, with that Regularity that is preſcribed for them.

MOREOVER, the Pump Room itſelf is ſo ſmall, that it will ſcarce contain a third Part of the People that flock to it: But what is worſe than all this, there is no Place belonging to it for the Invalids to retire into, when the Waters begin to operate; or for gentle Exerciſe, ſo eſſential to their inward Uſe. This every Body complaining of in the latter Seaſon of the Year 1733, I was forthwith employed to form a Deſign for making a Chamber over the Pump Room; and the Deſign having been ſhewn to the late General *Wade*, one of our Repreſentatives in Parliament, that Gentleman ſoon after preſented the City with five hundred Guineas to be employed in the Execution of the Work, or in re-building St. *Michael's Church*, as ſhould be moſt agreeable to his Conſtituents, the Corporation: But the Mayor's Son then renting *Shayler's* Coffee Houſe, he abſolutely refuſed to put the Queſtion to his Brethren, under the idle Pretence, that an additional Chamber to the Pump Room would draw the Company from his Son's Houſe, and ſpoil its Trade.

THE Inconveniencies of the Pump Houſe increaſing every Year, as the Reſort of Company to *Bath* increaſed, I was encouraged by People of the higheſt Rank and Fortune, at the ſame Time that I was making my Deſign for the *King* and *Queen's* Bath, by the Order of the Corporation, as above, to extend that Deſign to a Building which ſhould render the Drinking of the Hot Waters as convenient as poſſible; and they gave me HOPES, that as the Baths of *Bourbon* had been reſtored at a publick Expence, a Lottery would, on proper Application, be granted to raiſe Money to carry on the Work, without any new Taxation on the Waters, to anſwer the Money neceſſary to be expended to render the Uſage of them commodious to the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

THUS encouraged I purſued my own Scheme for rendering all the Baths publick Structures, detach'd from every Part of the City, that the Acceſs to them might for ever be Free and Open; and that by driving private Property to a proper diſtance from the Bathing Ciſterns, the Springs might eternally remain undiſturbed.

THE

THE Magnificence of this Deſign, even ſo far as it related to the *Pump Houſe*, ſoon raiſed Objectors to it among the Corporation: But Time and other Circumſtances made ſuch a Difference in the Ideas of that Body of Citizens, that, for ſome Years paſt, I have been aſſured of their Readineſs to comply with any reaſonable Method to put my Deſigns in Execution: So that if this ſhould really be the Caſe, we may hope, in a few Years, to ſee the Bath Waters have all the Advantages given them, that convenient Buildings are capable of contributing, to render the Trial of their Virtues ſafe and ſecure to ſuch as ſhall ſeek Relief from them in all ſucceeding Generations; ſince the voluntary and generous Promiſes of the Nobility and Gentry, in the Behalf of this Deſign, have been greater than perhaps were ever made in the behalf of any other Work propoſed to be accompliſhed at a National Expence.

THE *King*'s *Bath Pump* is fixed upon an elevated Floor over the Slips on the Weſt Side of the *Queen*'s Bath; and has only a Penthouſe over it: It is no more than a common *Pump* every Way acceſſible by Steps, and therefore highly inconvenient to poor Cripples; the Water too makes the whole Place wet and Naſty; and Servants coming to fill their Bottles at the Fountain, are not only Noiſy, but apt to throw things into the Bath, to the great Offence, and ſometimes to the great Hurt of the Bathers.

THE Old Pump at the *Hot* Bath is a perfect Pattern of the *King*'s *Bath Pump*, and ſubject to the ſame Inconveniencies; though in a leſs Degree, as leſs Uſe is made of it: But the New Pump ſtands in a Room of twenty one Feet ſix Inches in Length from North to South, by twelve Feet in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, Built at the Expence of the City in the Year 1743; and this Room ſtands over Part of the Slip at the North End of the Bath, and over the new Slip on the Weſt Side of the Ciſtern.

THE *Croſs Bath Pump* is the laſt Conduit in the City that yields Hot Water; it was ſet up the latter End of laſt Summer at the Eaſt End of the Gallery, erected in the Year 1674, by my Lord *Brook*, at the North End of the Bath; and this Gallery lying much lower than the *Hot Bath Pump* Room, is of much eaſier acceſs, and, if cloſed up to the South, would make a much better Room.

THE Machine in this Gallery, that in the *Hot Bath* Pump Room, and that in the Pump Houſe, are worked by Servants belonging to the Pumper; and People of Fortune, when they leave

leave the City, preſent the Maſter and Servants with what they pleaſe: And as the Pumper's Place is a Charitable Gift in the Corporation, applied, from time to time, to raiſe up a Poor Family; ſo the Rent of the Waters is ſtill kept at the ſame Sum that was at firſt fixed upon them, that the Liberality of the Water Drinkers may the more effectually anſwer the generous Intentions of the City.

THE Conduits that ſupply the Publick with Cold Water, are all Situated in open and expoſed Places; and *Carnwell* being the Firſt, the Water iſſues out of a Spout in the back Wall of an Alcove, formerly placed upon the Weſt Side of *Walbrook Street*, where a High Croſs, or Tower, antiently ſurmounted the Mouth of the Spring, and ſtood a ſmall matter within the North End of St. *Michael*'s Pariſh: The Sides and Covering of this Alcove were lately taken down to widen the Road before it; and the Workmen, by Penetrating into the adjoining Banks to continue on the additional Breadth to the Way, or Street, met with huge Blocks of Wrought Stone, as the ſtrongeſt Teſtimonies of a Publick Structure once exiſting in that Situation.

BROAD *Street* Conduit was formerly a handſome Structure Built with Stone in the middle of the Street of that Name; but now it is reduced to a ſingle Cock for Water; and this is fixed againſt the Wall of one of the Houſes, on the Weſt Side of that Street.

SAINT *Michael*'s Conduit was ſtill a handſomer Structure than the former, as its Baſe made a perfect Cube, and elevated the Tower to a conſiderable heighth: This Structure was compoſed of four Ionick Pilaſters, ſtanding upon a Pedeſtal, whoſe Baſe and Body was turned into one large Cimaſium, Convex below, and Concave above; the Entablature was ſurmounted by five Plinths or Steps; and theſe bearing a proper Pedeſtal, a double Plinth upon that, ſuſtaining an Ornament in the Shape of an Hour Glaſs, crowned the whole Tower.

FOUR Niches adorned the four Fronts of the Structure, between the Pilaſters; and four Shields were Carved on the four Faces of the Body of the upper Pedeſtal: The Water iſſued out of every Side of the Baſe in the Center of a Semi-Circular Arch, intended to repreſent a Rainbow; and the Conduit ſtood in the middle of *Old Street*, juſt before the South Front of St. *Michael*'s Church; but now no more than a pitiful Stone, ſupporting a ſingle Cock for Water, appears in that Situation.

SAINT

SAINT *Mary*'s Conduit was formerly a beautiful, quadrangular Edifice; and ſtood in the middle of *High Street*, in a Line between North Gate and the *Guild Hall*: It was of the *Dorick* Order, covered with a *Cimaſium* Roof, which, after paſſing through a Ball, terminated in a Point; every Corner of the Structure was adorned with a Pinacle, compoſed of four Stones, the laſt of which bore a Globe; and the Water iſſued out of every Side of the Body of the Building, directly under the Soil of a ſmall Square Aperture.

TO this Fountain the Citizens were uſed to make their grand Proceſſions; among which nothing ſeems to have exceeded that which was made on the Coronation Day of King *Charles* II. in the Year 1661, when Mrs. Mayoreſs, attended by all the chief Matrons of the City, and preceded by above four hundred young Virgins going two and two, and each two bearing aloft in their Hands, guilded Crowns and Garlands, decked with the rareſt and choiceſt Flowers of the Seaſon, went to the Conduit to drink the *King*'s Health, with the Claret that then run from it.

THE Mayor, attended by his Brethren, and all the Gentlemen in Town and Country, with a Band of loud Muſick playing before them, began this Proceſſion; the Streets having been firſt lined with all the Men in the City that had Arms; with a Company of Foot from *Weſton*, led by Captain *Sheppard* of that Pariſh; and with a Troop of Horſe, commanded by Mr. *George Clark*, Nephew to Mr. *Prynne* the Recorder, and one of the Repreſentatives for the City in Parliament: All theſe Volunteers were Cloathed in one Uniform Manner; and the young Virgins that followed the Mayor and his Company, and led the Matrons, were, for the moſt Part, dreſſed in Milk-white Waiſtcoats, and in Pettycoats of a Colour, that repreſented the fine Verdure of the Spring.

SAINT *Mary*'s Conduit, together with that which bore the Name of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and, in the Shape of a ſmall *High Croſs*, ſtood juſt before the Front of the *Guild Hall*, are now, like the other Conduits, reduced to ſingle Cocks for Water; and theſe are fixed againſt the Walls of the adjoining Buildings.

THE four laſt Conduits are ſupply'd with a Spring of Water, granted to the Abbey of *Bath* by the Pariſh of *Waldcot*, for a certain Quantity of Bread, to be paid Yearly; and King *Edward* VI. by his Patent of the 12th of *July A. D.*

1552, made this Water part of his Gift to the Corporation, for the Maintenance of ten of the Poor aged People of the City, and for the Inſtruction of the Youth in the *Latin* Tongue: But the original Conſideration for the Spring, has been dropt for ſome Years; and in the Year 1739, as well as ſince, the Pariſhioners of *Waldcot* were denied even the Advantage of a little Water from one of theſe Conduits.

STALL's Conduit made the Termination of the Central Lines of *Cheap Street*, *Weſt-Gate Street*, and *Stall Street*; and St. *James*'s Conduit faced the South Gate, as St. *Mary*'s did the North Gate; but now theſe Conduits are reduced, like the former, to ſingle Cocks for Water; and, like them, are placed againſt the Walls of ſome contiguous Building, in order to make the Publick Ways of the City the more free and open.

THESE two Conduits are ſupply'd with a Spring of Water, granted to the City by the firſt Proprietors of the diſſolved Priory of *Bath*; reſerving, however, for the Uſe of the Abbey Buildings, a certain Quantity of the Water, which thoſe Buildings now enjoy.

PART of the Water of the two Springs which ſupply the ſix Fountains, as above, is convey'd into ſeveral of the Houſes in the City by Pipes; but the Scarcity of Water is ſuch, that thoſe Houſes are but very ill ſupply'd. I could therefore wiſh to ſee theſe Springs brought into a large Reſervoir, to be made in the higheſt Part of the Town, and then joined by other Streams ſufficient to ſupply the Occaſions of the whole City: And as a Scheme of this Sort is practicable, ſo the Corporation, by joining in the Execution of it, would contribute as much towards the publick Accommodation of the City, as by every thing they have done for this Age paſt put together.

CHAP VI.

Of the PUBLICK HOSPITALS of *Bath*.

BUILDINGS erected out of Charity for the Reception and Support of Aged, Infirm, Sick, Impotent and otherwiſe helpleſs poor People, being properly what we call Hoſpitals; of theſe kind of Structures, there are no leſs than ſix interſperſed among the contiguous Buildings of *Bath*; the Chief

Chief of which is that lately Built under the Name of the GENERAL HOSPITAL or INFIRMARY; and this Charity had its Riſe while Mr. *Chapman* was procuring Juſtice from the High Court of *Chancery*, in behalf of the Charity over which he was appointed Maſter, the latter End of the Year 1711: For the Law that gave the Diſeaſed, Impotent, poor People of *England*, a Right to the free Uſe of the Baths of *Bath*, and impowered the Juſtices of the Peace, in the ſeveral Counties, to Licence them to Travel to the Healing Fountains of the City for the Cure of their Diſeaſes, expiring in the Year 1714, the late Lady *Elizabeth Haſtings*, and the late *Henry Hoare*, Eſq; propoſed, about two Years after, the founding of a General Hoſpital in *Bath* for the Benefit of ſuch poor Objects.

THE late Sir *Joſeph Jekyl* was, in a ſhort Time after, engaged in this Deſign; which he, at the Requeſt of the other Parties, purſued till a General Subſcription was Opened; till a Scheme was formed to eſtabliſh the Charity; and till he found it impoſſible to procure proper Ground, within a reaſonable Time, to erect a convenient Structure upon to receive the poor People that were intended to be relieved.

THE Subſcription was firſt Opened in the Autumn Seaſon of the Year 1723; and Mr. *King*, Mr. *Martin*, Mr. *Naſh*, Mr. *Samborne*, and Mr. *Marchant*, then becoming Collectors, with ſeparate Books, their Collections were thus Tranſcribed into the Book, wherein all the Proceedings, touching the Charity, were directed to be Entered.

Mr. *William King*'s Book.

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
Lady *Norton*	1	1	0	Mr. *Henry Liſbon*	0	10	6
Mr. *Archdeacon Hunt*	2	2	0	Mr. *William Leaſon*	0	10	6
Mr. *Samuel Stanton*	0	10	6	Mr. *Fran. Brickenden*	0	10	6
Captain *Lewis*	1	1	0	Mr. *William Leaſon*	0	10	6
Mr. *James Joy*	1	1	0	Sir *George Hanger*	0	10	6
Mr. *Samuel Ward*	1	1	0	Colonel *Garwood*	0	10	6
Mr. *Bewick*, jun.	1	1	0	Colonel *Gardner*	1	1	0
Mr. *Thomas Barlow*	0	10	6	Mr. *Bewick*, ſen.	1	1	0
Mr. *Drake*	0	10	6	Mr. *Price*	1	1	0
Mr. *Thomas Clemens*	0	10	6	Mr. *Pawlet*	1	1	0
John Eſſington, Eſq;	1	1	0	Mr. *Ellis*, jun.	0	10	6
Mr. *Tho. Brockleſby*	0	10	6	Mr. *John Stanley*	0	10	6

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
Mr. *Samuel Kentiſh*	1	1	0	Captain *Courtney*	1	1	0
Mr. *Commyns*	0	10	6	*Edward Gibbon*, Eſq;	2	2	0
Mr. *Pitt*	1	1	0	Sir *Clo. Holt*	1	1	0
Sir *Thomas Ambroſe*	2	2	0	Baron *Sparr*	1	1	0
John Pitt, Eſq;	1	1	0	Mrs. *Dorothy Barker*	0	10	6
Madam *Webb*	1	1	0	*Robert Gay*, Eſq;	3	3	0
General *Wade*	5	5	0	Mr. *Legar*	0	10	6
Mrs. *Bulkley*	1	7	0	Mr. *Young*	1	1	0
Mr. *Ward*	2	2	0	*Dean Younger*	1	1	0
Lord Preſident of Scotland	2	2	0	Mrs. *Cholwich*	0	10	6
John Codrington, Eſq;	3	3	0	*Nathaniel Booth*, Eſq;	1	1	0
Lord *Danbury*	1	1	0	Lord *Blundell*	0	10	6
Alderman *Ford for a Perſon unknown*	1	1	0	*Uvedale Price*, Eſq;	0	11	6
				Dr. *Richard Caſtle*	0	10	6
				Henry Fane, Eſq;	1	1	0
Colonel *D'Fiſher*	1	1	0	Mr. *Bellingham*	0	10	6
	Total	£.	59	13	6		

Mr. *Thomas Martin*'s Book.

Captain *Worthington*	1	1	0	Sir *William Hellis*	1	1	0
Mr. *Walter Turner*	1	1	0	Sir *Joſeph Martin*	1	1	0
Mr. *Samuel Smith*	1	1	0	Mr. *Fiſher Jackſon*	1	1	0
Sir *Adolphus Oughton*	1	1	0	Mr. *Henry Glegby*	1	1	0
Mr. *Will. Rollinſon*	1	1	0	Mr. *Hitch Young*	1	1	0
Mr. *Edward Bowman*	1	1	0	*His Grace the Duke of* St. Albans	2	2	0
Mr. *Robert Surman*	1	1	0				
Mr. *John Gumley*	1	1	0	Sir *John Jennings*	1	1	0
Mr. *Thomas Oyles*	1	1	0	Mr. *Francis Brace*	1	1	0
— *Bourne*, Eſq;	1	1	0	Mr. *Webſter* and Mr. *Richard Weſt*	1	1	0
John Burridge, Eſq;	1	1	0				
Mr. *Joſeph Fiſher*	0	10	6	*Right Hon. Lord Saint John*	1	1	0
Sir *Henry-Dutton Colt*	1	1	0				
William Symonds, Eſq;	1	1	0	Major *Smith*	1	1	0
Sir *John Shadwell*	0	10	6	Mr. *John Bachley*	1	1	0
Peter Cocks, Eſq;	1	1	0	*George Wheat*, Eſq;	1	1	0
Mr. *William Weſton*	1	1	0	Mr. *Taylor*	1	1	0
Brigadier Gore	5	5	0	Mr. *John Temple*	2	2	0
Edward Parrot, Eſq;	1	1	0	Mr. *Manſell*	1	1	0
Thomas Price, Eſq;	1	1	0	Captain *Martin*	1	1	0.
John Waller, Eſq;	1	1	0	Sir *George Walton*	1	1	0
John Mead, Eſq;	1	1	0	*Dennis Kelly*, Eſq;	0	10	6
Mr. *Samuel Hyde*	1	1	0	*Richard Hamden*, Eſq;	1	10	6

Charles

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
Charles Dearnge, Eſq;	1	1	0	Mr. *Samuel Dixon*	1	1	0
Mr. *Currier*	1	1	0	*John Aiſlabie*, Eſq;	1	1	0
Mr. *Edmond Bowyer*	0	5	0	Mr. *Tobias Bowles*	1	1	0
Dr. *Godwin*	0	10	6	Lord *Beauclerk*	2	2	0
Mr. *Deas*	0	10	0	Mr. *William Crombie*	1	1	0
Edw. Southcourt, Eſq;	0	10	6	*Edward Turner*, Eſq;	1	1	0
Mr. *Bleau*	0	10	6	Mr. *Manley*	1	1	0
Mr. *Edward*	0	10	6	*Thomas Bowles*, Eſq;	1	1	0
Mr. *John Haſsle*	0	10	6	*John Gane*, Eſq;	1	1	0
Mr. *William Yalden*	0	10	6	Mr. *Joſeph Muſaphia*	1	1	0
Mr. *Tho. Berewood*	0	10	6	*Right Hon. Lord* Windſor	1	1	0
Mr. *Juſtia Collins*	0	10	6	Sir *John Buckworth*	1	1	0
John Ellis, Eſq;	0	10	6	Mr. *William Smith*	1	1	0
Mr. *Peter Hewit*	0	5	0	Mr. *Richard Love*	1	1	0
Colonel *Duncomb*	1	1	0	*John Taylor*, Eſq;	1	1	0
Gall. Walpole, Eſq;	1	1	0	Sir *D. Dolens*	2	2	0
Thomas Hancock, Eſq;	1	1	0	Colonel *Pulteney*	1	1	0
Mr. *Mar. Moſes*	1	1	0	Mr. *William Martin*	1	1	0
Captain *Peachy*	1	1	0	*Thomas Martin*, Eſq;	1	1	0
Thomas Croſs, Eſq;	1	1	0	*Henry Walter*, Eſq;	1	1	0
William Young, Eſq;	1	1	0	*James Cambell*, Eſq;	1	1	0
William Heyſham, Eſq;	1	1	0	Mr. *Charles Batt*	1	1	0
Total	*L.* 91	5	0				

Mr. *Richard Naſh*'s Book

Counteſs *of Exeter*	3	3	0	Miſs *Taylor*	1	1	0
Lady *Betty Cecil*	1	1	0	Mrs. *Crawley*	1	1	0
Counteſs *of Holderneſs*	5	5	0	Mrs. *Cade*	1	1	0
Counteſs *of Orkney*	3	3	0	Lady *Saint John*	1	1	0
Counteſs *of Inchequin*	2	2	0	Lady *Jekyl*	5	5	0
Lady *Frances Hamilton*	1	1	0	Mrs. *Price*	1	1	0
Mrs. *Boteler*	1	1	0	Mrs. *Clavering*	0	10	6
Mrs. *Ludlow*	1	1	0	Counteſs *of Briſtol*	3	3	0
Lady *Page*	2	2	0	*From an unknown Lady*	1	1	0
Mrs. *Marſhal*	1	1	0				
Mrs. *Grevile*	1	1	0	Miſs *Taylor*	1	1	0
Mrs. *Taylor*	1	1	0	Miſs *Cade*	0	10	6
Mrs. *Smyth*	1	1	0	Miſs *Crawley*	1	1	0
Total	£. 42	0	0				

Mr.

Mr. *Richard Samborne*'s Book.

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
Sir *Joseph Jekyl*	10	10	0	*Right Hon. Lord* Carleton, *President of the Council*	21	0	0
Mr. *Baron Page*	5	5	0				
Mr. *Baron Gilbert*	5	5	0	Sir *Edward Beecher*	1	1	0
J. Burnet, Esq;	2	2	0	Rev. *Mr. Wroughton*	1	1	0
Mr. *Sharp*	1	1	0	*Rich. Samborne*, Esq;	1	1	0
Mr. *Hardesty*	1	1	0	Mr. *Mees*	0	10	6
Marmaduke Allington, Esq;	2	2	0	Mr. *Milo Smith*	0	10	6
John Hammond, Esq;	1	1	0	Mr. *Harry Woolmer*	0	10	6
Mr. *John Evans*	1	1	0	Sir *Richard Steel*	1	7	0
Mr. *Thomas Bezley*	0	10	6	*William Bellasise*, Esq;	2	2	0
Mr. *William Bell*	1	1	0	Mr. *Samuel Thayer*	0	10	6
Mr. *Humphry Taylor*	1	1	0	*Robert Hind*, Esq;	2	2	0
Henry Bartie, Esq;	1	1	0	*Samuel Harris*, Esq;	0	10	6
Total	£.	65	8	0			

Mr. Richard Marchant's Book.

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
Rich. Hampden, Esq;	1	1	0	Mrs. *Alexander*	0	10	6
— *West*, Esq; *Councellor at Law*	1	1	0	Lady *Stapleton*	1	1	0
				Mr. *Rich. Merchant*	5	5	0
Alex. Forbes, Esq;	0	10	6	Mr. *R. Marchant*, jun.	1	1	0
Mr. *Silvanus Beaven*	0	10	6	Mr. *John Muchlow*	1	1	0
Mr. *Thomas Cox*	1	1	0	*Thomas Barnard*, Esq;	0	10	6
Total	*L.*	13	13	0			

Mr. *King*, by the Payment of some small Bills, became a Contributor to the Value of *L.* 1 12 7; which Sum, added to the five Totals, as above, makes the whole Collection amount to *L.* 273 12 1; and while it was about, proper Heads of a Scheme were preparing for the Establishment of the Charity, by the Direction of several eminent Persons of almost all Denominations, such as the Lord Presidents of *England* and *Scotland*; the Master of the Rolls; some of the Judges and great Lawyers; Sir *Richard Steel*, &c. And when those Heads were completed, they were Read to the Contributors at a General Meeting; who, approving of them, chose thirteen Representatives to Manage the Charity; nominated

nated a Treaſurer to keep the Money; and ordered a fair Copy of what they had agreed to, to be hung up in the Pump Room in the following Words.

HEADS of a SCHEME

For Raiſing a Fund, by Voluntary Contribution, and for Managing and Applying the ſame for the Accommodation and Relief of Poor Lepers and Cripples, and other Indigent Perſons, well recommended and not otherwiſe provided for, reſorting to *Bath* for Cure, in Order to the beginning and future Eſtabliſhment of the ſaid Charity upon a Solid Foundation.

Agreed upon
At the firſt General Meeting of the Contributors
on *Wedneſday* the Second of *October*
M.DCC.XXIII.

The principal End aim'd at by this Contribution, is to provide for poor Lepers, Cripples and other indigent Perſons reſorting to *Bath* for Cure, well recommended, and not otherwiſe provided for, and to diſcriminate real Objects of Charity from Vagrants and other Impoſtors, who crowd both the Church and Town, to the Annoyance of the Gentry reſorting here; and who ought, by the Care of the Magiſtracy, to be Expell'd and Puniſh'd.

With this View ſeveral Gentlemen now at *Bath*, lately propoſed to ſet on Foot a Collection; and there has been already raiſed the Sum of 270 l. 12 s. which is in the Hands of the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. *Thomas Martin* 90 l. 11 s. Mr. *Richard Samborne* 65 l. 8 s. Mr. *King* 59 l. Mr. *Naſh*, in *William Martin*'s Hands, 42 l. Mr. *Marchant L.* 13 13 0. Total 270 l. 12 s.——And, they with other Contributors, being met, did agree upon the following Heads, or Method to be ſubmitted to, at this General Meeting of the Contributors, in Order to the beginning and future Eſtabliſhment of the ſaid Charity, upon a Solid Foundation:

"That Firſt, this Benefaction be independent of any other "Charity already eſtabliſhed in this City, and be Solely for "the Benefit of poor Cripples and other indigent Strangers "well recommended, and not otherwiſe provided for, reſort-"ing hither for Cure, under the Regulations herein after ſet "forth.

" THAT, Secondly, none be admitted without their Caſe " be drawn up by a Phyſician, or Surgeon, and ſent by the " Miniſter and Churchwardens of their Reſidence, before " they quit their Abode, to the Guardians of this Charity, " for to conſult the Phyſicians reſiding in *Bath:* And if after " an Examination they ſhould be deemed Perſons likely to " receive Benefit by thoſe Waters, Notice by an Officer be " ſent to the ſaid Miniſter and Churchwardens for their Ad- " miſſion, provided they bring a proper Certificate that they " are the People thus recommended, &c. If Application, " ſhould at any Time be made for proper Objects, when " this Hoſpital is full, and there is no other Proviſion for their " Relief, to minute them as they apply, for the firſt Vacan- " cies. And that all the poor Creatures who are or may be " admitted into this Charity, ſhall, upon receiving a Cure, or " be deemed incurable, be allow'd out of this Fund, what the " Reſiding Guardians ſhall judge reaſonable for the neceſſary " Expence of their Return. And a Regiſter be kept of the " Cures of this Hoſpital.

" THAT, Thirdly, the Gentlemen to be named at ſuch " firſt General Meeting, and their Repreſentatives, or Subſti- " tutes, do, in the firſt Place, at ſuch General Meeting, or " within ten Days afterwards, (1ſt) inſpect and examine into " the Number and Condition of the poor Cripples, and other " indigent Strangers, proper Objects of this Charity, now " here for Cure, diſtinguiſhing thoſe that ought to remain " here, from thoſe that are judged to be incurable, or are " recovered, and ſhould return; in Order to provide for the " Relief of the former, during their neceſſary Stay, and im- " mediate Diſmiſſion of the latter, and furniſhing them with " ſomething towards the neceſſary Expence of their Return: " Alſo (2dly) make an Eſtimate of what the Expence attend- " ing ſuch Diſmiſſion will amount unto: (3dly) Likewiſe " what Apartments will be proper to be taken for the Re- " ception of thoſe intended to be ſupported and relieved by " this Benefaction; and what will be the Rent thereof, and " fitting up the ſame; and other incident Expences; and " what Number may be provided for; ſo that a greater " Number may not be received, than the Fund, for the " Time being, will, upon a reaſonable Computation, main- " tain.

" THAT, Fourthly, all the preſent and future Contributors, " for the Time being, be Guardians of this Benefaction;

" and

" and that thirteen of thoſe Gentlemen, viz. *Richard Naſh*, " Eſq; *Humphrey Thayer*, Eſq; *Henry Hoare*, Eſq; Mr. " *Archdeacon Hunt*, Dr. *Bettenſon*, Dr. *Cheyne*, Dr. *Bave*, " Dr. *Beeſton*, Dr. *Quinton*, Mr. *Jerry Peirce*, Mr. *Richard* " *Marchant*, ſen. Mr. *Milo Smith*, and Mr. *Henry Woolmer*, " be the Repreſentatives, or Subſtitutes, for the whole Body " of Contributors in the Interval, and until the next General " Meeting of the Contributors, which is to be between the " firſt and 20th Days of *September* next, 1724; of which " General Meeting three Days Notice, at leaſt, to be affix'd " in the Pump Room; and at that General Meeting, the " ſaid Repreſentatives, or Subſtitutes, are to lay their Ac- " counts, and whole Proceedings, Books whereof are to be " fairly kept, in Order to their paſſing the ſame; and giving " Directions for future Contributions, and other Matters re- " lating to this Charity.

" THAT, Fifthly, the before mention'd Sum of 270 l. " 12 s. already collected, be immediately paid into the Hands " of *Humphrey Thayer*, Eſq; of *London*, to be thus diſpos'd " of, to wit, That Firſt, one or more South Sea Bonds, " for 250 l. Principal, be purchaſed with Part thereof; " which Bonds or Securities are to remain in the Hands of " the ſaid *Humprey Thayer*, Eſq; 2dly, That the then Re- " mainder of the ſaid Sum of 270 l. 12 s. being 20 l. 12 s. " as alſo, what ſhall be collected or given before the next " General Meeting of the Contributors in *September* next, " do lie in the Hands of the ſaid *Humphrey Thayer*, Eſq; or " his Order; and in Caſe of his Death, then the ſaid Bonds " and Balance of the ſaid Contribution Money, then re- " maining in his Hands, after deducting and allowing what " ſhall, in the Interim, be expended for the Diſmiſſion of " ſuch poor Indigents aforeſaid, and for the Rent and fitting " up the Apartments, and Relief of thoſe that ſhall be re- " ceived, and other incident Expences, ſhall be paid into the " Hands of ſuch other Perſon, as ſhall be named by the ſaid " Repreſentatives, or Subſtitutes, or any three of them, " until the ſaid General Meeting of the Contributors in " *September* next: Nevertheleſs there ſhall not be expended " of the Money already collected, exceeding the Sum of " 20 l. 12 s. and not exceeding a fifth Part of what ſhall " be hereafter contributed, before the next General Meeting " in *September* next. And it is recommended to the ſaid Re- " preſentatives, or Subſtitutes, to lay out, from Time to

" Time, what can be ſpared, to bring in an Intereſt; which " muſt be left to their Judgment.

" THAT, Sixthly, the ſaid Repreſentatives, or Subſtitutes, " as alſo the ſaid *Humphrey Thayer*, ſo choſen at the firſt " General Meeting, ſhall continue ſuch only until the next " General Meeting, which is to be in *September* next, as " aforeſaid, unleſs they reſpectively be then choſen, or con- " tinued, it being intended that the Contributors, for the " Time being, attending ſuch Annual General Meeting, " ſhall be Guardians of this Charity, appoint Repreſentatives, " or Subſtitutes, for the enſuing Year, and have the ſole " Direction thereof, until the full Eſtabliſhment of this " Charity; which Eſtabliſhment is not to be made, until the " Sum of 1000 l. at leaſt, ſhall be rais'd, and made up as " the Capital, or Fund.

" THAT, Seventhly, the ſaid Repreſentatives, or Subſti- " tutes, now choſen, meet at a convenient Place Monthly, " or oftner; and that then They or any three of them, all " being ſummon'd, if at *Bath*, by Notice in the Pump " Room, at leaſt two Days before, do inſpect the Proceed- " ings, and give Directions for Iſſues of Money, and " for Receiving or Diſmiſſion of the poor diſeaſed Indigents; " and that no Iſſue or Payments be made by the ſaid *Hum- " phry Thayer*, or his Succeſſor, upon any pretence whatever, " without an Order in Writing, ſign'd by the ſaid Repre- " ſentatives, or Subſtitutes, or three or more of them: " And that the whole of the Expence of this firſt Annual " Meeting, and the other Meetings of the ſaid Repreſen- " tatives, or Subſtitutes, and of Summoning the ſame, and " providing Books of Accompts, ſhall not exceed the Sum " of Forty Shillings."

BY the above Scheme it appears, that the End and Deſign of this Charity was to provide for Real Objects, whoſe Caſes require the *Bath* Waters, but cannot have them, without ſuch Aſſiſtance, and to clear the City of all Sorts of Beggars: For theſe Ends the Magiſtrates of *Bath* were, in the ſtrongeſt Terms, called on by the Contributors to EXPEL and PUNISH Vagrants and Impoſtors, while the Truſtees of the Charity were directed to RELIEVE no Perſon who ſhould, from thenceforward, come to the Town without their expreſs Order, to take off every Pretence which idle People make for coming to *Bath*, and teazing People of Faſhion for Relief.

THIS

THIS Scheme, ſo well concerted, was fairly Engroſſed on Parchment; after which it was again Read and Confirmed at a ſecond Meeting of the Contributors, on *Friday*, the 4th of *October*, 1723; who then Reſolved, that the Repreſentatives ſhould ſet forward further Collections; that they ſhould meet immediately to carry the Charity into Execution; that Mr. *Richard Marchant* ſhould Act under Mr. *Thayer*, during his Pleaſure; and that the Engroſſed Deed, or Heads of the Scheme they had fixed and agreed upon, as above, ſhould be lodged in Mr. *Marchant*'s Hands.

THE Running Caſh of this Charity was paid into the Hands of the Deputy-Treaſurer, to whom Mr. *Martin* paid 14s. Part of his Collections, which made Mr. *Marchant* Debtor to the Charity *L.* 21 6 0; but Mr. *King*'s Deficiency of 13s. 6d. was accounted for in the ſmall Bills paid by him: The Engroſſing of the Deed, and making Abſtracts of it, came to *L.* 1 16 4; and the remaining *L.* 19 9 8 was applied for the Uſe of the poor People at that Time in the City.

THUS Matters reſted till the Annual Meeting of the Contributors on the 30th of *September* 1724, on which Day, after chuſing Mr. *Thayer* Treaſurer, and Mr. *Marchant* his Deputy, they continued the thirteen Repreſentatives, adding three others to them, viz. Mr. *Martin*, Mr. *Hardiſe*, and Mr. *Francis Bave*; any three of whom they impowered to Purchaſe proper Ground, and Contract with Workmen to Build a Houſe thereon, for the Reception of the Poor intended to be relieved by the Charity; impowering, at the ſame Time, the Treaſurer to pay for the Work.

AFTER this, one whole Year was ſpent without doing any thing; nor did the Contributors, at their next General Meeting upon the 29th of *September* 1725, proceed further than to elect Mr. *Samuel Leſſingham* a Repreſentative in the room of *Henry Hoare*, Eſq; deceas'd; to continue the other Repreſentatives, the Treaſurer and his Deputy; and to elect Mr. *Samuel Scott*, of *London*, a new Member of the Committee: No Annual Meeting was held at *Bath* in the Year 1726; and in this languiſhing State of the Charity, I received Mr. *Thayer*'s Inſtructions, as above, with an Order to aſſure the Truſtees in the Country, that the Moment a proper Building could be begun, he and ſeveral others would enter their Names in the Liſt of Contributors, for one hundred Pounds a-piece.

As ſoon as I came down to *Bath* I loſt no Opportunity of acquainting the Truſtees, at that Time in Town, with Mr. *Thayer*'s Directions; nor in Searching for a proper Piece of Ground for the Building: The North Corner of the Ambrey, at that Time, and ſtill a common Kitchen Garden, appeared ſo advantageouſly Situated for the purpoſe, that I could not avoid preſſing the Truſtees to agree with the Tenant in Poſſeſſion, for his Intereſt in ſo much of it as would contain a Structure of Sixty-ſeven Feet Square, with an Area of five Feet broad before it; this was done at a Meeting, purpoſely held upon the 26th of *May* 1727; and we then reſolved upon making a new Bath in the Center of the Hoſpital, as the Ciſtern could be ſupplied with Water from the *Hot* Bath, without loſing much of its natural Warmth.

Two Deſigns were made for the Ground thus fixed and agreed for, the firſt in a Quadrangular, and the ſecond in a Circular Form: Each Building was to receive ſixty Patients; and the latter was fixed upon by the Truſtees in the Country, as the moſt ſuitable Figure for the Land to be Built upon, ſince the Corner of the Garden makes an Acute Angle, and the View of a new Bath required the Building to be brought as near that Angle as poſſible: Sir *Joſeph Jekyl* and the Truſtees in *London*, approving of what was done in the Country, an Order was made on the 18th of *November* 1728 to pay Mr. *Samuel Broad*, the under Tenant in Poſſeſſion, for his Term in the Ground, and to impower Mr. *Thayer*, Mr. *Martin* and Mr. *Naſh* to treat with Mr. *Gay*, for the Inheritance: It was alſo ordered that the Mayor of *Bath*, for the Time being, and the two Juſtices, ſhould, for ever, be Truſtees of the Charity; that Mr. *Ralph Allen* ſhould be added to the Committee in the room of Doctor *Beeſton*, deceas'd; and that all the other Repreſentatives ſhould be continued.

The Payment of Mr. *Broad* was omitted; and the Treaty with Mr. *Gay* devolving on me, his firſt Objection to an Hoſpital on his Land was, that as we had a View of improving every Part of his Eſtate that lay contiguous to the Body of the City, a Building of that Sort would hurt the intended Works; which I no ſooner obviated than he promiſed me, that he would give the Truſtees the Inheritance of as much Land as they ſhould have occaſion for, as ſoon as he himſelf could make a proper Title to it: And for this End *Broad*'s Garden

was

was put among the Lands intended to be improved; and for which a Fine was agreed to be levyed: This was accordingly done; and upon the 2d of *November* 1730, Mr. *Gay*, and his Son, executed a Deed to me to declare the Uſes of that Fine.

When this was finiſhed, I called the Truſtees together as ſoon as poſſible; who Meeting upon the 14th of *January* 1730-1, I then made my Report of Mr. *Gay*'s noble and generous Reſolution to give them Ground for the intended Hoſpital, without ſtinting them as to the Quantity; for which after admitting Dr. *Oliver* one of their Number, they wrote him a Letter of Thanks; and deſired him to appoint a Time and Place for proper Perſons to wait on him for a Conveyance of ſo much Land as would be neceſſary for the Execution of the Building, as I had then Deſigned it.

For after Mr. *Gay* had made me his generous, and I believe ſincere Promiſe, Sir *Joſeph Jekyl* inſiſted that the Hoſpital ſhould not be leſs than one hundred Feet Diameter; telling me, at the ſame Time, to aſſure the Truſtees that Money would not be wanting to compleat it: The ſame Gentleman, as well as ſeveral other Perſons of Rank and Fortune, deſired that the Building might be ſo contrived, as that it might be increaſed from Time to Time as Benefactions ſhould come in; and in purſuance of their Directions I enlarged the Deſign from an Hoſpital capable of receiving ſixty Patients, to one that would hold one hundred and fifty.

The Application to Mr. *Gay* on the 16th of *January* 1730-1, was therefore for the Inheritance of ſo much Ground as was neceſſary for an Hoſpital, according to the moſt extended Views of the Gentlemen that intereſted themſelves in the Promotion of the Charity: But Mr. *Gay* never anſwer'd the Truſtees Letter to him; nor did he apprehend a larger Building neceſſary than what was firſt propoſed: He therefore determined to part with no more Ground, at firſt, than what would juſt contain a Building of ſeventy Feet Diameter, with a ſmall Porticoe before it; and I having made proper Draughts for a Structure of that Size, and agreeable to Mr. *Gay*'s Ideas, againſt the 29th of *April* 1731, the Truſtees, on that Day, met at *Lindſey*'s Aſſembly Houſe, and Ordered, that the Deſigns of the Hoſpital, as approved of by him, ſhould be Engraved and Printed; which was accordingly done againſt the following Autumn, with an Addreſs to the Public in theſe Words.

" THERE being many poor Objects in the ſeveral Parts of " this Kingdom, who tho' they may be provided elſewhere " with Phyſick and the Advice of Phyſicians, yet for want " of the Aſſiſtance which only the Waters of the *Bath* " can give, continue in a languiſhing and helpleſs Condition; " in Compaſſion to the deplorable Caſe of ſuch Perſons, " and in a View of the Improvements which under the pre- " ſent Deſign may be made in the Knowledge of the Na- " ture and Virtues of theſe Medicinal Waters, ſome well " diſpoſed Perſons have ſet on Foot, and hope to eſtabliſh an " Hoſpital at *Bath*, for the Reception of ſixty poor diſeaſed " Perſons, who are to be provided with Lodging and Diet; " together with a Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary, and " Medicines.

" THE Expence of Building the ſaid Hoſpital according to " the above Draughts, and of furniſhing the ſame with " Beds and other Neceſſaries, is computed at 2500 Pounds or " upwards; towards which there is already collected, and " now lying in the Hands of *Humphry Thayer*, Eſq; the " Sum of 330 Pounds: But as this is far ſhort of what " will be found neceſſary towards the Building and Furniſh- " ing the Hoſpital, much more of maintaining the diſeaſed " Objects in it, it is hoped that all charitable Perſons (ſuch " eſpecially as have at any Time found Benefit by the " Waters) will be Contributors to a Deſign of ſuch a " Nature as ſufficiently recommends itſelf; and all ſuch " Perſons are deſired to ſend their Contributions to the ſaid " *Humphry Thayer*, Eſq; in *Hatton Garden*, *London*, or to " *Ralph Allen*, Eſq; at the Poſt-Office in *Bath*, and Notice " ſhall be given of the Receipt of the ſame in the publick " Papers.

" IT is the Opinion of the Gentlemen who have already " ſubſcribed, that every Perſon Contributing 20 Pounds, or " upwards, ſhall be admitted a Governor of this Hoſpital: " And they judge the Perſons hereafter Named to be pro- " per Truſtees to receive the Lands on which the ſaid Hoſ- " pital is intended to be Built, and which *Robert Gay*, Eſq; " is ſo kind as to promiſe to Convey over for this charitable " Purpoſe.

" THE Mayor, the two Ju- " ſtices, and the Miniſter of " *Bath*, for the Time being.
" *Charles Eave*, M. D.
" *George Cheyne*, M. D.
" *William Oliver*, M. D.
" *Edward Harrington*, M. D.
" *Richard Naſh*, Eſq;
" *Humphry*

" *Humphry Thayer*, Eſq; " *Thomas Martin*, Eſq;
" *Ralph Allen*, Eſq; " Alderman *Francis Bave*,
" Alderman *Milo Smith*.

" EFFECTUALLY to prevent any poor Perſons coming " to *Bath* and being burthenſome to the Town, under a " Pretence of deſiring to be admitted into the ſaid Hoſpital, " the following Order for ſuch Admiſſion is agreed on, viz.

" THE Perſon propoſed, ſhall firſt have his Caſe drawn up " by ſome Phyſician, or ſkillful Perſon in his Neighbourhood, " which being duly atteſted by the Miniſter and Church- " wardens of the Pariſh he reſided in, and tranſmitted to the " Phyſicians of the ſaid Hoſpital, ſhall by them be carefully " conſidered and examined; and if they find the Perſon is " a proper Object of this Charity, they ſhall ſignify ſuch " their Judgment to the Miniſter of the Pariſh; and ſo " ſoon as there is a Vacancy in the Hoſpital, notify it to " him by Letter: And if any Perſon ſhall come under Pre- " tence of propoſing himſelf to the Hoſpital without bring- " ing of theſe Letters of the Phyſicians, to the Miniſter, along " with him, he ſhall without farther Examination be refuſed " Admittance.

" EVERY Pariſh ſending a Perſon to the Hoſpital, ſhall " ſupply him with thirty Shillings, which upon his Admiſſion " ſhall be lodged in the Hands of the Treaſurer of the Hoſ- " pital, to be returned to him whenever he is diſcharged " from thence, in Order to defray the Charges of his Jour- " ney to his own Abode; or of his Funeral in Caſe he dies " in the Hoſpital.

" WHENEVER any Perſon is propoſed to the Phyſicians of " the Hoſpital, and is adjudged by them to be a proper " Object, he ſhall be immediately minuted down to ſuc- " ceed to the next Vacancy that ſhall happen; and every " Perſon ſo minuted, ſhall abſolutely ſucceed in his Turn.

" THESE Articles are all that are now thought neceſſary " to be ſettled by the Contributors preſent, but as ſoon as " the Foundation of the Hoſpital is laid, publick Notice " whereof will be given in ſome of the Papers, general " Meetings of the Truſtees and Contributors will be ap- " pointed for them to conſider and ſettle ſuch further Re- " gulations as they ſhall then judge to be for the good of " this Charity.

" THESE

" THESE Articles are ſubmitted to the Judgment of the " Publick, and all Perſons are deſired to give their Opinions " as to any Alterations that may promote the Good which " is intended by all the Contributors."

AFTER the Publication of this Deſign Mr. *Richard Collibee*, an Attorney at Law in *Bath*, was employ'd to draw a Conveyance of the Land: But he, by making it a Leaſe and Releaſe while the Poſſeſſion, and a Term of about eight Years to come, was in Alderman *Roſewell Gibbs*, and his under Tenant, Mr. *Broad*; and by inſiſting that it was unneceſſary for the Truſtees of the Charity to Purchaſe the Tenants Term before the Inheritance was convey'd to them, laid the Foundation for a Diſpute that gave one of the Truſtees an Opportunity of getting the Poſſeſſion of the Ground for the Remainder of Mr. *Gibbs*'s Leaſe, to prevent the Hoſpital from being Built where it was propoſed; and ſet the other Truſtees upon looking out for a new piece of Land to Erect the intended Fabrick upon.

YEARS were ſpent in this purſuit, and ſeveral new Deſigns, attended with great incidental Expences, were made by me to anſwer various Situations and various Purpoſes of the Truſtees: At length the Suppreſſion of Play-Houſes by the Act of Parliament which took Place the 24th of *June* 1737, and the Death of Mr. *Thayer* the 9th of the following *December*, determined the Matter in one Week's time: For the Truſtees meeting on the 22d of *December* to conſider of a new Treaſurer, after admitting Mr. *Fauquier* into their Number, Doctor *Oliver* made them an Offer of ſome Land belonging to him to Build an Hoſpital upon, and it was accepted: But great Oppoſition ariſing inſtantly againſt this Agreement, the Truſtees at a ſecond Meeting, on the 29th of *December*, declared it Void; and Reſolved to accept of a new Offer that was made them of the Theatre erected in the Year 1705, as above, together with two Dwelling Houſes, ſome Out Houſes, and a Stable belonging to it, the Eſtate of one Mrs. *Carne*, for 30 l more than it ſtood engaged for to the abovementioned Mr. *Collibee*.

WHILE I was making the Deſigns of an Hoſpital for this Land, the Truſtees fixed upon Mr. *Hoare* of *London* for their Banker; and nominated Mr. *Naſh*, Mr. *Fauquier*, and Dr. *Oliver* their Treaſurers in the Country: On the 11th of *January* they made an Order to impower me to apply to the Executor of Mr. *Thayer* for the Money in his Hands, which at

at that time was increaſed to *L.* 379 10 0: And at their next Meeting on *Friday* the 20th of the ſame Month of *January*, they agreed to Addreſs the Publick by a Letter to be inſerted in the News Papers, in the following Words.

"THERE hath long been a Deſign on Foot of Building "a new General Hoſpital in this City; and the Gentlemen "in the Management of that Deſign, having at laſt, after "many ſurprizing Diſappointments, procured a proper Piece "of Ground for that Building, will proceed in it with the "utmoſt Diſpatch. Beſides the uſual Advantages ariſing from "publick Hoſpitals, it is preſum'd the preſent Undertaking "muſt be attended with many others of a Kind peculiar to "this Situation. It is very well known of how great Efficacy "the Baths and Waters of this Place are in the Caſe of many "Infirmities and Diſeaſes incident to Mankind; but the "Benefits of them are chiefly enjoy'd by Perſons of Rank "and Fortune, whilſt the Indigent in general are excluded "by their Circumſtances from ſharing in them. It is one "principal End in this Deſign to make the Effect of theſe "ſalutary Streams more Diffuſive, and Univerſal, by providing "ſuch Accommodations for the Reception and Support of "the Poor, as may enable them to partake of theſe Ad-"vantages in common with the Rich. Of this it is judg'd "proper to advertiſe the Publick, that Perſons of Benevolent "Diſpoſitions, and eaſy Fortunes, may be made acquainted "with the glorious Opportunity they now have of Aſſiſting "and Relieving their diſtreſs'd Fellow Creatures, by be-"coming Liberal Benefactors to this good Work. A more "particular Account of this Deſign, with the Methods pro-"poſed to be taken for carrying it into Execution, and the "Names of the Contributors to it, will be ſoon Communi-"cated to the Publick. In the mean Time all who are wil-"ling to join in promoting the Undertaking may ſend their "Contributions to *Richard Naſh*, Eſq; *Francis Fauquier*, Eſq; "and Doctor *Oliver* at *Bath*, and Mr. *Hoare*, Banker, at "the *Golden Bottle* in *Fleetſtreet*, *London*, or leave their Sub-"ſcriptions with them, for the Uſe of this Charity; and they "may be aſſured, that all ſuch Donations ſhall be faithfully "applied to the Purpoſes intended by the Donors, and a "monthly Account publiſhed by Mr. *Hoare* of all ſuch Do-"nations." This Addreſs drawn up, the Truſtees next made ſuch Additions and Alterations to the Heads of the Scheme for purſuing and eſtabliſhing the Charity, as were

moſt agreeable to the united Opinions of ſuch as had taken the Matter moſt into Conſideration; and then 6000 Copies of what they had fixed, ſtill with a Submiſſion to the Judgment of the Publick, were ordered to be printed and diſperſed.

By the 9th of *February* I not only perfected my Deſigns for the Hoſpital, but made a fair Plan and Elevation of it, which the Truſtees deſired Mr. *Naſh* to take to *London*, to the End that the Draught might be firſt laid before his Majeſty and the reſt of the Royal Family, and then be immediately convey'd to Mr. *Pine* in Order to be Engraved: The 16th of the ſame Month a Subſcription was Opened for increaſing the above Sum of *L.* 379 10 0 to ſix thouſand Pounds, to defray the Expence of Purchaſing the Ground, of erecting the Hoſpital, and of furniſhing the ſame; and the Money Subſcribed by the 24th of *April* 1738, amounting to 2082 Pounds, the Workmen, on that Day, began to pull down Part of the Old Buildings, and on the 30th of *May* they proceeded to the Theatre; which was no ſooner demoliſhed, the old Materials placed up, and the Rubbiſh cleared away to begin the Front Wall of the New Structure, than the Firſt Stone of it was laid at the North Eaſt Corner of the Building by the Right Hon. *William Pulteney*, Eſq; now Earl of *Bath*; the following Inſcription having been firſt Cut upon it:

This Stone
Is the Firſt which was
Laid
In the Foundation of the
General Hoſpital
July the Sixth *A. D.* 1738.
God
Proſper the Charitable Undertaking.

The printed Plan of the Hoſpital was, for the Sake of Ornament, and to gain a Point in the Purchaſe of the Land, made different to that which was intended for Execution; but when the laſt Bargain was compleated for a Stable belonging to Mr. *William Boyes*, at the South Weſt Corner of the Land purchaſed of Mrs. *Carne*, I produced the real Plan to the Truſtees; who approving of it on the 25th of *Auguſt* 1738, Ordered it to be carried into Execution inſtead of that which was Printed: And thus, after more than eleven Years

ſpent

ſpent in fruitleſs Attempts, the Work was put upon ſuch a Footing as to be carried on without the leaſt Impediment; the Acting Truſtees of the Charity, making it a conſtant Rule to admit into their Number, every Perſon that ſhewed the leaſt Inclination for encouraging it; and no leſs than ninety two were admitted between the 22d of *December* 1737, and the 19th of *April* 1739, by whoſe Contributions, and many others, the Subſcription was then advanced to the Sum of *L.* 4268 6 6¾ in Money.

THE Hoſpital, as it was finally fixed, upon the 25th of *Auguſt* 1738, became a Magnificent Pile of Building, of the *Ionick* Order, conſiſting of a Ground, Principal, and Chamber Story; and extending ninety nine Feet in Front to the North; eighty four Feet to the Weſt; and ninety ſeven Feet to the Eaſt: The Eaſt and Weſt Sides are parallel, but they are not at right Angles with the North Front, which contains five Windows on each Side the Door; and the Central Part of it makes a Tetraſtyle Frontiſpiece, of almoſt whole Columns, elevated upon a large Plinth, and finiſhed with a Pediment, whoſe Tympan was propoſed to be adorned with a Bas Relief, repreſenting the good Samaritan.

THE Weſt Front of this Structure contains nine Windows in its whole Length; and this being divided into three Parts, the Middle advances forward, and was intended to have been finiſhed with a Pediment, in the Tympan of which there was to have been a Bas Relief, repreſenting the Pool of Bethesda: A Principal and half Story appears between the Plinth and Crowning in this and the North Front: And the quick Deſcent of the Ground, from North to South, increaſes the Baſement of the Building ſo much to the Weſt, that the Plinth appears as a Face to a three quarter Story.

THE Entrance into the Building being in the North Front, we firſt come into a Veſtibule, which has on the left Side a Room for the Apothecary, another for the Doctors; and on the Right Side there is the Matrons Parlour and Bed Chamber, with a Room for the Surgeons: To the South of this Room, and in the Weſt Front of the Building there is a Committee Room, a Secretary's Office and a Room for the Steward; parallel to which is the firſt Ward for Men, with a Paſſage between that Ward and the Front Rooms: In the Eaſt Front of the Hoſpital there is a ſpacious Room adapted for a Ward for Women: And almoſt facing the Veſtibule the chief Stair Caſe is placed; a Paſſage lying between it and the back

Part of the Rooms in the North Front; and extending from the Womens Ward to the Weſt Front Wall of the Building.

THE Chamber Story of the Hoſpital is divided into five Wards; and the Ground Story is appropriated for Offices and Lodging Rooms for ſome of the Servants of the Houſe. The ſeven Wards are capable of holding one hundred and eight Beds, excluſive of thoſe for the Nurſes; and the Building may be enlarged to the South to receive any reaſonable Number of Patients; ſince the Land is in the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Perſons as have expreſs'd an Inclination to ſell it to the Governors of the Charity.

THIS Hoſpital ſtands in the beſt Situation for Health, of any Place the Truſtees had in View to erect it upon: The Soil is a fine Gravel; the Garden belonging to the Rectory of *Bath*, makes a large Opening to the Weſt; and the North Front had nothing to obſtruct it, till the Corporation of the City thought proper to permit a Houſe to be Built before it, upon waſte Land, of which I very much doubt their Right of Granting; and for which they are Univerſally blamed by the Strangers, whoſe charitable Minds, or even Curioſity, leads them to Viſit a Structure calculated for the Entertainment of ſuch poor diſeaſed Objects as require all the Advantages of a Free and Open Situation to Live in while they are trying the Effects of the Hot Waters.

WHEN the Building was advanced almoſt to the ſecond Story, the Truſtees thought it expedient to attempt the Eſtabliſhment of the Charity; and for that End applied to Parliament for an Act to fix it almoſt upon its ORIGINAL PLAN, as above: This Act the Managers obtained in the 12th Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty; it took Place upon the firſt Day of *May* 1739; and after Naming ninety Perſons, ſome of whom are of the firſt Quality, it declares them to be one Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and in Law, by the Name of the Preſident and Governors of the General Hoſpital or Infirmary at *Bath*; and impowers them, without Licence in Mortmain, to Purchaſe Eſtates for the Support of the Hoſpital, to the clear amount of One thouſand Pounds a Year.

AMONG the Governors Named in the Act, there are ſeveral that never Contributed any thing towards the Charity, inſtead of Old Truſtees and Benefactors; which was probably owing to want of Recollection in the Managers, and not to

any

any Directions given by the Truſtees in general, or any Quorum of them.

OUT of the Members of this new Body Corporate, there is to be a Preſident, three Treaſurers, and a Committee of thirty-two Aſſiſtants elected Yearly, on the 1ſt of *May*, or the Day after, when the 1ſt falls on a Sunday, to manage all Affairs relating to the Hoſpital; theſe are to meet Weekly for that Purpoſe; and at ſuch Meetings the Preſident, or his Deputy, with ſeven Members are to make a full Court of Committees.

BUT the General Court of the Governors of this Charity is to conſiſt of nine Members at leaſt; and that Court is inveſted with a Power to elect Governors in the Place of ſuch as ſhall happen to depart this Life, or ſhall refuſe to accept of, or continue and remain to be a Member or Governor of the Hoſpital: And as the Act declares any Perſon that gives the Sum of forty Pounds to the Hoſpital a Governor of the Charity; and directs that this new erected Corporation ſhall always conſiſt of fifty Members at leaſt; ſo a Succeſſion of Governors, to perpetuate the Corporation, ſeems to be amply provided for.

THE Governors of this Charity are impowered, at their General Courts, to make By-Laws, to be approved of by the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and the Juſtices of Aſſize for the County of *Somerſet*, for the Time being, for the Management of the Hoſpital; and to alter the ſame as often as they ſhall ſee it neceſſary: From whence it may be very juſtly ſaid that the Charity is now ESTABLISHED upon a SOLID FOUNDATION, agreeable to the Intentions of the firſt Contributors.

THE Building too is erected as much for Futurity as any Structure of its Kind can be; the Land of which being of two Tenures, I think it neceſſary to declare, that a Piece at the South Weſt Corner of twenty four Feet five Inches in Length, from North to South, by ſixteen Feet two Inches in Breadth, at the North End, and ſixteen Feet ſix Inches in Breadth at the South End, is held by Leaſe from the Corporation of *Bath*; it was what was purchaſed of Mr. *William Boyes*; and all the reſt is a Grant from the Maſter, Co-Brethren and Siſters of St. *John*'s Hoſpital.

ANOTHER Thing I think it neceſſary to declare, which is, that every Perſon concerned in bringing this Charity into Execution, performed his Part at his own Expence; and the Charge

Charge of every Meeting relating to it, was borne by the People who were preſent at it, one excepted, the Expence of which was paid by a ſingle Perſon, as Part of his Benefaction: So that from firſt to laſt not a ſingle Farthing was charged to the Account of the Charity, ſave a Trifle for the Rent of a Room to meet in after the Ground was purchaſed, till *Monday* the 19th of *January* 1740-1, when the Governors firſt met in the Hoſpital; which is a Precedent worthy of Imitation of all who undertake to provide for the Poor, and to be Guardians in their Behalf.

THE Eve of *Chriſtmas* Day, in the Year 1741, having been appointed for the Choice of a Matron, and for Opening an Annual Subſcription towards the Maintenance of the Poor People that were to be entertained in the Hoſpital; the one was done with ſuch Unanimity and Impartiality, the other with ſuch Chearfulneſs and Generoſity, that a Benefaction of two thouſand Pounds was immediately after paid into Mr. *Hoare*'s Hands by Mrs. *Jane Holden*, which enabled the Governors of the Charity to fix on *Tueſday* the 18th of *May* 1742 for Opening the Hoſpital; and on *Thurſday* the 24th of the next Month they Aſſembled and concluded upon the following Rules for the Government of it; the Subſcription on that Day amounting to *L.* 8643 10 9 in Money, beſides conſiderable Gifts in Stone, Lime, Timber, &c.

" A
" SCHEME OF RULES
" To be Obſerved in the
" GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BATH.

I.

" THAT a Table of the Rules and Orders, which Relate to " the Conduct of the Officers, Patients, and Servants, be hung " up in each Ward, and be publickly read over, in each " Ward, every Tueſday Morning, by one appointed by the " Matron for that Purpoſe.

II.

" THAT a Regiſter be kept, in which ſhall be entered the " Names of the Patients; the Pariſhes to which they belong; " their Ages and Diſtempers; the Times when taken in and " Diſcharged; and whether diſcharg'd as Cured or Incurable; " for Irregularity; or whether they died in the Hoſpital.

III.

" THAT no Perſon in any Way belonging to the Hoſpital " do, at any Time, preſume (on Pain of Expulſion) to take " of any Tradeſman, Patient, Servant, Stranger, or other " Perſon, any Fee, Reward, or Gratification of any Kind, " directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done, " on Account of the Hoſpital.

IV.

" THAT no Liquors, or Proviſions of any Sort, be brought " into the Houſe to the Patients or Servants, from any Per- " ſon whatſoever, upon Pain of Expulſion.

V.

" THAT each of the Treaſurers keep a Key of the Poor " Box.

VI.

" THAT at every Thurſday's Committee, two of the " Committees ſhall be appointed as Houſe Viſitors for the " following Week.

VII.

" THAT the Houſe Viſitors, for the Time being, ſhall take " Care that no Perſon be received into the Houſe, without " having Regularly comply'd with all the Conditions required " by the Act of Parliament.

VIII.

" THAT the Houſe Viſitors, for the Time being, ſhall, " at the next Thurſday's Committee, deliver to the Treaſurers " the reſpective Sums brought by the Patients in the fore- " going Week.

IX.

" THAT the Houſe Viſitors ſhall enquire into the Manage- " ment of the Whole Houſe, receive the Complaints of the " Patients, and Servants, each of which they ſhall Examine " apart, and enter an Account thereof into a Book kept for " that Purpoſe; which Account ſhall be read at the next " Committee.

X.

" THAT the Houſe Viſitors ſhall examine the Meat, " Malt Liquor, and other Proviſions brought into the Houſe, " to ſee if they be wholeſome, and proper for the Fa- " mily.

XI.

" THAT the Houſe Viſitors for the laſt Week in *April*, " ſhall, every Year, ſee that a new Inventory be made of all " the

" the Houſhold Goods, and Furniture of the Hoſpital, and " compare it with the Inventory of the preceding Year: " So that, allowing for Wear and Tear, they may judge " whether there be any Embezzlement: And if any ſuch " ſhall be found, they ſhall Examine who are chargeable " therewith.

XII.

" THAT the Phyſicians of the Houſe ſhall take their Turns " to attend the Committee on Thurſday, to admit Pa- " tients.

XIII.

" THAT all Patients, till the Thurſday following, ſhall be- " long to the laſt-taking-in Phyſician.

XIV.

" THAT all the Phyſicians and Surgeons of the Houſe, " with the Apothecary, ſhall meet in the Phyſicians Room " exactly at Twelve o'Clock on Saturdays, in Order to Viſit " all the Wards together.

XV.

" THAT they ſhall then mark ſuch as are to be diſ- " charged, whoſe Names ſhall be reported to the next " Thurſday's Committee, by the Houſe Steward.

XVI.

" THAT the Phyſicians and Surgeons ſhall likewiſe Viſit " the Patients on Mondays.

XVII.

" THAT the Surgeons ſhall take in by Rotation, as the " Phyſicians do.

XVIII.

" THAT all the Phyſicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries " that are Governors, ſhall Viſit the Houſe Apothecary's " Shop, and examine the Drugs and Medicines therein, on " the firſt Monday in every Month; and that they ſhall " report the Condition in which they find it to the next " Thurſday's Committee.

XIX.

" THAT the ſame Perſons ſhall on the Monday next pre- " ceding the Yearly General Court, examine the Invoices of " all the Medicines brought into the Shop, that they may " judge of the Prices; and that they may make their Report " to the Court accordingly.

XX.

" THAT when any Surgeon has any conſiderable Operation

" to

" to perform, he ſhall acquaint the Phyſicians and Surgeons " of the Houſe when it is to be performed, that they may " be Preſent if they pleaſe.

XXI.

" THAT all Patients who, after their Admiſſion, ſhall be " found to have an Infectious Diſtemper, ſhall be Order'd " into a particular Ward, appropriated for that Purpoſe.

XXII.

" That no Patient, Nurſe, or Woman-Servant ſhall " go out, without Leave of the Matron: And that no Patient " or Servant Lodging in the Houſe ſhall lie out of the " Hoſpital, on any Account whatſoever, on Pain of Ex- " pulſion.

XXIII.

" THAT no Men Patients ſhall go into the Womens " Wards, nor Women into the Mens, without Leave of the " Matron.

XXIV.

" THAT no Patient or Servant ſhall Swear, Curſe, or " give abuſive Language, or behave themſelves indecently, " in any manner, on Pain of Expulſion.

XXV.

" THAT no Patient or Servant ſhall preſume to Play at " Cards, Dice, or any other Game, within the Walls of " the Hoſpital, or Smoak within the Wards.

XXVI.

" THAT ſuch Patients as are able to Work, ſhall Aſſiſt the " Nurſes, and other Servants, in Nurſing the Patients, " Waſhing and Ironing the Linnen, Waſhing and Cleanſing " the Wards, and in doing ſuch other Buſineſs as the Matron " ſhall require.

XXVII.

" THAT ſuch Perſons as are able ſhall be allowed to go to " their reſpective Places of Worſhip on Sundays, in the Fore- " noon and Afternoon; and that they ſhall return to the " Hoſpital directly.

XXVIII.

" THAT each Patient ſhall wear a Badge, number'd; " and that the Porter and Chairmen ſhall alſo wear Bad- " ges.

XXIX.

"THAT the Matron ſhall take Care of all the Houſhold "Goods, and Furniture, according to the Inventory, and "ſhall give an Account thereof, when required; and that ſhe "ſhall not diſpoſe of any Old Cloaths of the Patients, who "die, but by Direction; and lay by the Old Linnen for the "Uſe of the Surgeons.

XXX.

"THAT ſhe ſhall overſee the Patients and Servants, take "Care that the Wards, Chambers, Bed-Cloaths, Linnen, and "other Things within the Hoſpital, be kept neat and Clean; "and to that End all the Patients and Servants ſhall be Sub-"miſſive and Obedient to her.

XXXI.

"THAT ſhe ſhall Order in the Daily neceſſary Provi-"ſions.

XXXII.

"THAT the Back-Door of the Hoſpital ſhall be kept "Lock'd; and that the Key thereof be kept by the Ma-"tron.

XXXIII.

"THAT the Houſe Steward ſhall take Care that the Doors "be always Lock'd by Nine in the Evening, and not Opened "before ſeven in the Morning, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady* "*Day*; and Lock'd at Ten in the Evening, and not Opened "before Five in the Morning, from *Lady Day* to *Michaelmas*, "except on ſpecial Emergencies; in which Caſe he ſhall ſee "them Lock'd again, and deliver the Keys to the Matron "every Night.

XXXIV.

"THAT the Nurſes ſhall clean their reſpective Wards by "Seven in the Morning, from the firſt of *March*, to the "firſt of *October*; and by Eight in the Morning from the "firſt of *October* to the firſt of *March*; and that they ſhall "ſerve up the Breakfaſts within an Hour after the Wards "are Cleanſed.

XXXV.

"THAT they ſhall behave with Tenderneſs to the Pa-"tients; with Submiſſion to their Superiors; and Civility "and Reſpect to all Strangers.

XXXVI. "THAT

XXXVI.

" THAT the Porter ſhall attend at the Door, and not ſuffer " any Patient to go out, 'till he is ſatisfied that ſuch Patient " hath Leave.

XXXVII.

" THAT upon the Porter's Abſence, Notice ſhall be given " to the Houſe Steward, to appoint one of the Chairmen to " attend in his Room.

XXXVIII.

" THAT the Chairmen of the Houſe ſhall carry out the " Summons's for the Meeting; Cleanſe the Neceſſary " Houſes; and do the other Servile Buſineſs of the Houſe, as " directed by the Matron and Houſe Steward.

XXXIX.

" THAT no Patient ſhall loiter about the City, or go to " an Ale Houſe, on Pain of Expulſion.

XL.

" THAT every Servant in this Houſe, who is Witneſs to " the Violation of any of theſe Rules, ſhall be oblig'd to diſ- " cover it to the Matron, on Pain of Expulſion.

XLI.

" THAT no Perſon belonging to this Houſe ſhall fetch " Water from the *Hot* Bath, excepting thoſe that wear a " Badge; and that they ſhall not fetch any after Ten o'Clock " at Night; nor diſpoſe of any but to the Uſe of this Hoſ- " pital, on Pain of Expulſion."

" *N. B.* Perſons offending againſt the laſt Rule are liable " to a Penalty of Ten Shillings; or, on Non-Payment of it, " to ten Days Impriſonment, by Virtue of the Act of Par- " liament."

R. Allen,

Cheſterfield,
Richard Naſh,
W. Oliver,
Fran. Fauquier,
Alex. Rayner,
Jo. Wood,
James Griſt,
Sam. Buſh,
Rich. Roberts,
John Harford,
James Sparrow,
John Morris,
W. Chapman,
James Leake,
R. Matravers,
E. Thomas,
John Stagg,
Ed. Andrews,
Wm. Hoare,
P. Bertrand,
B. Stevenſon,
Tho. Brewſter.

THE very bountiful Contributions of the Publick to this Charity, ſeems to have been all along made on the Conſideration that the Britiſh Empire is Bleſs'd with no more real Hot Springs than thoſe of *Bath*, with healing Virtues in them to Reſtore the Uſe of Limbs to the Cripple; to relieve the Diſeaſed in almoſt all Chronical Diſtempers; and to ſurpaſs the Efficacy of any known Medicine in Nature in the Cure of weak Stomachs, decay'd Appetites, Cholicks, Rheumatiſms, Palſies, Nervous Diſorders, and finally in the Cure of all thoſe Infirmities of Body, that go under the Denomination of the Cold Diſeaſes: And the Conditions of Admiſſion into the Hoſpital having being lately Printed, with proper Notes, the Whole now ſtands thus;

" I. THE Caſe of the Patient muſt be deſcribed by ſome " Phyſician or Perſon of ſkill in the Neighbourhood of the " Place, where the Patient has Reſided for ſome Time; and " this Deſcription, together with a Certificate of the Poverty " of the Patient, atteſted by ſome Perſon of Credit, muſt " be ſent in a Letter, Franked or Poſt-paid, directed to the " Regiſter of the General Hoſpital at *Bath*.

" *N. B.* THE Age of the Patient ought to be mention'd " in the Deſcription of his Caſe; and the Perſons who De- " ſcribe, are deſired to be particular in the Enumeration of the " Symptoms; that ſo neither improper Caſes may be admit- " ted, nor proper ones rejected.

" II. AFTER the Patient's Caſe has been thus deſcribed, " and ſent, he muſt remain in his uſual Place of Reſidence, " 'till he has leave to come, ſignified by a Letter from the " Regiſter; who will, at the ſame Time, ſend a Blank Pa- " riſh Certificate.

" III. UPON the Receipt of ſuch a Letter, the Patient muſt " ſet forward for *Bath*, bringing with him this Letter, the " Pariſh Certificate duly executed, and three Pounds Cau- " tion Money.

" IV. SOLDIERS may, inſtead of Pariſh Certificates, " bring a Certificate from their Commanding Officers, ſig- " nifying to what Corps they belong, and that they ſhall be " received into the ſame Corps, when diſcharged from the " Hoſpital, in whatever Condition they are. But it is neceſ- " ſary, that their Caſes be deſcribed, and ſent previouſly; and " that they bring with them Three Pounds Caution " Money.

THE

" THE Intention of the Caution Money, is to defray the " Expences of returning the Patients, after they are diſ- " charged from the Hoſpital, or of their Burial in Caſe they " die there. The Remainder of the Caution Money, after " theſe Expences are defray'd, will be return'd to the " Perſon who depoſited it.

" ALL poor Perſons coming to *Bath*, under Pretence of " getting into the Hoſpital, without having their Caſes thus " deſcribed, and ſent previouſly, and Leave given to come, " will be treated as Vagrants; as the Act of Parliament for " the Regulation of the Hoſpital requires."

THE Cures that have been effected in this Hoſpital have been Many and Great, notwithſtanding the Patients have been confined to one Bath; if they ſhould have the Uſe of all, the Intereſt of the acting Governors, and more eſpecially of the Gentlemen belonging to the Faculty of Phyſick, would never ſuffer them to miſapply that Uſe; and then the Good intended by the Charity would infallibly be extended, and raiſe the Reputation of the hot Fountains to the Heighth which they juſtly deſerve.

WITH an Alphabetical Liſt of the Governors, as they ſtood the Firſt of *May* 1748, I will now conclude my Account of this Hoſpital, after obſerving, that on that Day the Moſt Noble *Charles Noel*, Duke of *Beaufort*, was elected Preſident; the Honourable *Benjamin Bathurſt*, Eſq; *Richard Naſh*, Eſq; and *William Oliver*, M. D. were choſen Treaſurers; and the two and thirty, marked with Aſteriſms, were appointed Aſſiſtants, or Members of the Court of Committees for the Year then enſuing.

A

The Rt. Hon. *George* Lord *Anſon*.
* *Ralph Allen*, Eſq;
* Mr. *Philip Allen*.
Edward Andrews, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Arnold, Eſq;
Stephen Aſhley, Eſq;
Abraham Atkins, Eſq;

B

The Moſt Noble *Charles Noel* Duke of *Beaufort*.
The Moſt Noble *John* Duke of *Bedford*.
The Rt. Hon. *William* Earl of *Bath*.
The Rt. Rev. *Edward* Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.
The Hon. *Ben. Bathurſt*, Eſq;
The Hon. *George Bridges*, Eſq;
* Mr. *Paul Bertrand*.
Walter Blacket, Eſq;
Jacob Boſanquet, Eſq;
* *Thomas Brewſter*, M. D.
Henry Brook, LL. D.

Noel

Noel Broxholme, M. D.
* *Samuel Buſh*, Apothecary.
* The Mayor of *Bath*.
* * The two Juſtices of *Bath*.
* The Rector of *Bath*.

C

The Rt. Hon. *Philip* Earl of *Cheſterfield*.
The Rt. Hon. *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon* and *Rocheſter*.
Thomas Carew, Eſq;
* *John Carew*, Eſq;
Rev. Mr. *John Chapman*.
Rev. Mr. *Charles Clark*.
John Codrington, Eſq;
James Colebrooke, Eſq;
William Curzon, Eſq;

D

* The Rt. Hon. *Thomas* Lord Viſcount *Dupplin*.
Peter Delmè, Eſq;
* *John Donne*, Surgeon.

F

The Rt. Hon. *Jacob* Lord *Foulkſtone*.
* *Francis Fauquier*, Eſq;
William Fazackerly, Eſq;
John Fell, Eſq;
* Rev. Mr. *Friend*.
Richard Frewin, M. D.

G

William Gardner, Eſq;
Thomas Gay, Eſq;
* *Thomas Gery*, Eſq;
* Mr. *James Griſt*.

H

Sir *Richard Hoare*, Knt.
Rev. Mr. *Humphry Hall*.
* *John Harford*, Apothecary.
Wentworth Harman, Eſq;
Henry Harrington, Eſq;
* *Edward Harrington*, M.D.
* *David Hartley*, M. A.
William Hedges, Eſq;
Benjamin Hoare, Eſq;
Henry Hoare, Eſq;
* Mr. *William Hoare*.
Fraſer Honywood, Eſq;
John Hopkins, Eſq;

K

The Moſt Noble *Evelyn* Duke of *Kingſton*.
Anthony Keck, Eſq;
* Rev. Mr. *John Knipe*.

L

Sir *John Ligonier*, Knt. of the Moſt Hon. Order of the Bath.
* Mr. *James Leake*.
Richard Luther, Eſq;

M

The Moſt Noble *Charles* Duke of *Marlborough*.
* *Thomas Maſter*, Eſq;
Richard Mead, M. D.
* *John Morris*, Apothecary.
* *Abel Moyſey*, M. D.

N

Richard Naſh, Eſq;
Robert Needham, Eſq;

O

The Rt. Rev. *Thomas* Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*.
The Rt. Hon. *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq;

Eſq; Speaker of the Honourable *Houſe of Commons.*
William Oliver, M D.

P

The Rt. Hon. *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Palmerſton.*
Sir *Seymour Pyle*, Bart.
* *Jerry Peirce*, Surgeon.
* *Thomas Perrot*, Eſq;
John Philips, Eſq;
Thomas Prowſe, Eſq;
* Mr. *Samuel Purlewent.*

R

George Randolph, M. D.
Richard Roberts, Eſq;

S

The Rt. Hon. *Thomas* Earl of *Scarborough.*
The Rt. Hon. *William* Lord *Sundon.*
The Rt. Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Eſq;
Robert Smith of *Combhay*, Eſq;
Robert Smith of *Briſtol*, Eſq;
Theodore Smith, Eſq;
Stephen Soames, Eſq;
* Rev. Mr. *James Sparrow.*
* Mr. *John Stagg.*
Samuel Stroud, Eſq;
Humphry Sydenham, Eſq;

T

* Mr. *Evans Thomas.*

W

The Rt. Hon. *Herbert* Lord Viſcount *Windſor.*
Sir *William Wentworth*, Bart.
John Ward, Eſq;
Matthew Weymondſell, Eſq;
John Willis, Eſq;
John Wood, Architect.
* *William Woodford*, M. D.
William Woolaſton, Eſq;

THE Hoſpital of Saint *John* the *Baptiſt*, as it was rebuilt in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, with part of the Money ariſing by the ſeven Years Brief then granted to the City for reſtoring Saint *Peter*'s Church, was a low Edifice of one Story, extending ninety Feet in Front, by ſix and twenty Feet ſix Inches in Depth, and conſiſting of ſix Rooms next the Eaſt Front, ſix next the Weſt Front, with a Colonade before the latter of ſix Feet broad, including the Thickneſs of the Columns, and three Paſſages through the Building from Eaſt to Weſt; into each of which Paſſages four of the Rooms were made to open.

FOR the Advancement of the Revenues of this Hoſpital, it was formerly thought proper to ſuffer Chambers upon Chambers to be erected over it; and theſe having been purchaſed by his Grace the Duke of *Chandos*, with other Eſtates near it, gave me Occaſion of pulling down the whole, in the Year 1727, and of Rebuilding it in ſuch manner, as have rendered the Rooms for the poor People much more capacious and convenient than they were before.

THE

THE Apartments over this Hoſpital made part of the firſt Houſe that was undertaken by me; but that Structure was plan'd by another Hand, who, through Careleſsneſs or Incapacity, took ſuch a falſe Survey of the Land, that there is ſcarce a Right Angle in the whole Building. The Dimenſions of the Out Lines of my Brother Architect's Plan are preſerved in the Work, as well as the Situation of moſt of the Partition Walls; for the chief Part of the Building was ſet out before my Arrival at *Bath*, in the Year 1727; but the Area of the Ground built on, ſo far exceeds the Ground of that Plan, on Account of the erroneous Angles, that the Difference, when exactly meaſured, amounted to 337 Square Feet and a half; which being about the eighteenth Part of what was ſtipulated in my Contract with the Duke, intitled me to a further Demand on his Grace, of the eighteenth Part of the whole Conſideration Money of that Agreement.

THIS unaccountable Inſtance ſhews us how neceſſary it is for an Architect to be well grounded in the Theory and Practice of Geometry: And I remember, in a Conference with the late Earl of *Oxford*, in the Preſence of my Lord *Dupplin*, I mentioned this very thing to account for the falſe Plans that have been publiſhed of *Stonehenge*; not one of which gives us any real Idea of the Form or Size of that Work; a Copy of the Survey of which, with all the Dimenſions, as they were taken upon the Spot, I have had engraved and printed, to make good this Aſſertion, as I promiſed in the firſt Edition of this Eſſay.

THE Hoſpital, as Rebuilt in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was an exact Parallellogram; and its Diviſions and Subdiviſions were the ſame; but the Angles varyed 12 Degrees from Right ones; thoſe that were Acute making the North Weſt and South Eaſt Corners, and thoſe that were Obtuſe making the North Eaſt and South Weſt Corners of the Building: This, however, was unobſerved till I ſent Workmen down to *Bath*; and the Duke having been prevailed on by his Tenant to alter the Diſpoſition of the Chambers over the Hoſpital, after I had regulated the Deſign, the Beauty of the Weſt Front of the Building was thereby, in effect, deſtroyed.

BEFORE the Weſtward Rooms of the Hoſpital there was to have been a regular Arcade, inſtead of the antient Colonade, conſiſting of nine Apertures to anſwer the ſix Windows of the ſix Rooms, and the three Gates of the three Paſſages; and

and the three middle Apertures were intended to advance before the reſt, to make the Baſis of a Frontiſpiece in the Center of the Weſt Side of the Building: This Frontiſpiece was to have been finiſhed with a Pediment; and in the Tympan of it I propoſed to place the Figure of the Head of Saint *John* the *Baptiſt*, together with ſeveral other Ornaments that embelliſhed the old Frontiſpiece, or rather Tower, in the Center of the Eaſt Side of the Building.

SAINT *John*'s Hoſpital was founded for the Maintenance of ſix Men and ſix Women; who, by the preſent Conſtitution of the Charity, are to be ſuch as are unmarried; ſuch as have been Inhabitants of *Bath* for ten Years at leaſt; and ſuch as are poor and indigent: People under theſe Circumſtances are, from time to time, to be admitted into the Hoſpital, by the Maſter of it, for the Time being; and he is to have the Abſolute Government of it, with the Management of its Revenues, under the Inſpection of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, the Maſter of the Rolls, and the Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, for the time being, or any two of them; who are, for ever, to be Viſitors of it.

EVERY Perſon admitted into this Hoſpital is amply provided for, both as to Soul and Body: The Maſter is obliged to read Prayers twice every Day, in the Chapel, to the poor Brethren and Siſters; the reſerved Rents of the Hoſpital Eſtate, together with the Fines for the Renewal of Leaſes, amount to more than ſix Shillings a Week to every Perſon in it; and upon another Reformation of the Charity, it may, perhaps, be advanced to 10 s. a Week, or more.

BELLOT's Hoſpital is a low Edifice of ſixty-ſix Feet eight Inches in Front, to the Eaſt, by forty ſix Feet in Depth, with a Court in the Center of thirty five Feet long, and fourteen Feet ſix Inches broad: It is divided into fourteen Rooms, and the Entrance to them is from the Court, in the Middle of the Building. On the Weſt Side of the Hoſpital there is a ſmall Garden of thirty one Feet in Depth, and equal in Length to the Front of the Building. This Structure, with the ſmall Endowments of it, is under the Guardianſhip of the Corporation of *Bath*; it is ſituated in *Bel-Tree Lane*; and it having been built on the Piece of Ground marked with the Letter k in Doctor *Jones*'s View of the City, the Building is ſtill appropriated for the Uſe of poor People, coming to the City for the Benefit of the Hot Waters.

SAINT *Catharine*'s Hoſpital is a meaner Building than the former, though it be two Stories high: It is eighty five Feet in Front, to the South, twenty Feet in Breadth, and contains fourteen Rooms: It is ſituated in *Bynebury Lane*; and being marked with the Letter l, it receives, at this time, thirteen poor People, Inhabitants of *Bath*; ten of whom are cloathed with Sable Garments, from whence this Hoſpital is vulgarly called the *Black-Alms-Houſe*; and every poor Perſon in it hath an Allowance of about fourteen Pence a Week.

IN Doctor *Guidott*'s Time an Opinion prevailed that this Hoſpital was originally founded and built by ſeven maiden Siſters, ſirnamed *Bimburie*; but be that as it will, this I am well aſſured of, that the preſent Structure was erected by the Corporation of the City about the Year 1553, and then named Saint *Catharine*'s Hoſpital, as was before remarked in the 10th Chapter of the ſecond Part of this Eſſay.

THE *Leper*'s Hoſpital is a Building of eight Feet ſix Inches in Front, to the Eaſt, on the Ground Floor, fourteen Feet in Front above, and thirteen Feet in Depth; but yet it is furniſhed with ſeven Beds, for the moſt miſerable of Objects, who fly to *Bath* for Relief from the hot Waters: This Hovel ſtands at the Corner of *Nowhere Lane*; and is ſo near the *Leper*'s Bath, that the Poor are under little or no Difficulty of ſtepping from one Place to the other.

SAINT *Mary Magdalen*'s Hoſpital, being the laſt Structure in our Liſt of Buildings erected out of Charity, is a poor Cottage, ſituated near the Eaſt End of the Chapel of that Name, and was built for the Reception of Idiots, but there are few maintained therein; the Nurſe's Stipend for the Support of herſelf, and the People under her Care, amounting to no more than 15 l. a Year: This Building is forty ſeven Feet in Front, by about nineteen Feet in Depth; and whoever enters it will ſee enough to Cure his Pride, and excite his Gratitude for the Bleſſings he enjoys.

CHAP. VII.

Of the PLACES of DIVINE WORSHIP in *Bath*.

THE Line on the Weſt Side of the Eaſtward Branch of the *Foſs Road* that divides itſelf before *Waldcot* Church, terminates at the South End with a Parochial Church,

Church, dedicated to the Name of Saint *Michael* the *Arch-angel:* But the Cure is in the Rector of *Bath*, who appoints a Perſon to officiate here, and he is paid for his extraordinary Service by the voluntary Subſcription of the Pariſhioners.

THIS Church being referred to by the Letter Z in Doctor *Jones*'s View of the City, was in ſuch a ruinous Condition in the Year 1730, that Doctor *Hunt*, the late Rector and Arch-Deacon of *Bath*, had Thoughts of getting a Brief to rebuild it, and to make it ſo large as to ſerve the Inhabitants of *Queen Square*, as well as the Pariſhioners of Saint *Michael*'s Pariſh. With this View I formed a Deſign for a new Church; adapted Seats for every one that had Seats in the old Church; and prepared a Propoſal, THAT if the Pariſh would give me the Materials of the old Building, and the Money that ſhould be collected by a Brief, I would, at my own Charge, erect the intended Fabrick; provided the ſurplus Pews could be ſecured to me, for the Uſe of my Tenants in and about *Queen Square*.

WHEN this was done a Veſtry was appointed to take the Matter into Conſideration on the 13th Day of *January* 1730-1, that a Certificate might be applied for the next Day at the Quarter Seſſions at *Wells:* But when the Pariſhioners met, the Majority of them would not hear of a Brief, imagining it would be a Reflection upon them and the City; nor would they liſten to any Propoſal which tended to rebuild the Church, for the Benefit of others as well as themſelves: They were ſo charitable, however, as to recommend it to me to erect a Chapel upon my own Ground, for the Uſe of my own Tenants; and then declared, that when there ſhould be Occaſion to rebuild their Church, they were both ABLE and WILLING to do it of themſelves, without the Aſſiſtance of any Body.

SAINT *Michael*'s Church was nevertheleſs rebuilt, partly at the Charge of the Inhabitants, by a voluntary Subſcription in ſome, and by a Rate, *&c.* upon the whole, and partly at the Charge of the late General *Wade*; who, in the Year 1734, gave the Corporation of *Bath* five hundred Guineas to be applyed in the Re-edifying of this Church, or in making the Pump Houſe more convenient for the Company, as above; for both which Works the General had ſuch Draughts, Eſtimates, and other Information from me, by one of the Corporation, as was neceſſary for his Government in fixing

his noble Benefaction: But notwithſtanding this, the Work was carried on by the Direction of the above mentioned *John Harvey*, and in a Taſte ſo peculiar to himſelf, that the very Journeymen Workmen, to mortify him, declared that a Horſe, accuſtomed to the Sight of good Buildings, was ſo frighted at the odd Appearance of the Church, that he would not go by it till he was hoodwinked.

THE Inſide of the Body of this whimſical Fabrick is near ſixty three Feet in Length, almoſt thirty ſeven Feet in Breadth, and has only a Timber Floor to ſeparate the Living from the Dead! The Roof too is a Piece of Work of a very uncommon Kind; for the Building is ſpan'd at twice to throw the Weight of the whole Covering towards the Center of its Beams; and to make a Lodgment for Dirt and Snow directly over the very Middle of the Church!

THUS one Abſurdity, or rather INIQUITY accompanies another; for a Timber Floor, and an M Roof, for the Body of a Church, are artful Contrivances, for the Benefit of Trade, as the knaviſh Sort of Workmen term it; and Time will demonſtrate it in this Structure: But I hope not ſo fatally as, by the following Piece of News, taken from the Publick Papers, it did, not long ago, in a Church in the North Part of *Scotland*.

" EDINBURGH, *October* 19, 1742. On *Sunday* the 10th " Inſtant, during the time of Divine Service, the Roof of " the large Church of *Fearn*, which is the greateſt in " *Roſs*, fell like a Clap of Thunder, by which unhappy " Accident, a vaſt Number of People were killed and " wounded."

THE Church of Saint *Peter* and *Paul*, commonly called the *Abbey Church*, is a noble Edifice in the Shape of a Croſs; the Standard of which is compoſed of a Nave and two Iſles, contained under the ſame external Dimenſions, in reſpect to the Length, as the Cathedral Church of *Landaff*, in *Glamorganſhire*, which was begun to be repaired and enlarged in the Year 1119, under the Care of *Urban*, the 30th Biſhop of that See, from Saint *Dubricius*; and for which Work, *Radulphus*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, iſſued out a Brief, and directed it to the Inhabitants of the Dioceſe of *Landaff*, to the reſt of the Kingdom, and to the People of *France*; who contributed ſo liberally to the Work, that the whole Church, and one of the Towers at the Weſt End of it, were compleated in two Years time.

THIS

THIS Structure was formed upon a triple Square of 75 Feet; ſo that the Length of the Edifice, from Eaſt to Weſt, became 225 Feet: But the Nave within made a Figure of ſix Squares upon its Area; that Part of the Church being 31 Feet in Breadth, and 186 Feet in Length. Now the Outſide of the Abbey Church in *Bath* is within a Trifle of 225 Feet in Length, from Eaſt to Weſt; and the Nave within, to the Centers of the Pillars on each Side of it, makes a Figure of ſix Squares upon its Area, or very near it; that Part of the Building being 34 Feet 10 Inches in Breadth, and 211 Feet in Length.

MOREOVER, the Arms of the Croſs, or that Part of the Church which extends from North to South, is likewiſe a Figure of ſix Squares upon its Area; it being about 121 Feet in Length, by 20 Feet in Breadth: So that the Nave of Saint *Peter*'s Church, taken both ways, forms a ſix fold Figure, like that of *Noah*'s Ark.

AGAIN, if we take the Head of our Croſs, or that Part of the Nave that extends Eaſtward of the Interſection, we ſhall find the clear Area to be of the ſame Figure with that of the Inſide of *Moſes*'s Tabernacle, which was two Squares and a half in Length; if we take the Foot of our Croſs, or that Part of the Nave extending Weſtward of the Interſection, we ſhall find the Area, to the Centers of the Pillars on each Side of it, to be of the ſame Figure with that of the whole Inſide of *Solomon*'s Temple, which was a triple Square in Length; and if we take the Arms of our Croſs, or thoſe Parts of the Nave extending Northward and Southward of the Interſection, we ſhall find the clear Area of each to be of the ſame Figure with that of the Holy Part of the *Jewiſh* Temple: From whence it is evident that this Fabrick contains, upon its Area, the Figures of all the ſacred Works of the *Jews*; and this is a ſufficient Demonſtration that the Founder of the Work was well acquainted with the ſacred Architecture of the Antients.

THAT Part of Saint *Peter*'s Church which makes the Standard of its Figure of a Croſs is 72 Feet 6 Inches in Breadth in the clear, and, with the Walls, 81 Feet 2 Inches: The Pillars ſeparating the Iſles from the Nave are four Feet Diameter; the Iſles are 29 Feet in Heighth; and the clear Altitude of the Body of the Church is 76 Feet; above which a Tower of 41 Feet in Length from North to South, by 30 Feet in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, riſes up over the

Interſection of the Building full 72 Feet, and makes the whole Altitude of that Part of the Structure amount to 148 Feet.

SEVEN Doors were originally made for Entrances into this Church; and two and fifty other Apertures were left in the Walls for the Admiſſion of Light to illuminate the Inſide of the Building; theſe are in two Rows; and while the Doors pointed out the Days of the Week, the Windows became emblematical of the Weeks of the Year, and were thus placed in the Church: Four principal Windows were fixed in the Centers of the 4 Ends of that Part of the Building that forms the Body of the Croſs; on each Side of which the other Windows were diſpoſed of in equal Numbers; 8 Windows, in two Ranges, fronting the Eaſt; the like Number fronting the Weſt; 16 Windows, in two Ranges, fronting the North; and the like Number fronting the South: So that each End of the Church contains 5 Windows in a Row, including that which makes the central Aperture; and each Side contains 9 of the like Openings.

THE Diſtances between the Pillars in the Inſide of our Church of Saint *Peter* anſwer that Manner of Intercolumnation which *Vitruvius* calls Areoſtylos; and as the whole Edifice is really and truly an *Egyptian* Hall of the *Dorick* Order ſuſtaining the *Corinthian*, turned into the Figure of a Croſs, under *Gothick* Dreſs, I may venture to ſay, that the Founder of the Work was as well acquainted with the profane, as he was with the ſacred Architecture of the Antients; and that it was the Elegance of the diſguiſed Orders in the Building that cauſed our Anceſtors, in their Deſcriptions of it, to ſtile it the Lanthorn of *England*.

THE Weſt Front of this Elegant Structure is inrich'd with ſeveral Statues, beſides thoſe of the 12 Apoſtles; and with a Repreſentation of the Dream or Viſion of *Oliver King*, as above related in p. 194: But the Workmen, in the Execution of it, thought proper to add another Ladder to that which the Biſhop ſaw in his Dream; introduced a Flock of Angels on each Side the Figure of the Holy Trinity, which look like ſo many Bats clung againſt the Wall; and made the Attitude of the deſcending Angels partly flying, partly crawling, headforemoſt, inſtead of repreſenting them as ſteping downward from one Round of the Ladder to the other.

THE Building of this Church in the manner we now ſee it, would coſt, in theſe Days, full thirty thouſand Pounds; and

and therefore how light ſoever ſome People may make of Dreams, it is nevertheleſs certain that Saint *Peter*'s Church at *Bath* hath teſtified for near two hundred and fifty Years back, and is like to do the ſame for many Centuries to come, that ſomething very material hath come from a Dream.

THIS noble Fabrick, though deſigned for a ſuperb Cathedral, was ſoon converted to a Parochial Church; but it became, at the ſame Time, a Parent in a leſs Degree, as it was appointed the Mother Church of the City of *Bath*; and the Monuments erected in it, as Memorials of the Dead, together with the Arms and other Marks of the Benefactors to the Building, are Matters that will yield the curious Stranger as much Speculation as can be met with, perhaps, in any Parochial Church, of the ſame ſtanding, in the whole World: But even to point out thoſe things in this Place, would be far exceeding the Compaſs of an Eſſay; and to deſcribe them would be writing a Volume of itſelf: I ſhall therefore only add, that in the Year 1725 the Wall under the great Window at the Eaſt End of the Chancel was richly covered with Marble Work at the Expence of the late General *Wade*; and the choice Materials in that Monument of his Liberality are ſufficient to have made an Altar worthy of the Church, if it had ſo happened that they had been put into a proper Form.

THE Rectory of *Bath* is not above 200 l. a Year in Value; and as it is in the Gift of the Corporation of the City, ſo that Body of Men would do Honour and Credit to themſelves, and to their fellow Citizens, if they would think of ſome Expedient to augment the Income of the Rector, ſo as to make it ſufficient to enable him to provide, in a handſome Manner, for the Service of the ſeveral Churches under his Care, without driving him, or his Curates, to the Neceſſity of making Collections among the Strangers, and Subſcriptions among the Inhabitants, to carry on the extraordinary Duty performed by them in thoſe Churches.

SAINT *James*'s Church, marked with the Letter H in Doctor *Jones*'s View of the City, has been often repaired and enlarged; ſo that its preſent Dimenſions amount to ſixty two Feet in Length, by thirty five Feet in Breadth, in the Clear: And the Tower having been entirely rebuilt, was finiſhed in the year 1716; after which the old Bells were new caſt, and augmented to eight in number; and as the whole was done at the Charge of the Pariſh, ſo the chief part of the

Service

Service is provided for by a voluntary Subſcription of the Inhabitants.

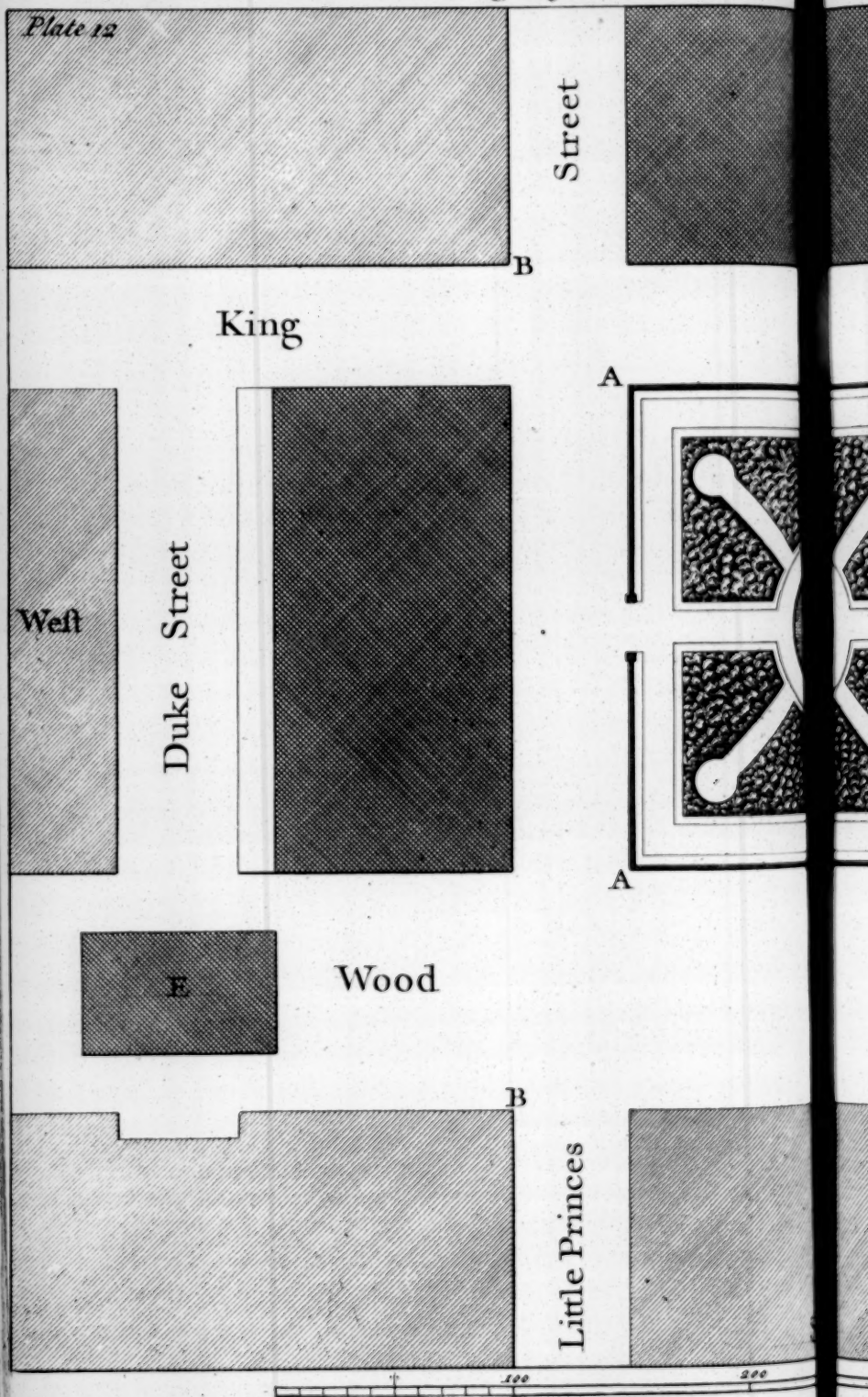
THE Chapels following the Churches in our Liſt of the Buildings of *Bath* devoted to the Service of Religion, the firſt of thoſe Edifices is that inſcribed with the Name of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; it is ſituated near the South Weſt Corner of *Queen Square*; and it is marked in the following Plan, Plate N° 12, 13, with the Letter E. This Chapel was FOUNDED and BUILT by me, for the Uſe of the Inhabitants of the new Buildings at the North Weſt Corner of the City; it was part of my original Deſign for thoſe Buildings, having intended it for a Termination, Weſtward, to the Street on the South Side of *Queen Square*; and the Scheme which I had formed to erect it ſeemed ſo very practicable, that Doctor *Hunt* thought it much for the Intereſt of the Rectory of *Bath* to endeavour to divert my Deſign, by propoſing to make Saint *Michael*'s Church a Place of Divine Worſhip for my Tenants; and with that View he endeavoured to get the Church rebuilt, as above. But when the People of Saint *Michael*'s Pariſh rejected every thing we had to offer on that Score, Doctor *Hunt* gave up his Point; adviſed me to purſue my firſt Deſign; and promiſed to give me all the Aſſiſtance in his Power to enable me to build a Chapel upon my own Ground, as ſome of the Pariſhioners of Saint *Michael*'s had recommended.

THIS Advice having been ſtrengthened by that of ſeveral other Friends, upon the 3d of *February* 1730-1, I made a Propoſal to Mr. *Gay*, the Patron of the Rectory of *Waldcot*, to build a Chapel in that Pariſh, if he would either give up his Right of Preſentation to it, or, for that Advantage, contribute a Sum of Money to the Work. After this I declared publickly my Reſolution of erecting a handſome Chapel by *Queen Square*, which raiſed ſuch a Spirit in People to build near the Place where the Chapel was to ſtand, that I had an immediate Application made to me for Ground for no leſs than ſeventeen Houſes! And ſo eager were the People for it, that though I was not poſſeſſed of the Land myſelf, yet they entered into a conditional Contract, bearing Date the 26th Day of *February*, 1730-1, to take it of me when I ſhould. Accordingly I procured, by the 8th of *March* following, a Leaſe of as much Land as was neceſſary to ſupply this great Demand, as well as to build a Chapel upon.

AFTER

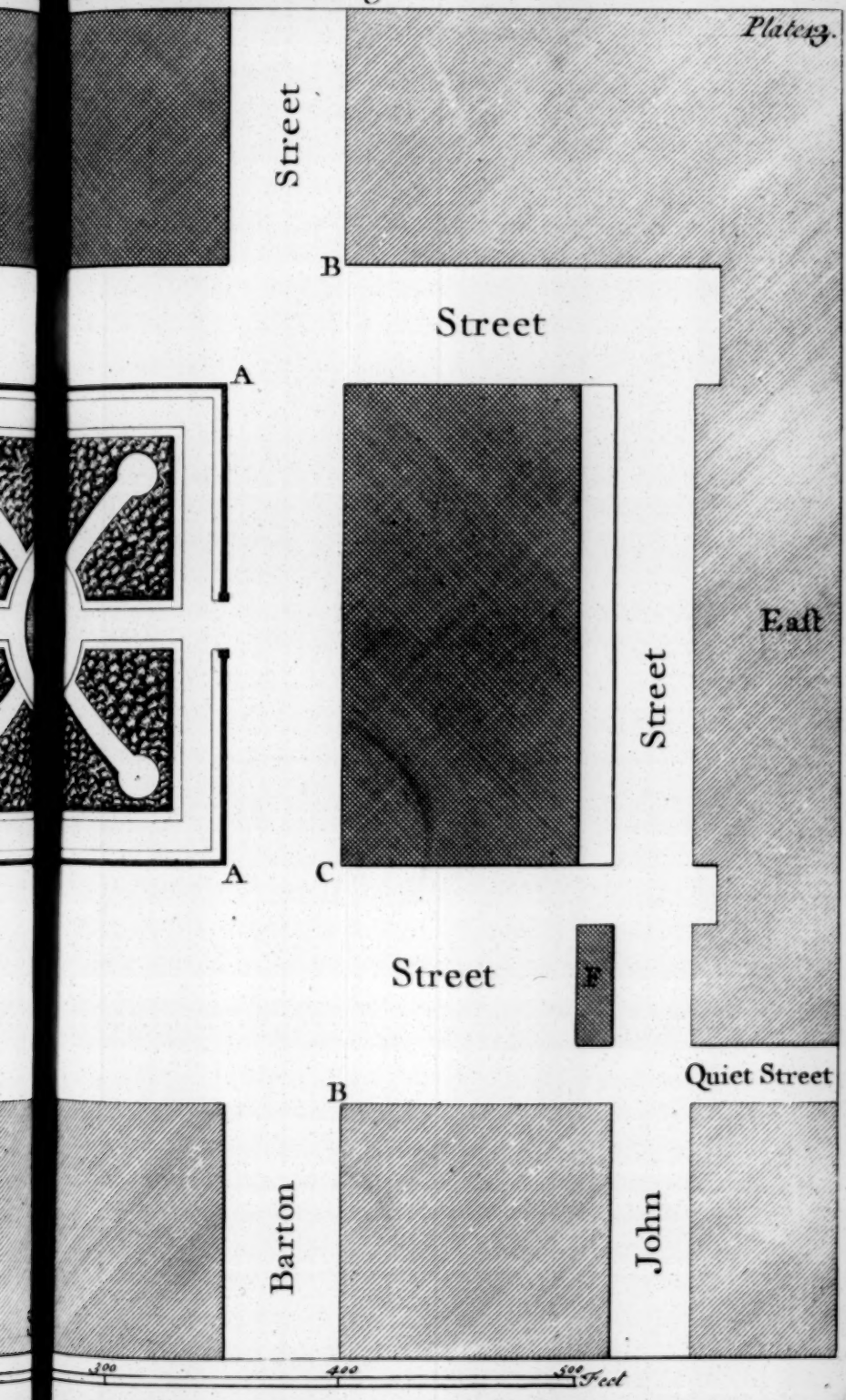
A PLAN of the New Buildings at ye North-West Corner

Plate 12



TY of BATH as Designed, A. D. MD CCXXVII.

Plate 23.



AFTER this I applied to Mr. *Gay* for the Inheritance of the Ground I had appropriated for the Chapel, with a View of beginning the Work upon *Lady Day* 1732, but could not obtain it time enough: However Mr. *Gay* by Letter dated the 7th of *March* 1731-2 deſired me to lay the Firſt Stone of the Building as I intended; and promiſed that he would come to *Bath*, in a ſhort time after, to ſettle every thing relating to it. The Firſt Stone was accordingly laid with the following Inſcription upon it.

D. S.
Robertus Gay, Armiger,
Hujus Fundi Dominus
Per Deputatum ſuum
Johannem Wood, Architectum,
Primum hujus Capellæ Lapidem
Poſuit
Martii xxv°, Anno Dom. M.DCC.XXXII.
Annoq; Regni Georgii Secundi v°.

The *Engliſh* of which is to this Effect.

Robert Gay, Eſq;
Lord of this Mannor
Deputed
John Wood, Architect,
To Lay
The Firſt Stone of this Chapel,
Dedicated to the Service of God,
Upon the 25th Day of *March*, A. D. 1732.
And
In the 5th Year of the Reign of
King *George* the Second.

WHEN I had proceeded thus far, Doctor *Hunt* adviſed me to ſhew my Deſigns for the Building to the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; and upon the 31ſt of *March*, 1732, he went with me to *Wells*, on purpoſe to introduce me to his Lordſhip; who not only approved of them, but promiſed to give me all the Aſſiſtance that I ſhould want from him, as Biſhop of the Dioceſe, to carry my Deſign into Execution; adviſing me, at the ſame time, to make an immediate Agreement with the Rector of *Waldcot* to perform Divine Service in the Chapel, when it ſhould be built.

In pursuance of this Advice I, upon the 19th of *May*, made a Contract with the Rev. Mr. *James Sparrow*, in the Presence of Mr. *Gay*, for the Service of the Chapel; and Mr. *Gay*, by Deed, Dated the 19th of *July* 1732, Conveyed the Land to me; whereby every thing relating to the intended Chapel was finally settled with Patron, Ordinary and Incumbent: After which I forwarded the Work with as much Expedition as possible; formed a Scheme for dividing the Chapel into twelve equal Shares; and proposed to admit of eleven Proprietors with me in the Undertaking, at a certain Sum for every Share.

In Consequence of this Scheme, I opened a Subscription upon the 4th of *September*, 1732, which was soon filled; and the Writings between the Subscribers and Me were settled by Mr. *Ward*, the Conveyancer, according to the Approbation of the present Lord Bishop of *London*; who was pleased to shew a great Regard to this Undertaking: An Undertaking which could never have gone into Execution upon any other Footing than a Freehold private Property; as such the Chapel seems more firmly consecrated to Eternity for sacred Uses, than it could have been by vesting the Property in a Tenant for Life, under any penal or binding publick Law whatsoever, for the Preservation of the Building for the Benefit of his Successors.

The Inside of this Chapel, being of the *Ionick* Order, is sixty seven Feet in Length, forty eight Feet in Breadth, and thirty six Feet in Heighth: The Outside is of the *Dorick* Order; and the whole Structure, with its Furniture, cost about two thousand Pounds. It was opened for Divine Service, with great Solemnity, upon the 25th Day of *December*, 1734; on which Occasion there was a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, performed by ten of the best Hands at that time in the City: And the Anthem, composed and set to Musick by Mr. *Chilcot*, having been taken from the 84th Psalm, was in the following Words:

O how pleasant is thy Dwelling;
Thou Lord of Hosts!
My Soul hath a Desire and Longing
To Enter
Into the Courts of the Lord;
My Heart and my Flesh
Rejoice
In the Living God.

Chorus

Chorus with Trumpets

O ſing Praiſes, ſing Praiſes unto our God!
O ſing Praiſes, ſing Praiſes unto our King!

WITH part of the Money given at the Sacraments in this Chapel, ſeveral poor People are relieved; and the reſt is applied for the Education of Twenty Children of the Pariſh, who are alſo provided with Books and other Neceſſaries by the Chapel Wardens.

THE Chapel of Saint *John* the *Baptiſt*, commonly called Saint *John*'s Chapel, and ſituated at the South End of the Hoſpital marked by Dr. *Jones* with the Letter V, is four and forty Feet in Length; twenty Feet three Inches in Breadth; and was rebuilt in Purſuance of the Decree made by Sir *John Trevor*, Knt. Maſter of the Rolls, on the 13th Day of *February*, 1716-17 as above.

SAINT *Mary Magdalen*'s Chapel is a little Edifice now belonging to the Hoſpital of that Name: It ſtands againſt the Aſcent of the Hill on the South Side of the City, and by the Side of the Street called *Haulway*; and though it is but forty one Feet in Length, by thirteen Feet and a half in Breadth, yet it was formerly the Pariſh Church of *Haulway*; for at the time of the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, *Haulway*, *Lyncomb* and *Widcomb*, appear to have been Pariſhes of themſelves; and thoſe Pariſhes having been part of the Poſſeſſions belonging to the Priory of *Bath*, at this Chapel it ſeems more than probable that the Monks celebrated *Rudmas Day*, or the Feaſt of the Invention of the Holy Croſs, for on the 3d of *May* a Fair is now kept by it, and that Aſſembly of People ſeems only a Continuation of that which was inſtituted for the Religious Purpoſe of honouring the Croſs of Chriſt.

FROM the Chapels we now come to the other Places of Divine Worſhip; the firſt of which being part of the *Bel Tree* Houſe, this is no more than a Room in the Parſonage Houſe of Saint *James*'s Church, appropriated for Ages paſt for Religious Purpoſes; and the Name of the Houſe ariſes from its ſtanding by the Tree, till of late upheld by the Letter m, under the Title of the *Bel Tree*, or rather *Belenus*'s Tree.

THE Preſbyterian Meeting Houſe is a handſome new built Edifice, ſtanding in a Lane juſt without the North Gate of the City, marked with the Figures Number 12; and it is fifty ſix Feet in Length, by twenty ſix Feet and a half in Breadth.

THE Quakers Meeting Houſe ſtands at the End of a Court on the Weſt Side of *High Street*; it is a ſmall Edifice of twenty five Feet ſeven Inches in Length, by twenty one Feet in Breadth; and the Figures Number 13 ſhew its Situation: But this Structure was thought to be ſo unfit for the Purpoſe to which it is applied, that Doctor *Hillary*, ſome Years ago, was in Treaty, both with Doctor *Oliver*, and myſelf, for a Piece of Ground to build a more noble Edifice upon, for a Meeting Houſe for that Sect of People.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the COURT of JUSTICE and other PUBLICK EDIFICES in BATH.

THE *Guild Hall*, as it was rebuilt and finiſhed in the Year 1625, became the ſecond publick Structure of the City, and deſerves our ſpecial Notice for its having been erected after a Draught that was given to the Citizens by *Inigo Jones*, when he came here to view the State of the Baths, previous to the Petition that was preſented to King *James* the Firſt touching them: For if my Information be true, Mr. *Jones* not only thought it a Duty incumbent on him, as the King's Architect, to examine what had not many Years before been repaired by the Board of Works, to ſee if any thing remained to be done from that Office; but was led by a natural Inclination to render the City all the Service in his Power; he having been a near Relation to Mrs. *Trim*, the Mother of Mr. *George Trim*, the Founder of *Trim Street*, as above, as I have been aſſured by a Perſon that can particularize the Kindred, if he is ſtill living, *viz.* Mr. *Robert Hole*, Steward to the late Lady *Elizabeth Haſtings*, who explained it to me about four and twenty Years ago at *Bramham* Park, in *Yorkſhire*; making it, at the ſame time, clearly appear to me that Mr. *Jones*'s Mother was a Native of *Bath*, and a Daughter of one of the chief Maſter Clothiers of the City.

NOW as there were many curious Workmen in *Bath* that had been employed on Saint *Peter*'s Church, when Mr. *Jones*'s Inclination and Duty led him to the City to examine the Bathing Ciſterns, the Citizens embraced the Opportunity that then offered, and ſo procured a Deſign from him to rebuild their Market Houſe, with a Hall over it, while there were proper Artificers to execute it. The whole Structure is

of

of the *Dorick* and *Ionick* Orders, placed one upon another; and the Building is formed upon an Area of two Squares and a half: The clear Hall is alſo a Figure of two Squares and a half; and ſo is the Side Front: The End Front is a perfect Square; and the ſecond Order is a fifth Part leſs in Height than the firſt: And while the lower Part of each Side of the Building was compoſed of ſix Arches, each End contained two of the like Apertures, whereby a Pillar, inſtead of an Arch, made the Central Part of every Front; for which the Front of *Moſes*'s Tabernacle, and the Front of the Porticoe conſecrated by the *Romans* to *Jupiter Arbitrator*, ſeem to have furniſhed our Architect with illuſtrious Examples, as each was compoſed of five Columns.

TEN Years before this Structure was finiſhed, *Vincenzo Scamozzi* publiſh'd his Works on Architecture, at *Venice*, in 2 Volumes in Folio; in the ſecond of which, Page 101, he has given us a Draught of an *Ionick* Capital, with four Angular Volutes, which ſeem to ſpring out of a Bowl; and this Form hath been almoſt univerſally practiſed ſince that Time: But at *Bath* we have the genuine Pattern, from which the *Italian* Architect took his Capital, preſerved in the Capitals of the ſecond Order of Columns, in the *Guild Hall*, where the Rind of the Volute runs ſtrait along the Face of the Capital, according to the moſt antient Examples in the Capitals of the Columns of the Temple of *Manly Fortune*; of the Temple of *Concord*; of the Temple of *Bacchus*; of the Triumphal Arch of *Septimius Severus*; and of the great Hall of *Diocleſian*'s Baths at *Rome*.

THESE Examples were copied by *Scamozzi* himſelf, of which there is an Inſtance in the ſecond Volume of *Ruggieri*'s Architecture; the *Venetian* Architect, in the Building referred to, making the Entablature much higher than he preſcribes it in his Book aſcertaining the Proportion of this Part of the *Ionick* Order; and thereby vitiating his own Rules: Rules that were immediately followed by almoſt every Body; and therefore no Body but *Inigo Jones* could cauſe the genuine Pattern of the *Ionick* Capital to be preſerved in Oppoſition to that which was publiſhed by *Scamozzi*, and copied by People in general.

THE *Britiſh* Architect was leſs ſucceſsful in the other Minute Parts of his Deſign for our Court of Juſtice, many of them appearing to have been vitiated in the Execution of the Building; probably by thoſe Kind of Workmen who, after becoming excellent Artiſts in their Trades, imagine themſelves

themſelves Architects, and ſo fill the World with Works of Whim and Caprice.

I HAVE already mentioned the Statues in the North Front of our *Guild Hall*; at the oppoſite End there is a Heap of Ornamental Work well put together under the Direction of one *William Kelligrew*, a Joiner, who laid his Apron aſide about the Year 1719; and I can only ſay thus much of them, that they incumber rather than adorn an handſome old Edifice: As for the Inſide of the Hall it is richly garniſhed with the Pictures of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*; with that of the late General *Wade*; and with thoſe of the Corporation: And the two firſt having been a Preſent from the Prince of *Wales*; the reſt were a Compliment from the General, and intended by him to tranſmit to Poſterity the Likeneſſes of thoſe Conſtituents whoſe Generoſity he had long experienced in a free and unanimous Choice of him to repreſent them and their fellow Citizens in Parliament.

THE City Priſon ſo nearly appertaining to her Court of Juſtice, that Structure is the very Tower of Saint *Mary*'s Church; and, next to the Abbey Houſe, is the oldeſt Building of *Bath*: It was an antient Steeple even in *Leland*'s Time, who ſpeaks of it as part of a Pariſh Church; but no ſooner had Queen *Elizabeth* conſolidated the Churches of the City into one Cure, and, by her Charter of A. D. 1590, Granted the Citizens the Privilege of a Priſon, or Goal, than they, looking upon this Houſe of God no more as an Houſe of Prayer, impiouſly turned the Tower of it into a Den for Thieves!

THIS Tower is ſtill appropriated to the ſame Uſe, notwithſtanding *Bath* had, in the laſt Century, a Bridewell erected at the North Weſt Corner of *Spurrier*'s *Lane* for impriſoning Offenders againſt the Law; and, in the preſent Century, a Cage was ſet up in the Middle of *High Street* for the ſame Purpoſe.

HONESTY at this Time, and in all Ages back, for any thing that appears upon Record to the Contrary, has been ſo prevalent at *Bath*, that very little Uſe hath been made of any of her Priſons, notwithſtanding the Opportunities and Temptations for Robbery have been greater here than perhaps in any other publick Place of the Kingdom: People of Rank and Fortune reſt ſecure in their Lodgings while the Doors of the Houſes are left open to every Body; and when they

they appear at the Aſſembly-Houſes their brilliant Dreſſes ſubjects them to no manner of Danger.

THE firſt of theſe Structures being *Harriſon*'s Aſſembly Houſe, but changing its Name with the Occupier, and now going by that of *Simpſon*, is marked in the following Plan, Plate N° 14, 15, with the Letter A; and it ſtands againſt the Eaſt Side of the Wall that environs the Body of the City under the vulgar Name of the *Burrough-Wall*; though that Part of it which reaches almoſt from the Eaſt to the South Gate, is part of the Priory, or Abbey Wall.

THIS Houſe having been built at two different Times, conſiſts of two large Rooms, and a Stair Caſe between them; the firſt Room, as was before remarked, was begun to be erected in the Year 1708, and the ſecond was raiſed in the Year 1720, according to the Draught of the abovementioned *William Kelligrew*: This Room is ſixty one Feet ſix Inches long, twenty nine Feet broad, and twenty eight Feet high, of which eight Feet runs into the Roof, whoſe Rafters are thereby continually preſſing out the Walls; and the whole Houſe having been built by the late Mr. *Thomas Harriſon*, he lived to enjoy, in Peace and Retirement, a good Eſtate which he had acquired in it, and died the 14th of *January*, 1734-5.

THIS Houſe was next occupied by the late Lord *Hawley*, and his laſt boſom Companion, who always went by her maiden Name of *Hayes*; and ſhe was ſucceeded by his principal Servant, the preſent Tenant.

LINDSEY's now *Wiltſhire*'s Aſſembly Houſe, marked in the Plan N° 14, 15, with the Letter B, and built A. D. 1729 by my Direction, at the Coſt of the late Mr. *Thayer*, proved ſo very ſucceſsful, that the firſt Tenant, in a few Years, amaſs'd in it at leaſt 8000 Pounds, and dying the 11th of *Auguſt* 1736, was ſucceeded by her Maid, Mrs. *Catharine Lovelace*; Mrs. *Wiltſhire* became the third Tenant; but ſhe dying her Son is now the preſent Occupier of the Building; the Ball Room of which was intended to be a double Cube of thirty Feet; and the whole Houſe was ſo laid out, that, upon Occaſion, it might be turned into Four or Five private Habitations.

SEVERAL Additions have been made to this Building ſince it was firſt erected; and as the Company frequenting *Bath* have increaſed: It now conſiſts of an Anti-Chamber; a Ball Room of 87 Feet in Length, by 30 Feet in Breadth;

a Card Room of 50 by 30; and a Conſort Room of 60 by 24: But nevertheleſs neither this, nor the other Aſſembly Houſe can be called, or even made a compleat Building; which makes a capacious and convenient Structure for People to Aſſemble in highly neceſſary: Such a Houſe I have, for many Years back, had a View of Building, almoſt upon the ſame Footing with the Aſſembly Houſe at *York*; and Mr. *Naſh* preſſing me in the Spring of the Year 1748, to carry my Deſign into Execution upon that Part of the Abbey Orchard which is ſtill unbuilt, it occaſioned the laſt Addition to *Wiltſhire*'s Houſe, and gave Birth to a wild Deſign to enlarge *Simpſon*'s.

To the charitable Inſtitutions already deſcribed in this little City, I will add an Account of four others, as the Buildings are all of a publick Nature; the firſt of which is the Free Grammar School of King *Edward* the ſixth; a Charity providing for the Inſtruction of the Citizens Children, both young Men and Boys, in the *Latin* Tongue.

This Grammar School was ſo very bountifully endowed with Lands and Tenements by its Royal Founder, that though thoſe Lands and Tenements brought in little or nothing to the Crown, in the Year 1549, yet the Number of them, amounting to about eighty ſix, indicated a Sufficiency, in the Whole, to carry on the Charity with Credit and Reputation; and to pay the Crown a quit Rent of 10 l. a Year beſides; in Lieu of which, however, the Corporation, the Guardians of the Charity, had a Liberty given them, by the King's Patent of the 12th of *July* A. D. 1553, to purchaſe Lands, without Licence in *Mortmain*, to the ſame Value.

This Charity, or rather ſo much of it as relates to the Inſtruction of young Men and Boys, has, in a low Way, been carried on; and the preſent School Room being the Body of Saint *Mary*'s Church, the Corporation of *Bath*, not long ago, came to a Reſolution to build a more commodious Room, for Teaching, and to put this Charity upon a Footing equal to its Poſſeſſions; appointing a Committee for thoſe Purpoſes. But they, after propoſing to lay out about 3150 l. in the purchaſe of Ground, and in erecting a Building thereon, proceeded no further than to employ me to make a proper Deſign for it; which I compleated on the 10th Day of *September* 1742.

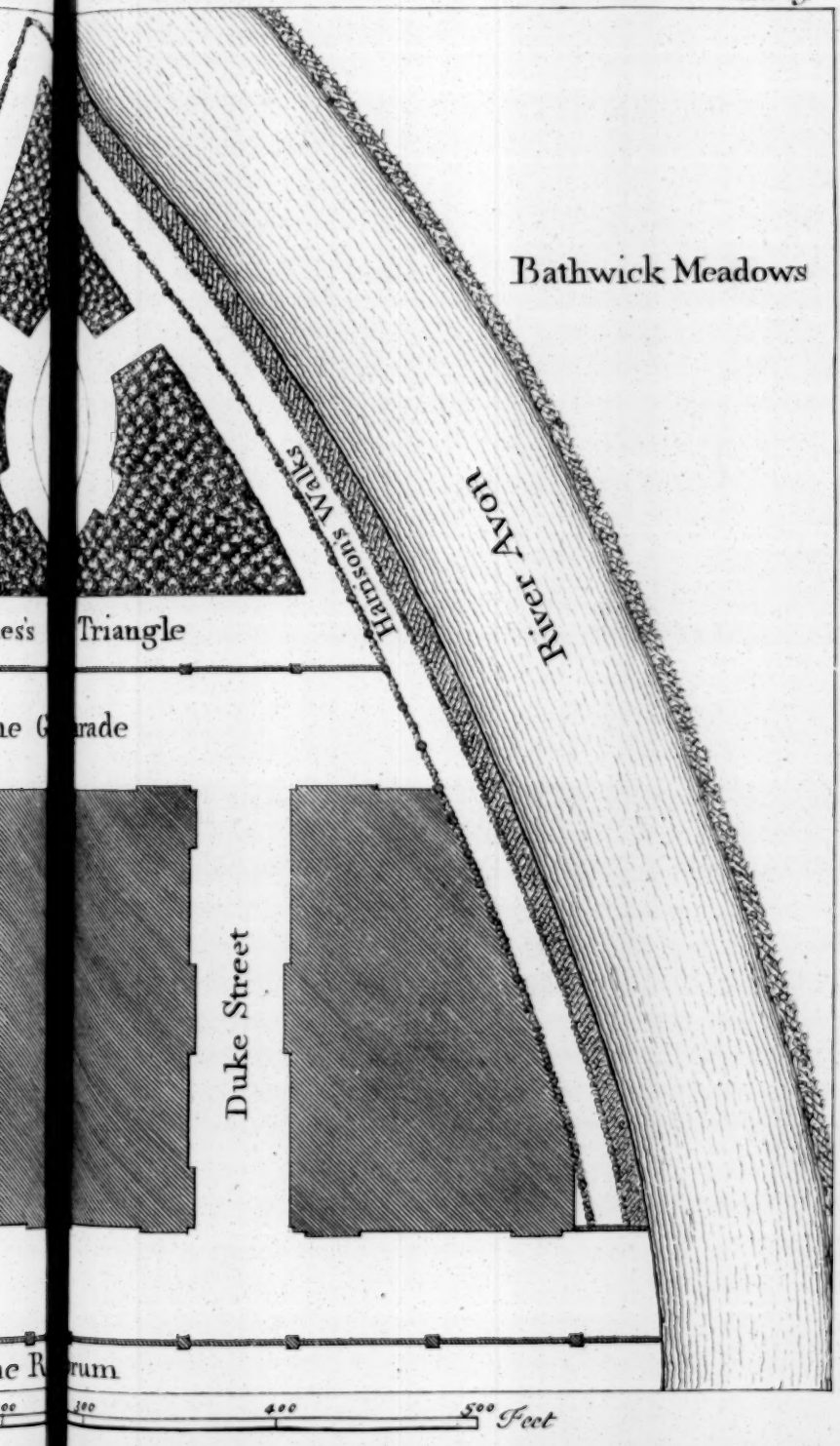
The ſecond of the four Charities, as above, is a School for the Education of the Citizen's Children in the *Engliſh* Tongue,

A PLAN of the New Buildings at the

Plate 14

t the aſt Corner of the CITY of BATH.

Plate 13



Tongue, in Writing and in Accompts: It is called the Charity-School; and it had its Riſe in the Year 1711: For in that Year *Robert Nelſon*, Eſq; and Dean *Willis*, afterwards Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, with divers other Perſons of Diſtinction, raiſed a Subſcription, and opened the School upon the 11th Day of *July*; by whoſe Inſtitution fifty Boys and fifty Girls are to be Cloathed and Inſtructed: But the preſent School Houſe, deſign'd by the above-mentioned Mr. *Kelligrew*, was not erected till the Year 1722. This Edifice is ſixty Feet three Inches in Length, twenty two Feet three Inches in Breadth at the Eaſt End, by twenty eight Feet ſix Inches in Breadth at the Weſt End, and coſt about 1000 l. Building; towards which General *Wade* contributed 100 l. Mr. *Bell* of *London* 100 l. Mr. *Scrine* of *Warley* 100 l. with Ten Tun of Timber, Mrs. *Buſhel* 138 l. Mr. *Hoare* 20 l. and ſeveral other Benefactors gave ſmaller Sums, which made in the whole about 700 l. the reſt was defray'd, by Order of the Truſtees, out of the School Stock.

The Firſt Stone of this Edifice was laid by Mr. *Hoare*, with great Solemnity, upon the twelfth Day of October 1721, who gave the Workmen Five Guineas to Drink, and entertained the Contributors and Truſtees afterwards, in a handſome Manner, at his own Lodgings. The Firſt Stone thus Laid was placed under the North Eaſt Corner of the Building, with the following Inſcription upon it:

God's Providence
is our
Inheritance.

The third Charity is a couple of Houſes for the Reception of the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, and that of St. *James*: They are ſituated at the back of *Broad Street*, and were originally intended for Work Houſes; one of which is fifty eight Feet ſix Inches in Front, by twenty four Feet in Depth; the other is forty five Feet in Front, by ſeventeen Feet in Depth, with a Brew-houſe at the End of it of twenty two Feet in Length.

The Fourth and laſt Charity is *Widcomb* Poor Houſe, erected A. D. 1729, with the Produce of a Gift made to the Pariſh by one Mr. *Millard*, an Innkeeper. This Houſe is forty Feet in Front, by ſixteen Feet in Depth, and it is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of the Road that leads from the Eaſt

End of the Beach, on the South Side the River *Avon*, to *Lyncomb-Spaw*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the GATES and THRONGS in *Bath*.

THE City of *Bath* was the firſt Garriſon in the County of *Somerſet*, at the beginning of the Civil Wars, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt; and the Sum of ſeven Thouſand Pounds having been expended, by the Citizens, in Fortifying and Keeping it for the King's Service, one would naturally conclude, that the principal Gates were Works of great Strength, if the Remains of thoſe Gates did not now demonſtrate the contrary: Eaſt Gate, as the moſt difficult of Acceſs, is the leaſt and weakeſt of all the Publick Entrances into the Body of the City; it is no more than ſeven Feet wide, by nine Feet high in the clear; and it is ſo meanly Built, that it ſcarce deſerves the Name of a City Gate: Nor is Weſt Gate, at leaſt that part of it that was Rebuilt in the Year 1572, of a much ſuperior Kind, notwithſtanding the Aperture is ten Feet eight Inches broad, by fourteen Feet three Inches high.

BUT North Gate ſeems, till of late Years, to have been a Noble Work; *Leland* gave it the Appellation of the Town Gate, and declared that there was a Tower over it in his Time: It was compoſed of a handſome Aperture in the Middle of ten Feet broad, and fifteen Feet high, for Horſes and Carriages to paſs through, with a Poſtern on each Side of five Feet ſix Inches broad, by eleven Feet eight Inches high, for Foot People; but thoſe Foot Ways have been lately Built upon, to the great Damage of the City, as well as to the Diſcredit of the Authors of ſuch a ſhameful Incroachment upon the chief Way into the Body of it.

THE Front of this Gate was, from the remoteſt Ages, adorned with a Statue of King *Bladud*; and the Image that exiſted at the beginning of the preſent Century having been the Workmanſhip of ſome ordinary Country Stone Cutter, the Corporation neglected to repair and beautify it when they, upon opening the Pump-Houſe, repaired and beautify'd the other Monuments of the City: But their Neglect was then ſo highly reſented by ſome of the aboriginal Families of *Bath*, that it encouraged Mr. John *Froud*, the Deputy Town

Town Clerk, under Mr. *Jacob Smith*, to write the following Satire, and ſpread it abroad, under the Title of

KING BLADUD'S GHOST.

DARKNESS had now her ſable Pinions ſpread,
And all Men were, or ſhould have been in Bed;
For 'twas the Hour that Goblins haunt the Night,
And Folks with fancied Ghoſts themſelves affright;
When Skreeming Cats their am'rous Revels keep,
And howling Curs diſturb the Joys of Sleep:
From Groves below, King *Bladud*'s Royal Shade,
A Viſit to his antient City made;
And glaring on the Place wherein there ſtands,
His Statue Carv'd by ſome vile Bungler's Hands,
Seeing the Image Duſt, and Filth Diſgrace,
'Tis ſaid fantaſtick Tears bedew'd his Face:
Nay, thinking Tears too weak to tell his Pain,
The penſive Ghoſt did thus in Words complain:
" Unhappy King, whoſe Glory thus depends,
" Precarious on the Pleaſure of falſe Friends:
" Ungrateful City! whoſe unworthy Care,
" Cannot afford King *Bladud* Cloaths to wear!
" Two upſtart Princes of a modern Race,
" That ſcarce in Hiſtory deſerve a Place,
" Out ent'ring Street with dazling Splendor Grace:
" One in Imperial Robes of Scarlet Hew,
" Extends his Scepter to the Publick View;
" The other dreſs'd in ſhining Armour ſtands,
" And with drawn Sword the Market Place commands:
" Whilſt I who firſt theſe wond'rous Waters found,
" And was by Fame with gilded Lawrels Crown'd,
" Muſt now in vile Oblivion paſs my Days,
" My Brows with Cobwebs wreath'd inſtead of Bays.
" No Robes of State my naked Limbs adorn;
" Unflouriſh'd, unregarded, and forlorn,
" I ſtand expos'd to be the Vulgar Scorn.
" There's not a Raſcal paſſes through the Gate,
" But Grins to ſee me ſhare ſo mean a Fate;
" And ſnearing Cries, Faith 'tis a Dev'liſh Thing
" That they ſhould make a Porter of a King."
" Is this the Thanks! is this the Homage due?
" That I expected ſhould be paid by you?

" Did I for this with ſuch aſſiduous Pain,
" The Knowledge of myſterious Nature gain ?
" From them you borrow Health, and Life, and Fame,
" Sure ſome Regard for me the Waters claim.
" They and their Virtues had been ſtill conceal'd,
" If by my Care they had not been Reveal'd.
" My Art and Fortune did ſo well agree,
" That what you owe the Springs you owe to me.
" And I, you know, have been full often bound,
" When no Security before was found.
" But now I look ſo ſcandalous and Poor,
" The Neighbours ſwear they'll take my Word no more
" In Vain you may my further Aid invoke,
" I am ſo mean that all Men think I'm broke.
" For Shame ungrateful Town, thy Crimes bewail,
" And let theſe Sighs, theſe ſad Complaints prevail.
" Let ev'ry Couns'lor, Alderman, and May'r
" Relent with Pity to a reſtleſs Pray'r,
" Diſcharge the Debt of Honour ſo long due,
" That I may ſhine as well as t'other two."
This ſaid the waking Cocks began to Crow,
And warn'd the Spirit back to Shades below.

AFTER this Satire was publiſhed, the Corporation cauſed the Statue of *Bladud* to be taken down, and a new one to be ſet up, which, in the Phraſe of our Country Virtuoſo's, was alſo PAINTED TO THE LIFE; it looks however more like a dreſſed Puppet, ſeated in a Ducking Stool, than the Figure of a famous King, and calls for another Deputy Town Clerk to rouſe up the preſent Corporation to replace it for one that would be a real Ornament, and ſhew the World that there is ſome Spirit and Taſte amongſt that Body of Citizens.

THIS Gate was, in effect, the Triumphal Arch of the City; and the Kings, Queens, Princes, and Princeſſes that have honour'd *Bath* with their Preſence, were generally received at it by the Corporation in their Formalities, after the Youth of the Town had Eſcorted them to it from the Bounds of the County of *Somerſet*: Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Amelia* was thus Eſcorted, in the Year 1728, by one hundred young Men, all armed and dreſſed Uniform: And Queen *Anne* was conducted in the ſame Manner, in the Year 1702, by a little Regiment of *Bathonian* Soldiers, with the Addition of 200 Amazons; the Corporation then receiving her Majeſty

jeſty at Weſt Gate, to which an occaſional Road was opened through the Fields from the very Summit of *Lanſdown*.

SOUTH Gate making the laſt publick Entrance into the Body of the City, the Aperture is Ten Feet nine Inches broad, and fourteen Feet ſix Inches high; over the South Side of which the Statue of King *Edward* the Third, in a ſitting Poſture, is placed in a Niche; and the Figure of the Biſhop, as Lord Abbot of *Bath*, ſtands on one Side of the King's Image; that of the Prior, his Deputy, ſtands on the other.

SAINT *Laurence's Gate* is ſomething leſs than the former, the Aperture being but ten Feet broad, and thirteen Feet ſix Inches high in the clear: And the whole Structure is little Superior to that of Eaſt Gate.

THE Body of the Monaſtery having been ſurrounded with a Wall, two Gates were placed in it for Entrances into that privileged Part of the City; the firſt of which was Built after the Manner of a Triumphal Arch, and bore the Name of the *Abbey Gate*; and the other going by the Name of St. *Peter's Gate*, was no more than a ſingle Aperture of five Feet broad by eight Feet high: This Gate is mark'd in Doctor *Jones*'s View of the City, with the Figures, Number 11, and in Plate N° 14, 15. with the Letter C; and the Sides of it are ſtill remaining: But the *Abbey Gate*, or at leaſt the middle Aperture, and North Poſtern, were taken down a few Years ago.

SAINT *James's Porticoe*, is no more than a Way left in the Baſement Story of the firſt Row of Houſes, extending from the Grand Parade to the Royal Forum, for a Communication with Horſes and Carriages between the Body of the City and the new Buildings at the South Eaſt Corner of it: This Porticoe is mark'd in the Plan Plate, N° 14, 15. with the Letter D; and four *Dorick* Columns, dividing the Aperture into three Parts, the middle Intercolumnation is ten Feet broad; and each of the other Openings is five Feet wide.

SAINT *John's Gate*, like the above Porticoe, is a Way made through the Baſement Story of one of the Houſes on the North Side of *Trim Street*, for a publick Entrance, with Carriages, to the new Buildings at the North Weſt Corner of the City: And thus while Gates admit of a Communication between the Body of the City and the Site of the Monaſtery, as well as the new Buildings to the North Weſt and South Eaſt, the Area which once made an Atrium to the *King's Bath*,

Bath, to *Stall*'s Church, to the Biſhop's Palace, and to the Church of Saint *Peter*, is acceſſible by nothing but little Entries in the Baſement Story of ſome of the Houſes; and thoſe Entries were ſtamped, by our Anceſtors, with the abject Name of Throngs, from the Difficulty of paſſing and repaſſing them.

Moor's Throng is four Feet ſix Inches broad; *Wood's Throng* is ſix Inches wider; *Parker's Throng* is ſtill broader by ſix Inches; and *Tagg's Throng* is yet broader, and amounts to nine Feet in width: This *Throng* admits of a Communication, for Foot People, between the Atrium in the Center of the Body of the City, and *Stall Street*; and was made ſo wide for the Conveniency of the Proceſſions made on publick Days, between the *Guild Hall* and Saint *Peters' Church*: *Parker's Throng* joins the ſame Atrium to *Cheap Street*: *Wood's Throng* joins it to *High Street*: And *Moor's Throng* joins it to an Atrium in the Body of the Monaſtery, now bearing the Name of the *Abbey Green*.

CHAP. X.

Of the Bridges, Lanes, Alleys, Terrass Walks and Streets of *Bath*.

Gates and *Throngs* being ſmall covered Portions of the publick Ways of a City; the ſame kind of Works, in different Situations, become Bridges, and make large open Portions of the publick Roads wherein they are placed. Saint *Laurence's Bridge* makes a Paſſage over the River *Avon*, for joining *Horſe Street* to *Hauhway*: And the Structure conſiſts of five Apertures, covered with Semi-Circular Arches: The Top of the Bridge is eleven Feet ſix Inches broad over the Arches; but much wider over the Butments; and the Buildings fronting it are the ſmall Chapel of Saint *Laurence*, elevated over one of the Piers, and four dwelling Houſes erected on the Banks of the River, by the Side of the Butments of the Bridge.

The Narrowneſs of this Bridge is now become a publick Nuiſance; and as the Reparation of it is in the Corporation of the City, that Body of Citizens cannot apply the Revenues of the Chamber to a better purpoſe than in widening it, as *Briſtol Bridge* was antiently widened, ſo as to render the Southern

Southern Entrance to the City ſafe and commodious to his Majeſty's Subjects.

TRIM BRIDGE, compoſed of one Aperture, covered with a Semi-Circular Arch for a Way, over *Berton-Lane*, from the North End of *Spurrier's Lane*, to *Trim Street*, is ſeventeen Feet broad over the Arch, but much wider over the North Butment; and towards this part of the Bridge the Fronts of five ſmall Houſes are turned.

Now from the Portions of the publick Ways of the City, we come to the Ways themſelves, and beginning with the leſſer Streets, the Firſt as the *Ambrey Lane*, of eleven Feet broad, winding from *South Gate*, Weſtward, to the *Ambrey Meadow*, and containing five Houſes.

THE ABBEY LANE, mark'd with the Letter K, in Doctor *Jones*'s View of the City, extends from *Stall Street*, to the *Abbey Green*; it is eighteen Feet broad, contains eleven Houſes, and is little inferior, for its Buildings, to any of the old Streets of the City.

BEL-TREE LANE, mark'd with the Letter m, leads from *Stall Street*, to the *Hot Bath*; it is fourteen Feet broad, and contains, beſides *Bellot's Hoſpital*, fourteen Houſes; ſome of which will bear looking at.

BYNEBURY LANE, mark'd with the Figure 3, lies between *Bel Tree Lane*, and St. *James's Rampier*; it is twelve Feet broad, but there is only one Houſe, beſides St. *Catherine's Hoſpital*, fronting it.

NO WHERE LANE, mark'd with the Figure 5, is a narrow Paſſage of five Feet broad, extending from the *Leper's Hoſpital* to St. *James's Rampier*; it had its Name in the Year 1669, from a Servant of the then Mayor, Mr. *Robert Chapman*, who was uſed to loiter away her Time in Goſſipping in it; and as often as ſhe was chaſtiſed for ſtaying out, ſhe as often inſiſted that ſhe had been *No where*: But at Length her Haunt was diſcovered, and then the Lane was called by the Name ſhe had ſo often given it, which it ſtill retains, and has only one Houſe in it.

CROSS BATH LANE, marked with the Letter x, winds from *Stall Street* to that *Bath*; it is eleven Feet broad, and contains ſixteen Houſes, one of which is called the *Lanthorn*, from its being almoſt all Window in Front.

SAINT MICHAEL'S LANE, or rather Street, marked with the Letter y, is alſo a winding Paſſage, between *Weſt Gate Street* and the Weſt End of *Bel Tree Lane*; it is but eleven Feet

Feet broad, upon a Medium, and contains, beſides Saint *John's Hoſpital*, twenty three Houſes, one of which being the Chapel of Saint *Michael*, was, for many Years, uſed as a Chandler's Shop!

Cross Lane is a narrow Paſſage of ten Feet ſix Inches in Width, extending from *Monmouth Street* to *King's Mead Street*, and contains three Houſes. This Lane was intended to form a Croſs, from whence it had its Name, and it is part of the new Works at the North Weſt Corner of the Body of the City.

Spurriers Lane, mark'd with the Letter Q, is almoſt in the Shape of a crooked Billet; it is ten Feet ſix Inches broad, contains twenty Houſes, of the meaner Sort, and ſeems to have had its Name from its being, in former Times, the Habitation of Spurriers. This Lane leads from *Weſt Gate Street* to *Trim Bridge*; and the Situation of it makes it worth rebuilding, if the Citizens, within the Walls, had any Regard to their own Intereſt, and to the publick Utility of the City.

Vicarage Lane, mark'd with the Letter P, runs almoſt parallel with the former Lane, and extends from *Weſt Gate Street*, to St. *Mary's Rampier*; it is ten Feet ſix Inches in Breadth, and contains twelve Houſes; one of which belongs to the Rectory of Bath; and the next below it is a new-built Edifice, for which I made a handſome Deſign; but the Work was executed, in a different Manner, from Draughts by another Hand. All the other Houſes in this Lane are ſo mean, that they ſcarce deſerve the Name of Cottages.

Locks Lane, mark'd with the Letter O, is likewiſe almoſt parallel with the two former Lines, and extends from *Cheap Street* to St. *Mary's Rampier*; it is nine Feet broad; contains nineteen Houſes, of an ordinary ſort; and is Vulgarly called *Cock Lane*.

Fish Croſs Lane, mark'd with the Letter z, winds from the South Eaſt Corner of *High Street*, to the South End of *Stall Boat Quay*; it is eight Feet broad, and contains twelve Houſes.

Lot Lane, mark'd with the Figure 1, leads from Eaſt Gate, cloſe under the City Wall, to *Monks Mill*; it is ten Feet broad, and only four of the Houſes in it open into this Paſſage; the others are reckoned as Houſes fronting *Orange Grove*, and *Orange Court*.

Boat

BOAT STALL LANE, marked with the Figure 2, is a narrow Paſſage of ſix Feet broad, leading from the South End of *Old Street*, to the Ferry over the River *Avon*, that makes a Communication between the City of BATH and the Villages of *Bathwick* and *Hamton*; it contains fifteen Houſes; and, from the great Declivity of it, it is ſometimes called *Slippery Lane*.

BERTON LANE, marked with the Figures Number 10, formerly extended from the South End of *Old Street*, to *Gaſcoyn's Tower*, and ran cloſe to the City Wall; it was about fifteen Feet broad, but of late the Corporation of *Bath* have let Leaſes of ſeveral Parts of it, to build Houſes upon! This Lane was entire upon the 24th of *June*, 1707; for Mr. *Trim*, upon that Day, deſcribed it to be ſo, in one of the Leaſes of the Houſes in *Trim Street*, and it now contains ſixteen Houſes.

FROG LANE, marked with the Figures Number 12, is almoſt parallel with the former Lane, and extends from *Old Street* to *Foſs Lane*; it is twenty Feet broad, contains twenty three Houſes, and had its Name from the Spring of Mineral Water in it.

FOSS LANE, in antient Times, extended from the Middle of *Berton Lane*, Northwards, almoſt to *George Street*, from whence it took its Courſe to *Waldcot*, by the Eaſt Side of the *Win Yards*. This was the *Roman* Road that led to the Prætorium of the *Roman* Camp; it is thirteen Feet broad; and it contains five Houſes.

LILLIPUT ALLEY leads from the *Abbey Green* to the Grand Parade; it is about ten Feet broad; and it contains ſeven Houſes. Formerly it bore the Name of *Segar's Alley*; and it was afterwards propoſed to be called *Abbey Green Street*: But a Deſign having been formed to extend and widen it to 30 Feet on a Medium, the Name was then changed to *Evelyn Street* till that Deſign was thwarted, and then *Lilliput Alley* became its moſt proper Appellation.

Wade's Alley joins the *Abbey Church Yard* and *Orange Grove* together, and bears its Name from our late bountiful General, who was the chief Contributor towards the Expence of making it, to prevent the Mother Church of the City from being made a common Paſſage; for formerly the ſmall Doors of the *Abbey Church* were left open, to make a Communication between the *Walks* and the *Pump*: This *Alley* is nine Feet broad, and it contains ſeventeen Houſes.

MARCHANT's ALLEY is a narrow Paſſage, of ſix Feet ſix Inches broad, leading from *Horſe Street* to St. *James's Street*, and containing five Cottages.

BERTON ALLEY extends from the Outſide of *Weſt Gate*, to the Bottom of *Berton Street*, and formerly ran cloſe to the City Wall; it is now ſix Feet broad, contains three Houſes, beſides the Palace of the King of *Bath*, and is only a Foot Way; tho' formerly this Alley, and *Berton Lane*, were part of the common Road from *London* to *Briſtol*, when the Gates of the City were ſhut, and Travellers not permitted to paſs through the Body of it.

ALLEYS raiſed up with Earth or Rubbiſh becoming Terraſs Walks, the firſt ſo raiſed up and denominated, is a Walk againſt the Priory Wall extending from Saint *Peter's* Gate to the Eaſt End of *Lilliput Alley*: It is 27 Feet broad in the Middle; contains four fourth Rate Houſes, beſides the two that are appropriated for General Aſſembly; and the whole Line of Building is Part of the new Works at the South Eaſt Corner of the City; as ſuch this Walk is delineated in the Plan Plate Number 14, 15; the Letter F, in that Plan, ſhewing us the Entrance to Mr. *Leake's* Shop, the grand Muſeum of *Bath*.

ST. MARY's RAMPIER, marked with the Figure 6, in Doctor *Jones's* View of the City, is a noble Walk, upon the North Side of the Town, next the City Wall, of about twenty two Feet in Breadth, and extends from *North Gate* to *Gaſcoyn's Tower*; it is adorned with ſeveral *Roman* Antiquities placed in the Town Wall, as well as with two publick Structures, the General Hoſpital, and the Charity-School; and contains fifteen Houſes: Part of this Walk is already paved, the reſt ought to be forthwith done; ſince the Act of Parliament which provides for paving the Streets of the City, will oblige the People to do it, whoſe Lands or Houſes are next the unpaved Places.

GASCOYN's RAMPIER, marked with the Figure 7, extends from the Tower of that Name to *Weſt Gate*, by the Side of the City Wall; it has only ſeven Houſes fronting it; and it is about thirteen Feet broad, at the South End.

ST. JAMES's RAMPIER, marked with the Figure 8, extends from *Weſt Gate* to *South Gate*, by the Side of the City Wall; it is about eleven Feet in Breadth, at the Eaſt End, contains nineteen Houſes; and the ſeveral Parts of this Walk, which are now unpav'd, ought to be forthwith

paved. To this Walk the Duke of *Chandos*'s Buildings make a handſome Appearance, as well as a Houſe erected by the late Doctor *Bave*, which are all the Ornaments it can boaſt of, except a few *Roman* Antiquities fixed in the Town Wall, almoſt now defaced by barbarous Hands.

THE *Key*, marked with the Figures Number 13, is a large Terraſs on the North Shore of the River *Avon*, and on the Weſt Side of Saint *Laurence*'s *Bridge*: It was made in the Year 1729, for the Purpoſe of landing Goods brought to the City by Water; and this Walk extending four hundred and eighty three Feet in Length, by ninety ſeven Feet in Breadth, in one Part, contains eleven Houſes; moſt of which were contrived by Mr. *Strahan*, at the Inſtance of his *Briſtol* Friend, as above.

STALL BOAT QUAY, commonly called the *Boat Stall*, and marked with the Figures Number 14, was formerly a broad, ſpacious Walk, upon that Part of the Shore of the *Avon* which is under the City Wall between the North and Eaſt Gates; at the South End of which there was antiently a Croſs for the Sale of our River Fiſh; with a Ducking-Stool near it, for the Puniſhment of diſorderly Women: And at the North End there is a Ferry, for a Communication between the City and the Villages of *Bathwick* and *Hamton*. From the little Boats kept here, on this Occaſion, as well as for the Uſe of the Fiſhermen, called *Stall-Boats*, this *Quay* had its Name: It is two hundred and thirty eight Feet in Length, thirty five Feet in Breadth, and contains thirteen Houſes.

AT the North End of this *Quay* the Shore of the *Avon* begins to riſe, ſo quick, that it naturally put a Stop to the Extenſion of the Walk, and formed another at a conſiderable Diſtance from the River Side, that makes a noble high Strand, of near half a Mile in Length, lying almoſt parallel with the Stream beneath it: *Waldcot Street*, marked with the Letters s s, is a very conſiderable Part of this Strand; and that Street, beginning at Saint *Michael's Church* without the North Gate of the City, is about 18 Feet in Breadth, and contains 95 Houſes.

THIS Strand by its Altitude and Poſition, in facing the riſing Sun, becomes one of the fineſt Situations for Building in, that Nature is capable of producing; and ſorry I am to ſay that ſo charming a Tract of Land ſhould be ſacrificed to antient and modern Ignorance; but ſo it is: For inſtead of

finding it covered with Habitations for the chief Citizens, it is filled, for the moſt part, with Hovels for the Refuſe of the People; and only *Carnwell Houſe* now remains a Specimen of the Dwellings proper for it. There are, however, ſome other Houſes which ornament the Street, but they are few in Number to thoſe that diſgrace it.

BROAD STREET takes its Beginning South, at the ſame Place with *Waldcot Street*; but it is much more ſpacious, as it contains full five and thirty Feet in Breadth: It is marked in Doctor *Jones*'s View of the City with the Letters Z t; and it extends as far Northward as *Werborough Church*, now an Ale Houſe, over the Ciſtern that receives the Water to ſupply the ſeveral Conduits in the upper Part of the City! This Street contains 56 Houſes, among which there are ſome that are handſome Edifices, as well old as new.

OLD STREET, marked with the Letters t Z, extends from the South Side of St. *Michael's Church* to *North Gate*, and makes part of the ſame Strand with *Waldcot Street*: It is 44 Feet in Breadth; contains 25 Houſes; and by its being terminated at one End with a Church, at the other with the principal Gate of the City, we need only carry ourſelves back in Imagination to the Time when all the Buildings were in their orginal State, and the Conduit, marked with the Letter v, riſing up as a Tower, or High Croſs in the midſt of them, to conceive this Street as beautiful an Atrium before the Entrance into the City, as Art itſelf could form.

HIGH STREET, marked with the Letter B, wants only Regularity to make it a Picture to ſuch as enter the City at the North Gate; People being firſt ſtruck with the Front of the *Guild Hall*, and the lofty Church of St. *Peter* and *Paul* ſoaring above it; then on either Hand they ſee ſeveral handſome Houſes, and the Street itſelf is fifty ſeven Feet broad, to give them a better Proſpect of the Buildings. This Street contains fifty four Houſes; and I could wiſh to ſee ſome of them rebuilt, to add to the Beauty of the reſt.

CHEAP STREET, marked with the Letter N, is a narrow inconvenient Way, being only thirteen Feet broad; it contains twenty four Houſes, ſome of which have a handſome outward Appearance; and while one is remarkable for having the Orders of Architecture over one another, an Order to every Story of Building, another is ſtill more ſo for its having been built with Brick at a much greater Expence than Stone would have come to, for the Sake of Novelty.

WEST

WEST GATE STREET, marked with the Letter T, is much more ſpacious than *Cheap Street*, as containing twenty ſix Feet in Breadth. It is terminated with *Weſt Gate*, and the Rooms over it, rebuilt A. D. 1572, and juſt nineteen Years after King *Edward* the Sixth granted it to the Corporation of *Bath*, towards the Maintenance of ten poor People, and the Teaching of a Free Grammar-School, as above, a Structure ſince then enlarged and improved, to a Houſe that greatly adorns the Street; and to a Manſion that made a Reception for the Princeſs *Amelia*, in the Year 1728, as well as in the Year 1734; and for the Prince of *Orange* at the latter End of the ſame Year: Each Side of this Street is likewiſe adorned with a Capital Meſſuage, that looks like a Palace without, beſides five or ſix other Houſes, which ſeem more like Manſions for Perſons of Rank and Fortune, than for common Town Dwellings; and theſe added to the reſt of the Houſes in the Street, make the Number of the Whole amount to forty three.

STALL STREET, marked with the Letter I, extends from the Point where *Weſt Gate Street* and *Cheap Street* meet, to *South Gate*; it is twenty three Feet in Breadth, and contains eighty two Houſes, ſome of which have the Aſpect of as much Magnificence as one would expect to meet with in a King's Palace.

HORSE STREET, marked with the Letter b, is a Continuation of the former Street, from *South Gate* to Saint *Laurence's Bridge*; it is twenty five Feet broad, contains forty eight Houſes, and owes its preſent new Appearance to the Fire which, in the Year 1726, conſumed the old thatch'd Hovels that formerly lined the Sides of it.

HAULWAY is ſtill a Continuation of the Line of the two former Streets, tho', as it aſcends the Hill, it turns away to the Weſt: This Street is twenty Feet broad; and it contains fifty three Houſes.

THE *Beach*, or *Claverton Street*, ſo named, becauſe it leads from Saint *Laurence's Bridge*, towards the Village of *Claverton*, is twenty one Feet broad; and it contains thirty Houſes.

ST. JAMES'S STREET, marked with the Figure 4, is ſituated at the Eaſt End of St. *James's Church*; its Poſition is North and South; it is twenty Feet broad; and it contains twenty ſix Houſes, which, for the moſt Part, are erected on new Foundations, and on Ground that formerly bore the Name of the *Leer Lands*.

ORCHARD

Orchard Street leads from St. *James's Street* to *Pierrepont Street*; the greateſt Part of it being entirely new, makes the firſt Street in the new Buildings at the South Eaſt Corner of the City; the whole contains 18 Houſes, ſome of which are fifth Rate Edifices; and it is ſet out twenty ſix Feet broad at the Eaſt End, tho' it is much narrower at the Weſt End: Its Name ariſes from its being erected on the Land of the *Abbey Orchard*; and in the Winter of the Year 1747 the late Mr. *Hippiſley*, in Partnerſhip with Mr. *Roger Watts* of *Briſtol*, began to erect a Theatre on the Eaſt Side of it: This Building I have marked with the Letter E in the Plan, Plate N° 14, 15; and if it ſhould be finiſhed according to the orginal Deſign it will be a compact, commodious, and beautiful Structure.

Green Street, ſo named from its being built on a Bowling-Green, runs direct Weſt from St. *Michael's Church*, without the North Gate, and leads towards *Queen Square*; it is a new-built Street, of nineteen Feet in Breadth, and contains fourteen Houſes; ſome of which are neat and handſome Edifices.

Gratious Street is no more than a little Alley lying between *Waldcot Street* and *Broad Street*; it is about ſeven Feet eight Inches broad, contains fifteen Houſes, and had its Name from the Builder, Mr. *Gratious Stride*, a Carpenter of the City.

Trim Street is a new-built Street, of twenty-nine Feet in Breadth, began in the Year 1707, and contains eighteen Houſes. It is ſituated juſt without the North Side of the City Wall, is parallel to it, and the Land having been the Property of the above-mentioned Mr. *Trim*, from him the Street had its Name.

John Street is Part of the new Buildings at the North Weſt Corner of the City; it extends from *Trim Street* to *King Street*; it is twenty Feet broad, and it contains twelve Houſes, ſome of which are fourth Rate Edifices.

Wood Street is a Continuation of the Street on the South Side of *Queen Square*, both to the Eaſtward, and to the Weſtward of that open Area; The Eaſt Part of this Street is fifty Feet broad, the Weſt Part is twenty Feet wide, and the Whole contains nineteen Houſes, the chief of which are fifth Rate Edifices.

Berton Street is, in like Manner, a Continuation of the Street on the Eaſt Side of *Queen Square*, both to the North

North and to the South of that Square; it is fifty Feet broad, and contains twelve Houſes, ſeven of which are fifth Rate Structures.

QUIET STREET, (ſo named from the meek Temper of a Waſherwoman, eſpouſed to one of the Builders) joins *Green Street* to the Eaſt, and *Wood Street* to the Weſt; it is twenty Feet broad, contains ſix third Rate Houſes, and is Part of my Buildings.

KING STREET is a Continuation of the Street on the North Side of *Queen Square*, both to the Eaſt and to the Weſt of that Square; it is ſixty Feet broad, and contains eight Houſes, ſix of which are third Rate Fabricks.

GEORGE STREET, ſo denominated from the Sirname of one of the Builders, is a Street of thirty Feet broad, leading from the North End of *Berton Street*, to the North End of *Broad Street*, and contains, at preſent, five ſmall third Rate Houſes; which, for their healthy Situation, and fine Proſpect, are almoſt invaluable.

LITTLE PRINCE'S STREET leads from the South Weſt Corner of *Queen Square*, Southward, to *Monmouth Street*; it is twenty Feet broad, contains eleven Houſes, and ſtands partly on my Land, and partly on Land belonging to the firſt Tenants of the Ground of *Beaufort* Buildings: This Street was firſt intended to anſwer *Berton Street*, as it is delineated in the Plan, Plate N° 12, 13; by which Plan the original Deſign for *John Street*, *Wood Street*, *Berton Street*, *Quiet Street*, and *King Street* will appear; and among the Buildings fronting towards it there is a ſixth Rate Houſe erected by Mr. *Samuel Emes* an old experienced Maſter Builder of the City, and the very Perſon that with Credit and Reputation performed all the Rough Maſons Work of *Queen Square*, as well as of the Houſes round about it.

THIS Edifice, a Sample of the greateſt Magnificence ever intended by me for our City Houſes, was Conſumed by a Fire that broke out in the next Houſe to it, between eleven and twelve o'Clock at noon on *Thurſday* the 7th of *May* 1747; and the Ruins of it having been immediately after generouſly purchaſed of the Sufferer by *William Bumpſted*, Eſq; that Gentleman, by reſtoring it, and increaſing the Offices, now enjoys the Capital and beſt Situated Houſe in all *Bath* for a ſingle Family: It is near nine and twenty Feet in Front, South, to *Queen Square*; extends more than four and fifty Feet in Depth; contains three Rooms on a Floor;

Floor; and, lying open to the Weſt, commands the rich Vale of *Nant Badon* to the Weſtward, wherein the Village of *Twiverton*, immerſed as it were in a Foreſt of Trees, is always conſpicuous by the Morning Sun, and becomes a Beauty beyond the Power of Words to expreſs; the Object being vaſtly enriched on one Side by *Barrow Hill* riſing up on a declining Branch of *Camalodunum*, and on the other Side by *Heuſtridge Hill* riſing up on a declining Branch of *Mons Badonca*, like immenſe *Tumuli*.

MONMOUTH STREET begins juſt without *Weſt Gate*, and extends to the Turnpike, in the *Briſtol* Road; it is a new-built Street, of twenty two Feet broad, contains thirty one Houſes, among which there is one that makes a handſome Appearance, and the reſt are not inferior to thoſe in any other Out Street of the City.

KING'S MEAD STREET extends from the Square of that Name, to *King's Mead Houſe*; it is thirty two Feet broad, contains thirty ſix Houſes, four of which are extream good one's; but for the reſt little can be ſaid to draw ones Notice, except a very great Irregularity in them ſhould happen to do it.

AVON STREET runs from the ſame Square Southward to the River; it is thirty Feet broad, and contains fifty one Houſes; which, from a regular and tolerable Beginning, have fallen into an Irregularity and Meanneſs not worth deſcribing.

PIERREPONT STREET leads from the *Grand Parade* to the intended *Royal Forum*; it is fifty Feet broad, contains fifteen fifth Rate Houſes, and, for its Length, is the moſt beautiful Street in the City. The Front of the Houſes on the Eaſt Side of this Street was intended to anſwer the Front of the Houſes in the middle Pile of Building, next the *Grand Parade*; but the Front of the Houſes on the Weſt Side was deſigned almoſt as it is executed.

DUKE STREET leads likewiſe from the *Grand Parade*, to the *Royal Forum*; it is of the ſame Size with the foregoing Street, and contains eleven fifth Rate Houſes: Thoſe on the Weſt Side of the Street were intended to be anſwerable in Front to thoſe on the Eaſt Side of *Pierrepont Street*, and to return next the South, in the ſame Form, ſo as to make one grand Quadrangle of two hundred and ten Feet in Extent, on every Side, with ſimilar Fronts of the *Corinthian* Order; and thoſe on the Eaſt Side were intended almoſt

as

as they are executed: Theſe two Streets will appear in the Plan, Plate Number 14, 15; and if the *Venetian*, or rather Triumphal Windows, deſigned to adorn the Center of the Building on the Weſt Side of each Street, had been executed; and if the Foundation Walls had been built at proper Seaſons with the Precaution and Expence uſual in Publick Works, the four Lines of Building fronting theſe Streets would have diſplayed the Free Stone of *Camalodunum* to as much Advantage, as could be expected from Houſes in a neat plain Dreſs; and the Face of every Line had become no mean Sample even for that of a Prince's Palace.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Inferior COURTS, or ſmall OPEN AREAS of *Bath*.

AMONG the Inferior Courts of the City of *Bath*, ſome are Private, and ſome are Publick: Of the former *High Street* yields us no leſs than four, wherein there are about eight Houſes; and from one of thoſe Open Areas the Beauties of *Nant Badon*, to the North Eaſtward of the Body of the City, are ſo conſpicuous, that they render that Court far ſuperior to all the reſt: The Landſkip commanded by the high Situation of this Court may be very juſtly ſaid to have Charms ſufficient to invert the Principles of a Miſer; and to infuſe a Spirit of Liberality into him to enjoy them to all the Advantage that Art is capable of Contributing: Even the laſt Poſſeſſor himſelf, the above-mentioned Mr. *Richard Collibee*, after incurring the Name of Death for his Penury, Covetouſneſs, *&c.* applied to me in his old Age for the Deſign of an Elegant Logia for this Court to enable him to enjoy all the Pleaſures reſulting from the Beauties of the Country in view of it: And the Work had inevitably gone into Execution if I myſelf had not prevented it, to ſave my Neighbour from falling a Victim to ſuch Workmen as ſeemed to want to impoſe upon him, with a View of Convincing the old Gentleman that Life and Death, by exerting their ſtinging Faculties, could reciprocally ſting each other.

THE Streets traverſing the City in a continued Line from *Eaſt Gate* to *Weſt Gate*, produce no more than one of theſe Courts: But the Street running from thoſe Eaſt and Weſt Streets, South to the Bridge, yields three private Open Areas; and the four Courts together contain about ſix Houſes.

HULL's GARDEN, marked in Doctor *Jones*'s View of the City with the Figures Number 16; the Court of the Prince's Lodging near the *King's Bath*, and marked with the Figures Number 17; the late Doctor *Bave*'s Court on the West Side of *Bel Tree Lane*, and marked with the Figures Number 18; together with *Skrine's Court* on the West Side of Saint *Michael's Lane*, and marked with the Figures Number 19, may be reckoned among the Private Courts of the City; and in these four Open Areas there are about six Houses.

To enumerate the other Back Houses in the old Parts of *Bath*, would be running this Chapter to a very great Length: It must therefore suffice to say, once for all, that they amount to above Twenty in Number; most of which, and, in short, the Generality of back Buildings to Houses in confined Situations, only tend to hurt the Front Dwellings, without proving any real Advantage to the Proprietor of both; and when such Buildings come to be occupied by different People, what Confusion must necessarily follow?

OF the Publick Courts that which bears the Name of St. *James*, is a little Atrium before the West End of St. *James's Church Yard*; it has but two Houses in it, and it is only fourteen Feet broad; from whence a covered Way, of four Feet in Width, upon the North Side of the Church-Yard, leads to St. *James's Street*; this has six Tenements in it; and it is commonly called *Mortality Alley*.

MARCHANT's COURT is entirely new, and leads from *High Street* to the *Quakers Meeting House:* It is fifteen Feet broad, contains thirteen small Houses, and its Situation is pointed out by the Figures Number 15.

ST. JOHN's COURT is likewise new; it is fifteen Feet broad, contains four Houses, and was formerly the Town Mixen, 'till the Right to the Land was recovered, in Favour of St. *John's Hospital*. In the Return of the Building of this Court, next *Berton Lane*, there is a fifth House which makes the present Habitation of the King of *Bath*, whose former Palace, to the South of it, is so profuse in Ornament, that none but a Mason, to shew his Art, would have gone to the Expence of those Inrichments.

MY speaking of this House leads me to explain the Defects in the Management of the Masons Trade at *Bath*. Our Free-Stone is beyond dispute a most excellent Building Material, as being Durable, Beautiful, and Cheap: It has been

been generally worked in the Quarries upon the Hills round about the City, by Men who ſtile themſelves Free Maſons, *i. e.* Maſons, whoſe Province it is to work Free Stone, and from thence carried, ready wrought, to the ſeveral Places, where it was to be uſed in Building; by which Means the ſharp Edges and Corners of the Stones are generally broke. In this Condition the Free Stone Work is uſually ſet up by other Men, who call themſelves Rough Maſons, *i. e.* Maſons whoſe Province it is to work the Refuſe of the Free Stone, or the common Wall Stones: And thus by dividing the Maſon's Trade into two Branches, the Works in *Bath* loſe that Neatneſs in the Joints between the Stones, and that Sharpneſs in the Edges of the Mouldings, which they ought to have; and which People, accuſtomed to good Work in other Places, firſt look for here.

ORANGE COURT is a very ſmall Area, ſituated on the North Side of *Orange Grove*, from whence it had its Name, and contains five Houſes.

THE *Shambles* is a ſmall Court of fifty ſix Feet in Length, twenty four Feet in Breadth, and contains two ordinary Houſes: It is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *High Street*; and this Court, called the *Shambles*, from the Butchers Stalls in it, together with the Paſſage leading to it, and lately enlarged by the Ground of two Houſes to 37 Feet ſix Inches in Breadth, is properly the Fleſh Market of the City of *Bath*.

THE new Part of this Market is 76 Feet ſix Inches in Length; but its additional Breadth falls ſhort of the Enlargement that was pointed out by me in the Firſt Edition of this Eſſay: For my Opinion was, and ſtill is to increaſe the Area of the Shambles ſo as to contain all the Stalls which, on Market Days, incumber the Street that makes the principal Entrance into the Town. And to render that Entrance ſtill better, the *Guild Hall* ſhould be removed; for which, I think, the Ground in *Stall Street*, directly overagainſt the Weſt Front of the principal Church of the City, is a proper Situation.

CHANDOS COURT is ſituated on the Weſt Side of the Town, juſt within the City Wall: It contains the Buildings of his Grace the late Duke of *Chandos*; but it is imperfect, for want of a Garden, almoſt in the Middle of it, and for which I was once impowered to give a very large Sum of Money. When that Garden is laid open, *Chandos Court*

will contain ſix Houſes; five of which we may reckon among the principal Buildings of *Bath*, as thoſe Houſes are fifth Rate Edifices.

CHAP. XII.

Of the great OPEN AREAS of *Bath*.

THE Piece of Ground at the North Weſt Corner of the City, marked in Doctor *Jones*'s View with the Letter R, and extending one hundred and ſixty nine Feet in Length, by eighty three Feet in Breadth, was formerly a common Place for the Uſe of the Citizens to ſaw their Timber and Boards in; and was therefore called the *Saw Cloſe*: But now it is deſtined for the Sale of live Cattle, tho' little Uſe is made of it for that Purpoſe. This open Area contains three Houſes; and Time will, perhaps, eſtabliſh its Uſe.

STALL'S CHURCH YARD, is reduced to a ſmall Court before the *Pump Houſe*, of fifty ſix Feet in Length, by fifty two Feet in Breadth; and it contains ten Houſes.

THE *Abbey Church Yard* is an open Area that has little to recommend it, beſides its Situation, in the very Heart of the Town. It is one hundred and twenty three Feet in Length, by fifty five Feet in Breadth; it contains twelve Houſes; and it lies obliquely before the Weſt Front of St. *Peter* and *Paul*'s Church.

THE Houſes in *Stall's Church Yard* are not only mean in themſelves, but they clogg up that Part of the City which ſhould be the moſt Free and Open for Uſe, as well as Ornament. I could therefore wiſh to ſee this and the *Abbey Church Yard* united; the Houſes on the South Side of the latter ſet back to the South Line of St. *Peter* and *Paul*'s Church; and all the Houſes on the North and Weſt Sides of both Areas, home to *Cheap Street* and *Stall Street*, removed: This would make not only an open Place in the Middle of the City of two hundred and fifty Feet in Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, by one hundred and forty Feet in Breadth, from North to South; but render the *Mother Church*, as well as the *Pump Houſe*, conſpicuous to Travellers paſſing through the Town; and, at the ſame Time, make a proper Atrium to thoſe principal Structures.

Now by the removal of the *Guild Hall*, as above, this Atrium would have, at each End of it, as well as on the South

South Side, a Publick Structure to give it the Beauty and Dignity which our Sovereign Waters, in the Midſt of ſo many fine Works as *Bath* is adorned with, demand.

SHOULD a Scheme of this Kind happen to take Place, than which nothing is more practicable to Men of Buſineſs, Spirit, and Underſtanding, I would convert the center Houſe on the North Side of our Atrium, into a Manſion Houſe for the Mayor of *Bath*, for the Time Being, that every Side of this ſpacious Court might be adorned with a Publick Edifice; and that the Reſidence of the chief Magiſtrate of the City, in one of the chief Places of Publick Reſort, might contribute to the Peace and good Order of it.

THE *Abbey Green* was formerly the Grand Atrium, or firſt Court, belonging to the Abbey of *Bath*; it was about two hundred and ten Feet in Length, by one hundred and five Feet in Breadth; and it was ſituated before the South Front of the Abbey Houſe: But now the Houſes, which are thirteen in Number, have reduced this open Area to one hundred and eleven Feet in Length, and to ſeventy four Feet in Breadth.

BEAUFORT BUILDINGS line out a Piece of Ground that is partly a Street, and partly a little open Area, of one hundred and thirty ſeven Feet in Length, by eighty ſix Feet in Breadth, ſituated at the Back of the Buildings, on the South Side of *Queen Square*, and conſiſts of two and twenty Houſes: The Place was ſo named by one of the Leſſee's of the Land, the above-mentioned Mr. *Hobbs* of *Briſtol*, who from having a Share in the Navigation of the River *Avon*, thus denominated it in Memory of his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*'s Father, for his getting, at his own Coſt, an Act of Parliament to make that River Navigable from *Bath* to *Briſtol*; and the Buildings are the Piratical Architecture of his Friend Mr. *Strahan*.

KING'S MEAD SQUARE is almoſt South of *Beaufort Buildings*; it is in Length one hundred and forty eight Feet, in Breadth one hundred and twenty one Feet, and contains twenty two Houſes. The Name ariſes from its being executed on a Piece of Ground called *King's Meadow*; and the Houſes of this Square, as well as thoſe of *Beaufort Buildings*, may be very juſtly ſaid to owe their Birth to the Reſtrictions the Builders of *Queen Square* were put under by me, in Reſpect to the Form and Size of their Houſes, and the Uſes to which they ſhould be put, when built.

THIS Controul, ſo unnatural to the Taſte of Mankind in general, drove the Capricious, as well as ſome of our pooreſt Workmen,

Workmen, to exerciſe their Building Faculties in *King's Mead Square*, and *Beaufort Buildings*; the Houſes whereof bear the ſtrongeſt Teſtimony of this evident Truth: But, nevertheleſs, they far exceed the common Buildings of any Place that I have yet ſeen. And as the Ground of *Beaufort Buildings*, and *King's Mead Square* is of the ſame Tenure, ſo Mr. *Strahan* was, of Conſequence, the Architect of both; but the Builders were leaſt obſervant to his Draughts in the latter Place, than in the former; and therefore *Beaufort Buildings* have a Sort of Regularity to recommend them; but the Houſes in *King's Mead Square* have nothing, ſave Ornaments without Taſte, to pleaſe the Eye.

ORANGE GROVE has all the Advantage of Situation to render it a fine Place: It is one hundred and ninety eight Feet in Length, from North to South; one hundred and ſixty nine Feet in Breadth; and it contains four and twenty Houſes.

SO much of this Open Area as lies behind St. *Peter* and *Paul's* Church, and is of the ſame Breadth with that Structure, has, for its proper Name, the Appellation of the *Abbey Litten*; and the Remainder of it was called the *Grove*: *Litten* is a *Wiltſhire* Word for a Church Yard; from whence it ſeems evident, that that Part of the Grove behind the Church was the Church Yard belonging to it; the other Part of this open Place had its Name preſerved by the Trees upheld in it; and that Name had its Origin in Pagan Times, as I have already ſet forth.

IN the Center of this Grove there is a ſmall Obeliſk, ſet up by the Order of Mr. *Naſh*, in the Year 1734, with Inſcriptions upon the Pedeſtal under it, to ſet forth the Benefit the Prince of *Orange* received by Drinking the *Bath* Waters, as well as to give the Grove the proper Name of *Orange*, in Compliment to that Prince; whoſe Arms adorn the Weſt Side of the Body of the Pedeſtal; but the Inſcription relating to him, is cut on the Eaſt Side, and is in the following Words:

In Memoriam
Sanitatis
Principi Auriaco
Aquarum Thermalium Potu
Favente DEO,
Ovante Britannia,
Feliciter Reſtitutæ.
M DCC XXXIV.

This

This Inſcription tranſlated into *Engliſh* may ſtand thus:

In Memory
Of the Happy Reſtoration
Of the Health of the
PRINCE of ORANGE,
Through the Favour of GOD,
And to the Great Joy of BRITAIN,
By Drinking the BATH Waters.
M DCC XXXIV.

ON the South Side of this Open Area there is a paved Walk of two hundred Feet in Length, and twenty ſeven Feet in Breadth, which, not many Years ago, was the only Place of general Reſort in the City for Pleaſure and Exerciſe. Here the Company repaired in the Afternoon, when they had drank the Hot Waters, to compleat the Day with walking, while the Muſick was playing to them; and this Alley was then large enough for the Purpoſe to which it was applied: Three Rows of tall Sycamore Trees lined out two other Alleys, Parallel to the former, which were ſpread with Gravel, for the Uſe of the common Sort of People; and theſe three Walks, with the Houſes on the South Side, and the Fence on the North Side, took up the whole *Abbey Litten*; but were generally called the *Gravel Walks*, as two of them were covered with that Kind of Sand.

IN the tall Trees of theſe Walks, I remember, Rooks were uſed to build their Neſts; but thoſe Birds of Prey proving a great Nuſance to the Company who frequented the Alleys below, were therefore expell'd their lofty Seats: Since which this Open Area hath grown more and more in Repute; and People of Fortune have lately preferred it to any other Place, within the Walls of the City, to take up their Abode in, during their Stay at *Bath*.

QUEEN SQUARE is ſituated on the North Weſt Side of the City, on an High, Airy, and Healthy Spot of Ground, which is Held by Me, on divers Leaſes, for ninety nine Years, as above, and was Parcelled out again for ninety eight Years, to ſuch as I could engage to build, in Conformity to my Deſigns, or near them. The Square is in Length, from North to South, between the Buildings, three hundred and ſixteen Feet; and in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, three hundred and ſix Feet: But the Incloſure in the Middle is

two

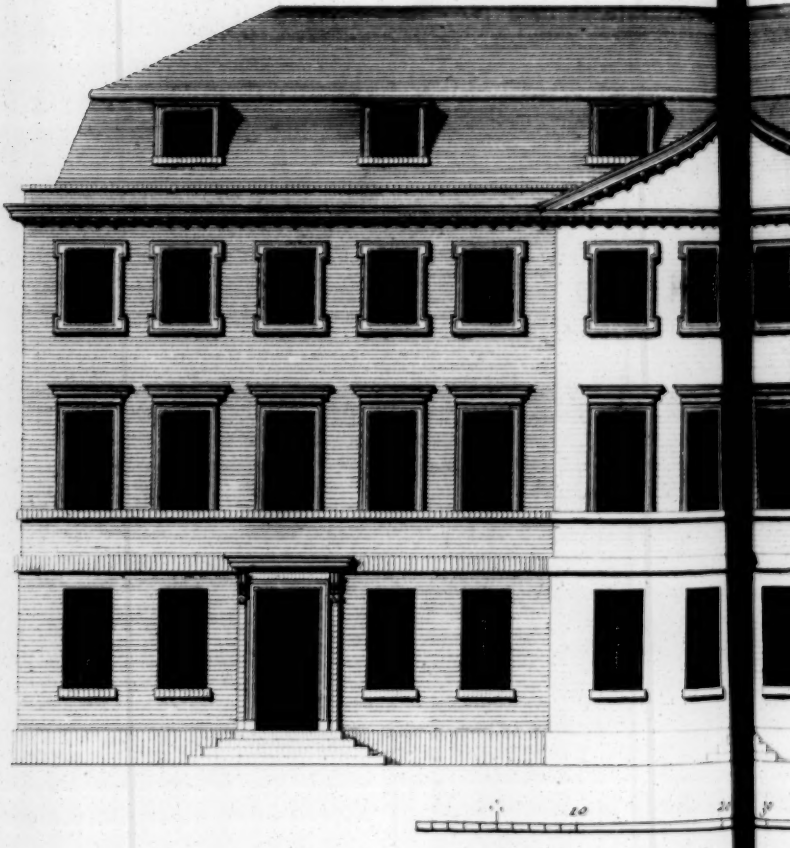
two hundred and ſix Feet in Length, on every Side; and from that Incloſure this Place was very properly denominated a Square, as the four Sides of it were ſet out, ſo as to face the four Cardinal Points, to be equal, and to be at right Angles with one another.

THE Square, according to my Deſign, as expreſſed in the Plan, Plate N° 12, 13, and marked with the Letters A A A A, was intended two hundred Feet in Length, on every Side; and the whole Open Area, marked with the Letters B B B B, was propoſed to have been three hundred and fifty Feet in Length, from North to South, and three hundred Feet in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt: But, in the Execution of the Work, I found it neceſſary to alter the Dimenſions to three hundred and ſixteen Feet in Length, and three hundred and ſix Feet in Breadth, as above.

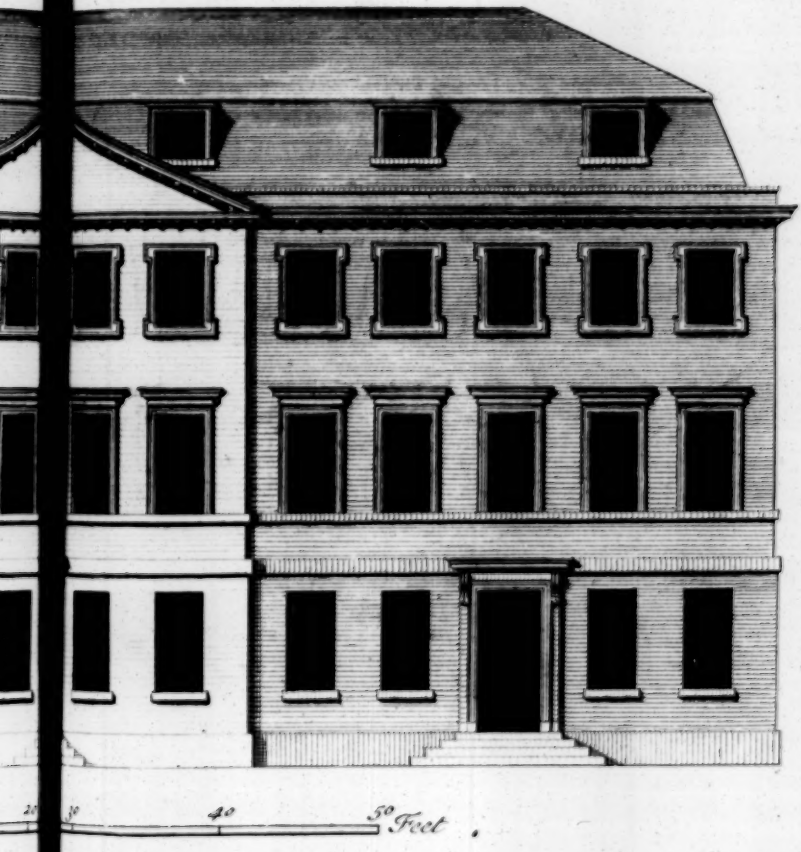
THIS Square was brought as near the Town as was poſſible; for if we ſuppoſe *Berton Street* continued on in a direct Line, Southward, it will terminate at the lower End of the Ways that lead to the Weſt Gate of the City; and if *Quiet Street* be continued Eaſtward, it will anſwer the Line of *Green Street*, and terminate with St. *Michael's Church*, without the North Gate. Theſe two Grand Avenues I had a View of making, tho' not ſo much for my own Advantage, as for the Ornament and publick Utility of the City; but the Parties intereſted in the Land had other Deſigns, which prevented Mine from taking Place; and drove me to the Neceſſity of reducing the Street on the South Side of the Square from one Hundred to fifty Feet in Breadth.

THE Ground of the Square was intended to be perfectly Level; tho' now it declines to the South, and to the Weſt. This Alteration I was obliged to come into to ſave about 4000 l. in the Expence of the Building; which was a Sum too large to be riſqued in the Infancy of any Scheme, much leſs in one begun by People of moderate Circumſtances.

THIS Point concerning the Level of the Surface of the Square having been thus given up, we, upon the 10th of *December* 1728, began to break Ground for the Foundations of four Houſes; and upon the 27th of *January* following we purpoſely Laid the Firſt Stone of the Building, at the Angle C, in the Plan, Plate N° 12, 13: Of theſe Houſes only one Fronts principally towards the Square; the reſt make the Return to the South of the Eaſtward Side Building of that Open Area; and they were put under a regular Front,



The ELEVATION, to the South, of one of the
as deſigned by John W
P. Fourdr



ne S ILDINGS of QUEEN-SQUARE in BATH,
n W rchitect, A.D. 1728.
urdr

as a Sample for uniting ſeveral Houſes ſo as to have the outſide Appearance of one magnificent Structure.

THE Ground of the Square is incloſed with a low Wall bearing a Balluſtrade; and in the Middle of every Side there are Gates of twenty Feet broad, with Peers on each Side of them. Next to the Balluſtrade there is a Border of Flowers; a Baſon, of forty five Feet diameter, makes the Center of the whole Area; and this Baſon was ſupplied with excellent Water, by a Spring that iſſued out of the Ground at the Letter G, in the Plan, Plate N° 12, 13, but that Spring was ſoon intercepted, by a Perſon who, in Violation of his Covenants with me, penetrated the Ground for Vaults in the very Line of it. The four Quarters of the Square are incloſed with Eſpaliers of Elm and Lime Trees; and thoſe Quarters are planted with flow'ring Shrubs. The Walks next the Balluſtrade, and from Gate to Gate, are laid with Gravel; a Verge of Graſs next the Hedges ſeparates the Diagonal from the other Walks; and thoſe Diagonal Walks are covered with Turf, whoſe Verdure is always pleaſing to the Eye, and very much adds to the Beauty of the Square.

THE Incloſing, Planting, Turfing, and Gravelling this open Area, in the Manner above deſcribed, was a Work of much greater Expence than the Paving the whole Surface of it would have been; and the Trees planted in it eclipſe a great Part of the Baſement of the Building on one Side, from ſuch as View it on the oppoſite Side: But yet I preferred an incloſed Square to an open one, to make this as uſeful as poſſible: For the Intention of a Square in a City is for People to aſſemble together; and the Spot whereon they meet, ought to be ſeparated from the Ground common to Men and Beaſts, and even to Mankind in General, if Decency and good Order are neceſſary to be obſerved in ſuch Places of Aſſembly; of which, I think, there can be no doubt.

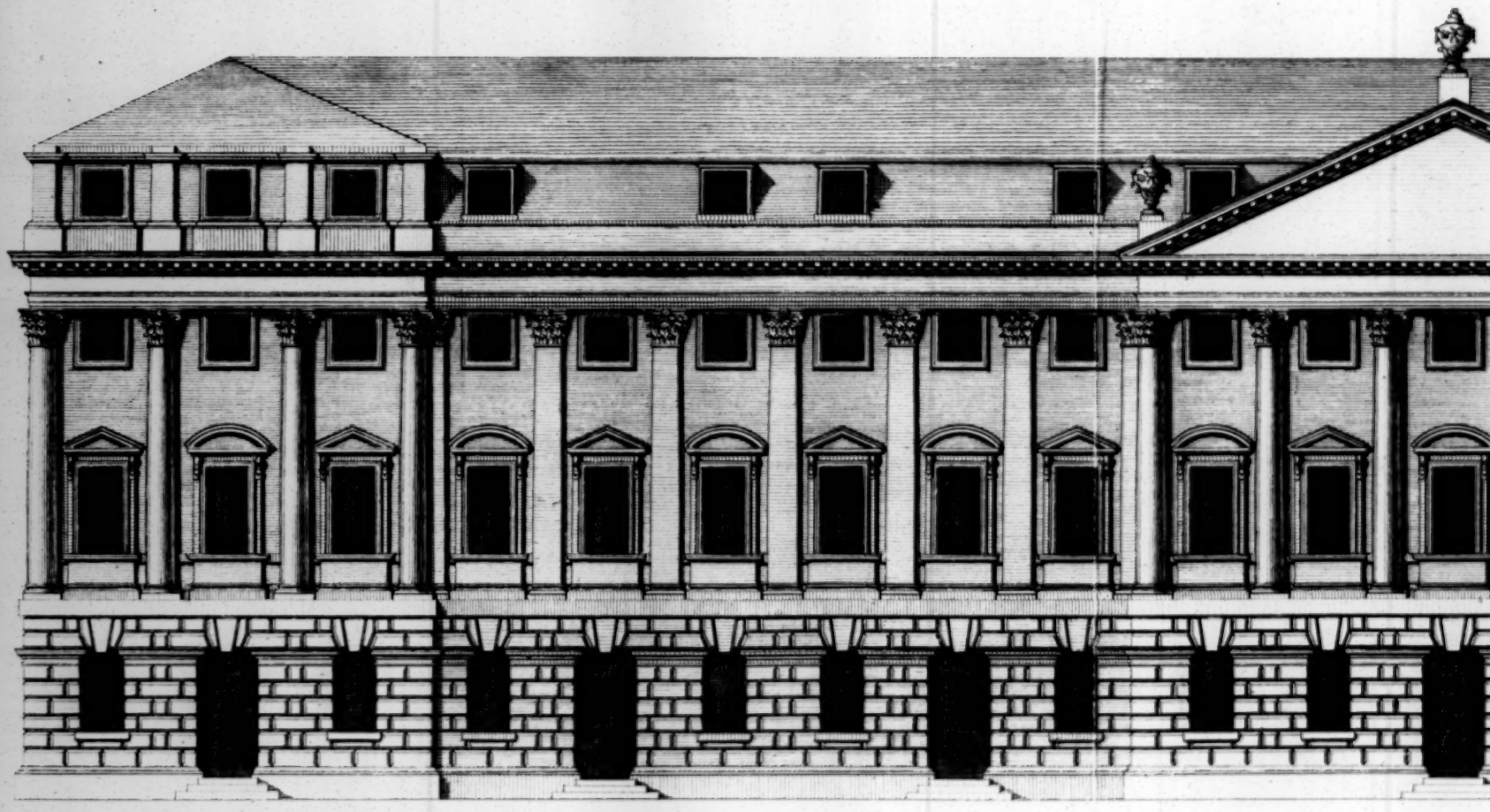
FROM the Square, we now come to the Buildings fronting it, which were ſo contrived, that thoſe facing the North, Eaſt, and Weſt Sides ſhould have the Appearance of a Palace of five hundred Feet in Extent, when view'd from the Center of the Building fronting the South Side. The Body of this ſuppoſed Palace is of the *Corinthian* Order, upon a Ruſtick Baſement; and is decorated with all the Ornaments the Parts of that Order are capable of receiving: And as the Aſpect of this Pile of Building is direct South, ſo it has all the Advantage poſſible of Light and Shadow from the Sun,

to make it Pictureſque. Beſides this, it ſtands upon riſing Ground; faces thoſe who come from the City into the Square; and ſoars above the other Buildings with a Sprightlineſs, which gives it the Elegance and Grandeur of the Body of a ſtately Palace.

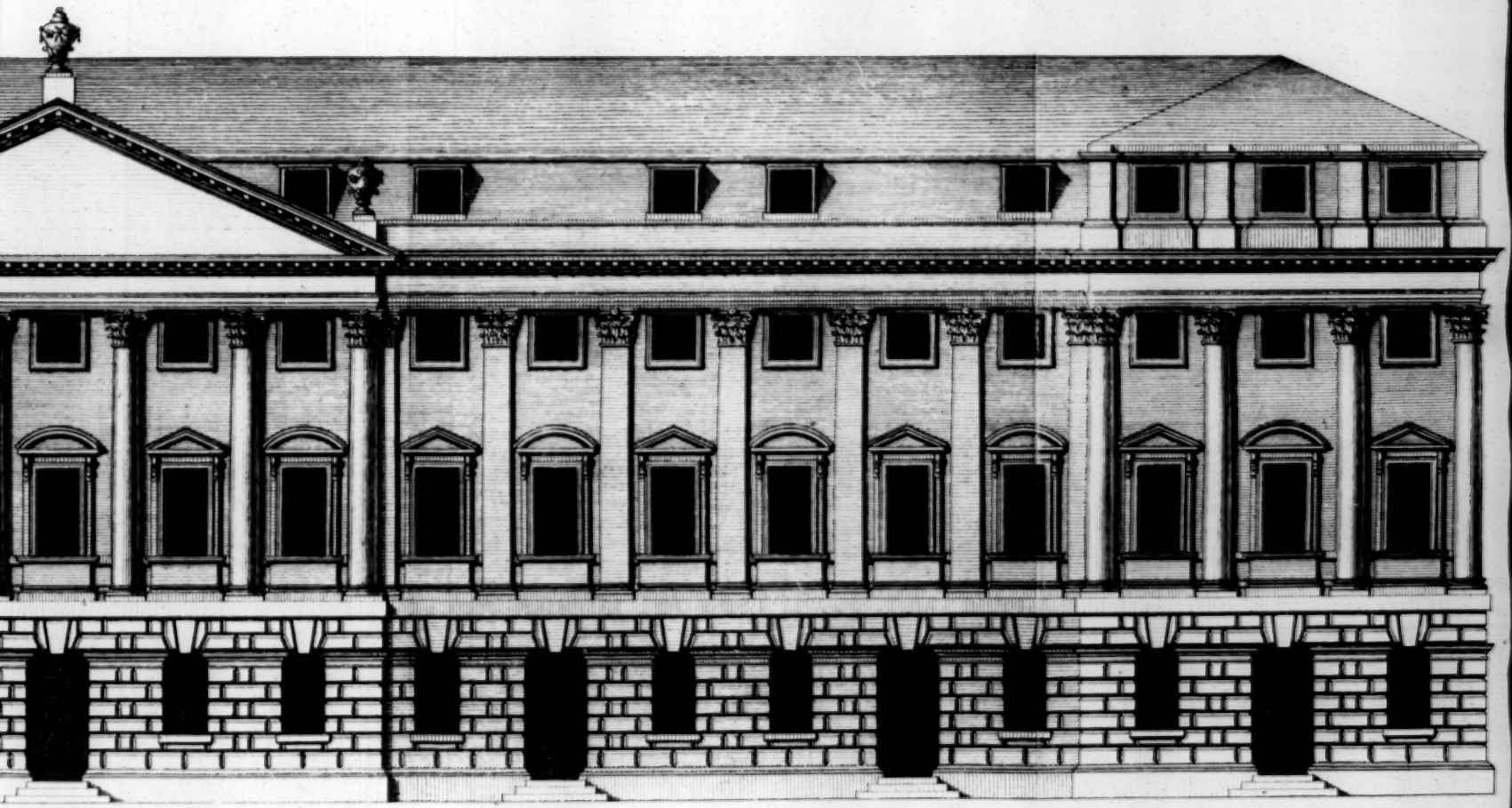
THE Wings of our ſuppoſed Palace were deſign'd with plain Baſements, and the Superſtructures were intended to be dreſs'd with ſuch Ornaments as are proper to the *Ionick* Order.

THE Building fronting the North Side of the Square, according to my Plan, Plate N° 12, 13, was to have been two hundred Feet in Front; each Wing was to have extended next the South one hundred Feet; and each Interval, between the Wings and the Body, was to have been fifty Feet broad, making the Length of the Whole five hundred Feet, as above. And as *Wood Street* was to have been one hundred Feet broad, and terminated with the Publick Edifices, marked in the Plan with the Letters E, F; ſo that Street was to have made a grand Place of Parade, before the whole Front of our ſuppoſed Palace.

THE Body, and the Eaſt Wing of that ſuppoſed Palace, I got executed with very little Alteration from my firſt Deſign; but when I came to the other Wing, I found myſelf under a Neceſſity of diſpenſing with an uniform Building for the Weſt Side of the Square, to that facing the oppoſite Side, to engage Sir *John Buckworth*, and the late Mr. *Greville*, to build Part of it. The Weſt Wing is now compoſed of three detach'd Piles of Building; and the Middle Pile is a beautiful and elegant Lodge, of fifty Feet in Front, ſurrounded with a Terraſs; before which there is a handſome Court. The Corner Buildings are uniform; and each looks like one Houſe of ſixty ſeven Feet in Front. Thoſe Buildings are too big to be ſuppoſed to be Wings to the middle Houſe; and therefore every Pile of Building fronting the Weſt Side of the Square is of itſelf a principal Fabrick. The Doors are ſo placed in the firſt Corner Pile, that tho' that Structure is divided into two Houſes, and three Windows given to one, and four to the other, yet neither Houſe claims the Pre-eminence, as to outward Appearance; a Diſpoſition that obtained me Builders to compleat all the Houſes facing that Side of the Square, in a regular Manner, under no leſs than five different Fronts, executed with little Variation from my own Deſigns, and either



The ELEVATION, to the South, of the principal Pile of
as designed by John Wood, A
P. Fourdrinier S



30 40 50 Feet

Pile of BUILDING of QUEEN-SQUARE in BATH,
Wood, Architect, A.D. 1728.
ardinier Sculp.

either a proper Front for a Country Villa, to an Eſtate of a thouſand, or fifteen hundred Pounds a Year.

THE Houſes fronting the South Side of the Square, which are nine in Number, made a diſtinct Building of itſelf; and therefore I was under little or no Difficulty in getting that Building executed almoſt according to my firſt Deſign; the Baſement of which was divided into ſeven and twenty Receſſes, with Arched Heads, and the Superſtructure is dreſs'd with ſuch Ornaments, as are proper to the *Ionick* Order.

ALL Kinds of private Nuſances are prohibited in the Building Leaſes of the Houſes fronting *Queen Square*; the Streets are to be Cleaned and Lighted by Virtue of the ſame Leaſes; and the Inſide of the Square is kept in Repair by the ſame Power: So that the utmoſt good Order may be preſerved in *Queen Square*; and it may be looked upon as a perfect Sample of a well regulated Place; upon the Certainty of which, moſt of the Houſes are now purchas'd and inhabited by People of Diſtinction and Fortune.

THE Houſes facing this Square amount to five and twenty in Number, all fronted with white Free Stone; before which Houſes there are Areas ſeparated from the Streets by Stone Balluſtrades; and there are few Things wanting to make *Queen Square*, with the Buildings about it, Correct, as to the Deſign; Durable, as to the Materials; and Beautiful, as to the Execution.

THE Middle of the Baſon in this Square is adorned with an Obeliſk of ſeventy Feet high, from the Foundation; of which ten Feet makes the Baſe, which is twelve Feet ſquare at Bottom, eight Feet ſquare at Top; and therefore, upon a Medium, we may call it a Cube of ten Feet: The Shaft is ſix Feet ſquare at Bottom, ſixty Feet high, and terminates, above, in a Point: So that the ſolid Content of the Baſe amounts to one thouſand Cubical Feet of Stone; and the Shaft meaſures one thouſand and eighty Feet more.

THIS Pillar was begun upon the 10th Day of *November*, 1738; and the very Baſe of it required ſo much Skill and Labour, that it was not compleated before the 9th Day of *December* following; for every Stone was cut to ſuch a Size, as to bear, upon its Center, the Weight of the incumbent Work. The Shaft was built with the ſame Care; and the Whole was done by the Order of Mr. *Naſh*, in Complement to Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*; as will appear by the following Inſcription, cut on a dark

Marble Stone, and placed on the South Side of the Obeliſk, level with a Man's Eye.

In Memory
Of Honours Conferr'd
And in Gratitude
For Benefits Beſtow'd,
In this City,
By His Royal Highneſs
FREDERICK,
PRINCE of WALES,
And His
ROYAL CONSORT,
In the Year MDCC XXXVIII.
This Obeliſk is Erected
By RICHARD NASH, Eſq;

OF the ſame Size with this Obeliſk, *Ramiſſes*, King of *Egypt*, made one, and ſet it up in the City of *Heliopolis*, about the Time of the *Trojan* War, as *Pliny* relates: And in the Execution of our Pillar I ſhould not have deviated from the common Form of an Obeliſk, if there had been any other Authority for ſuch Form, than the modern Examples. The *Egyptian* Name of theſe Kind of Pillars, as *Pliny* atteſts, implies a Ray of the Sun; and, conſequently, the Pillar that repreſented ſuch Ray muſt have terminated, like it, in a Point. No antient Writer, that I know of, in deſcribing the *Egyptian* Obeliſks, mentions a third Dimenſion: They tell us, that ſuch erect Stones were tapering; of ſuch and ſuch Dimenſions at Bottom, and of ſuch and ſuch Altitude: Now if they had not terminated in a Point, would not the Size at Top have been mentioned, as in the Deſcription of the Pyramids, by the ſame Writers?

I HAVE already declared in the 7th Chapter of the Firſt Part, that the *Phœnicians* repreſented the Sun by a black Conical Stone, reported by them to have fallen from Heaven; that *Venus* was repreſented in the ſame Shape in her Temple at *Paphos*; and that it was uſual, as *Scaliger* obſerves, for the *Grecians* to make the Statues of their Gods in the Form of Pyramidal Columns, or Obeliſks, terminating in a Point at Top; many of which Quadrilateral Obeliſks the learned Mr. *Greaves* tells you he found ſtanding in the Eaſt; and from hence I took my Authority for the Obeliſk in the Center

of the Square; in which I ſhall think myſelf right, 'till I am better informed.

ST. JAMES's TRIANGLE is a ſpacious Open Area at the South East Corner of the City; and the Grand Place of Parade which was intended on the South Side of *Queen Square*, is now, in ſome Meaſure, executed on the South Side of this Triangle. The two other Sides, that next the North Weſt, and that next the North East, are bounded by the Walks belonging to *Simpſon*'s Aſſembly Houſe; and the North East Side is further bounded by the River *Avon*, beyond which the Vale of *Nant Badon* opens its ſelf with all its natural Beauties.

THE three Sides of this Triangle are unequal; and the whole Area is more than half as big again as the Area of *Queen Square:* The Ground is not, as yet, put into its proper Form; when that is done according to the Plan, Plate N° 14, 15, it will make a Summer Garden; and the Walk on the South Side of it will ſerve for a Spring Walk, which are the Uſes for which both were intended.

THIS Walk being five hundred and thirty eight Feet in Length upon the Front Line of the Building, my firſt Deſign was to transfer the Form of the Palace intended in *Queen Square*, to this Place, and to make the Point to view it from, the North Angle of our Triangle; and as the Walk was to be raiſed near eighteen Feet higher than the Surface of the natural Ground of the Triangle, ſo the North Wall of that Walk was intended, at our Point of View, to have had the Appearance of a ſtrong Baſement to the Building behind it; and to give it ſuch a ſtately Look, that we reſolved to call the Walk by the Name of the *Grand Parade*; which, upon a Medium, was deſigned to be five hundred and twenty five Feet in Length, and fifty two Feet ſix Inches in Breadth, in the Clear.

THE *Grand Parade* making thus a Ten-fold Figure, I propoſed to give the Building fronting it ſo much Altitude, as to make the whole Face of it, from End to End, a Ten-fold Figure alſo. This Figure I divided into ten Parts, four of which I aſſigned for a middle Pile of Building, two for each End Pile, and one for each Interval between the Body and Wings.

BY this Diviſion the Building deſigned to have the Aſpect of the Body of a Palace became two hundred and ten Feet in Front; each Structure intended to repreſent a Wing became

came one hundred and five Feet in Front; and each Interval between the Body and Wings became fifty two Feet six Inches in Breadth.

THESE three Piles of Building were to have been of the *Corinthian* Order; and the middle Pile I propoſed to adorn with Columns and Pilaſters; but the Wings were intended plain. The Terraſs Wall was deſigned to have been divided into Receſſes, with Arched Heads, to anſwer the Apertures in the Fronts of the Houſes; the advanced Parts of that Wall I intended to Ruſticate and crown with a Balluſtrade; and I likewiſe propoſed to place Obeliſks on the Pedeſtals to anſwer every Break in the Front of the Building.

SUCH having been my original Deſign for this Line of Building, as well as for the Walk before it; and I having purchas'd the Ground for St. *James's Triangle*, the *Grand Parade*, and Part of the intended *Royal Forum*; the next Step taken by me to bring my Deſign into Execution was to Parcell out the Land to divers People, on Fee Farm Rents, as I had done in *Queen Square*, on Leaſehold Terms; and to bind them by an Article, not only to begin upon, and proceed with all the Houſes fronting the *Grand Parade* at the ſame Time; but to build them according to my Deſign, as above; though with this Difference, that the ſimilar Wings ſhould be of leſs Extent in Front, than I at firſt intended, having found it neceſſary to remove the middle Pile of Building out of the Center of the whole Line, to preſerve a Regularity, and a Palace-like Diſpoſition in the Lines of Building intended hereafter to face the *Royal Forum*.

IT was not long before I Articled with People for all the Ground fronting the *Grand Parade*, who Covenanted to build the Houſes according to my Deſign; and they proceeded ſo far with thoſe in the middle Pile of Building as to lay the Foundation, and to erect the Cellar Story conformable to it: Then a Scheme, contrived by one of the Tenants, broke out, to lay aſide the Ornaments; to alter the Proportion of the Walk; and to erect the Terraſs Wall with Rubble Stone, ſo as to have no Reference to the Building above: And this Scheme was, in Violation of the Articles, as above, purſued and executed, to the Deſtruction of a Deſign, which, on Paper, hath given Pleaſure and Satisfaction to Multitudes, among all Ranks of People.

BUT notwithſtanding this, the *Grand Parade* ſtill deſerves its Name; it is the principal Place of publick Reſort in the City,

City, as the paved Alley on the South Side of *Orange Grove* was formerly; and the Building of this Parade, conſiſting of twelve Houſes, with the Country before it, reflect a Beauty to each other, which has the Power of charming and delighting the Eye of almoſt every Beholder! For *Solſbury Hill*, at the Diſtance of two Miles, Faces the Walk; and, though Triangular at Top, appears like the Fruſtrum of a Conical Mountain riſing up among Hills of vaſt Magnitude; a declining Branch of the firſt of which bore the *Carn*, the *Rocks* of *Sol*, and the *Temple* of *Apollo* particularly deſcribed in the 3d Chapter of the 2d Part of this Eſſay: And if thoſe Works had ſtill exiſted, their Tremendous Look, from the *Grand Parade*, muſt have inſpired Mankind with a Religous Awe, as often as they ſhould conſider that the Great God of Heaven and Earth was Adored by them.

THE *Royal Forum*, according to the preſent Contract, is a ſpacious Area of 620 Feet in Length from North to South, by 310 Feet in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt; and this is for Ever to lie Open and Void: The Building on the North Side of it is already erected; and though it falls far ſhort of the Original Deſign, it is nevertheleſs a Magnificent Pile of 210 Feet in extent; and it conſiſts of nine Fifth Rate Houſes, forming one uniform Structure, crowned with a Balluſtrade.

THE Walk before this Building is to be made juſt what the *Grand Parade* was intended; and a Building, compoſed of a triple Houſe, is to head it to the Weſt, to ſkreen it from the Weſterly Winds: Two of thoſe Houſes are already erected; and when the third is built, the Walk enlarged to its proper Breadth, and extended down to the River, according to the Plan, Plate N° 14, 15. the Company will have a proper Place to Aſſemble and take their Exerciſe upon during the Autumn Seaſon; and the City of *Bath* will be thereby accommodated with ſuch a Summer and Winter Walk, as the like are not elſewhere to be ſeen.

FROM what hath been already ſaid, it will appear that the private Houſes of *Bath* amount to One Thouſand Three Hundred and Sixty two in Number; of which many are inhabited by Perſons of Fortune: But the Bulk of the better Sort of them, are appropriated for Lodgings; and are ſo very convenient for that Purpoſe, that common Fame makes the City capable of Entertaining, at once, Twelve Thouſand People; the real Number I may, perhaps, at a proper Time, endeavour

endeavour to point out, and be more particular in ſome other Matters, which I have as yet but ſlightly touched upon.

OF the Houſes now conſtituting the contiguous Buildings of *Bath*, Two Hundred and Thirty two are ſituated in the ſeveral Open Areas; and within the City Wall there are not leſs than Five Hundred Houſes, beſides the publick Works, and the Stables belonging to the ſeveral Inns; which are ſo ſituated, that there is ſcarce a Line of Building within the Walls of the Town, but what looks into a Stable Yard!

THE Streets of the whole City have ſuch a natural Declivity towards the River, that every hard Shower of Rain, with a little Labour in the People, is capable of waſhing them clean, and of carrying away the Soil; but yet Nature and Induſtry are ſeldom united in this Caſe, though formerly the beſt of the Inhabitants would not loſe the Opportunity of ſweeping their Doors upon every hard Rainy Day.

THE narrow Ways within the Walls of *Bath*, would be apt to make one think, that that Deficiency ſhould be made up in the Beauty and Convenience of thoſe Ways; but we find it quite the Reverſe; for there is not a Street, Lane, Alley, or Throng, whoſe Sides are ſtraight, or whoſe Surface is upon a true depending Line, to give them the leaſt Beauty: Nor is there any principal Way but what lies in Common to Men and Beaſts; but what has Offenſive Gutters running above Ground in it; or but what has the Water from the Roofs of the ſeveral Buildings diſcharged into it by Spouts, to render it as inconvenient as poſſible. All theſe Defects, however, ſeem to be upon the point of decreaſing; and if the Corporation of the City had come into the Scheme I propoſed to them in the Year 1727, moſt of them had been removed long before now.

The End of the THIRD PART.

AN ESSAY TOWARDS A DESCRIPTION of BATH.

PART the FOURTH,

WHEREIN

The STATUTE, PATENT, and other LAWS relating to the CITY; with its GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, TRADE and AMUSEMENTS.

Are ſeverally Pointed out.

CHAP. I.

The INTRODUCTION.

REASON as well as Experience ſufficiently demonſtrates that without Law there can be no Government; and without Government, Mankind cannot long ſubſiſt in Civil Society with one another: Neither can any Place, whether it be City, Town, or Village eſcape almoſt immediate Deſolation, without ſomething Material for its Support and Maintenance. The Capitals of Kingdoms depend, for the moſt Part, upon the Reſidence of the Sovereign; Maritime Places rely upon Trade and Navigation; at the ſame Time that Inland Cities, Towns, and Villages depend upon their Manufactures, Huſbandry, and Domeſtick Commerce. The more the People of any Place ſtrive to promote the Staple Commodity of ſuch Place, the more we find it flouriſhes; and, on the contrary, when they neglect it, the Ruin of that Place is inevitable.

IT is certainly a peculiar Happineſs to the City of BATH to have Laws of its own, for the better Preſervation of the Peace and good Order of it; and much more ſo, for having

the Execution of moſt of thoſe Laws veſted in a Magiſtracy, reſiding in the Place, who make a COURT of RECORD of themſelves: It is likewiſe a great Happineſs to the City to have a STAPLE COMMODITY for its Support, as independent of the Humour and Caprice of People, as, perhaps, the Staple Commodity of any other Place in the World can be: I will therefore Point out our LAWS, GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS and TRADE, to demonſtrate how much we have it in our own Power to make BATH flouriſh; and by a ſhort Account of the AMUSEMENTS of the City ſhew how likely it is to become one of the moſt agreeable Places in this, or any other Kingdom.

BUT previous to this I muſt tell you, that our Laws are of Four Kinds; and the Firſt having the Sanction of the Legiſlature of the whole Kingdom, are properly the STATUTE LAWS of the City; the Second have the Authority of the Crown, and as ſuch they may be denominated PATENT Laws; the Third have the Power of the Corporation of BATH for their Support, and are called BY-LAWS; and the Fourth have the general Conſent of the Company who frequent the City, which, upon that Account, we may call HONOURARY Laws. I ſhall therefore treat of our Laws under the Titles of STATUTE LAWS, PATENT LAWS, BY-LAWS, and HONOURARY LAWS: And as the STATUTE LAWS provide for Repairing, Amending, and Enlarging the Principal Roads leading to the City; for making the River *Avon* Navigable from *Briſtol* to *Bath*, and ſecuring the Work from the Depredations of miſchievous People; for Cleanſing, Paving, and Lighting the ſeveral Streets, Lanes, Walks, and Publick Places of the Town, as well as for Regulating and Licenſing the Chairmen; for Keeping a Nightly Watch; for Apprehending and Puniſhing Vagrants; and for Preventing Exceſſive and Deceitful Gaming: So I ſhall treat of them as they regard every one of theſe Particulars; and under theſe Heads.

CHAP. II.

Of the STATUTE LAWS for Repairing, Amending, and Enlarging the Principal Roads leading to BATH.

HOW Material it was for the Welfare of BATH, as well as for the Country all around it, to have a good Acceſs to the City, may be conceived from the great Subſcription

ſcription that was made in the Year 1706, for repairing a ſingle Road of a Mile in Length, *viz.* that which makes the Aſcent to *Lanſdown*; the Expence whereof was ſuch a Demonſtration of the Inability of the Country to Amend all the principal Roads leading to the Town, that they had juſt Reaſon to apply to Parliament the latter End of the next Year, for the Aſſiſtance of the Publick, to enable them to carry on a Work ſo great and ſo neceſſary; which they very eaſily obtained; the Court of Queen *Anne* having been Eye-Witneſſes of the Badneſs of our Roads, at the latter End of the Summer of the Year 1702, as well as that of the Year 1703.

THE Laws therefore that relate to the Reparation of the chief Roads leading to BATH, are contained in no leſs than three Acts of Parliament: The Firſt of which being a Private Act, was obtained in the Sixth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, A. D. 1707: The Second, being Publick, and declaring the firſt to be the ſame, was procured in the Seventh Year of his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, and commenced the Firſt Day of *May*, 1721: And the Third was obtained in the Twelfth Year of his preſent Majeſty; commenced the Firſt of *June*, 1739; and is to continue for twenty one Years, to be computed from the Firſt of *May*, 1742, and to the End of the then next Seſſion of Parliament; if the Highways ſhall not be effectually Mended before that Time, and the Expence thereof fully diſcharged.

BY theſe Acts the *London* Road, from the Top of *Kingsdown-Hill*; the *Briſtol* Road, on the South Side of the *Avon*, from the *Globe*, in the Pariſh of *Newton Saint Lo*; the *Briſtol* Road, on the North Side of the *Avon*, from *Combes-Brook*, in the Pariſh of *Kelſton*; the *Glouceſter* Road, from the Top of *Lanſdown*; the *Bradford* Road, from *New-Bridge* over *Camber-Brook*; the *Warminſter* Road, from the Top of *Entry-Hill*; and the *Wells* Road, from *Dunkerton* to *Bath*, are all to be Repaired, Amended, and Enlarged, where neceſſary. And for this Purpoſe Six, or more, of the Juſtices of the Peace of the Counties of *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, and *Glouceſter*, for the Time being, or any Six or more of any, or either of the ſaid Counties; and One, or more, of the Juſtices of the Peace for the City of BATH, for the Time being, are appointed Commiſſioners; who are required to meet four Times a Year, Yearly, or oftener, if they ſhall think fit, at the *Guild-Hall*, in the ſaid City, to put the Acts in Execu-

tion; of which Aſſemblies, one is to be the General Annual Meeting, and is directed to be held in *Eaſter* Week.

THE Commiſſioners thus appointed have a Power veſted in them to make, at their Meetings, ſuch Order, or Orders, concerning the Amending of the Roads above recited, as to them ſhall ſeem good: Which Order, or Orders, ſo to be made, is and are to be, by every Perſon concerned in putting the Acts in Execution, duly obſerved and performed. Of every particular Time of Meeting, the Commiſſioners are to have Seven Days Notice, by the Clerk of the Peace of the City of BATH, or his Deputy; and in Caſe a ſufficient Number of them ſhall not appear at any ſuch Meeting, and they ſhall adjourn it to any other Time, then the ſaid Clerk of the Peace, who is alſo appointed Clerk to the Commiſſioners, and Treaſurer of the Tolls, is to appoint another Meeting, by affixing Publick Notice at, or upon all the Gates and Turnpikes, at leaſt eight Days before ſuch Meeting; which is to be held at the Houſe, or Place, where the laſt Meeting of the Commiſſioners was appointed to be held.

SUCH being the General Power of the Commiſſioners, we will now deſcend to their particular Directions, as enjoined by the ſaid Acts: And Firſt they are to nominate and appoint a convenient Number of ſufficient and able Perſons, reſiding and inhabiting in, or near, the Roads to be Amended, to be Surveyors thereof, for the Year from thence next enſuing, and cauſe Notice thereof, in Writing, to be given them. If any Perſon thus nominated ſhall refuſe to Act, or not perform his Duty, the Commiſſioners may fine him, in any Sum under 5 l. and chooſe another Surveyor in his Stead: And in Caſe any Surveyor ſhall happen to die, the Commiſſioners are to appoint another in his Place.

SECONDLY, when the Surveyors ſhall find it neceſſary to fetch Materials, for Mending the Roads, from the Land of any private Perſon, and ſhall diſagree with ſuch Perſon concerning the Value of the Damage that ſhall be done to ſuch Land, by Carriages paſſing and repaſſing over it, the Commiſſioners are to determine the Difference, and award ſuch Satisfaction as they ſhall think reaſonable, to the Party injured; and in Caſe the Surveyors ſhall find it neceſſary to dig Stone or Gravel in any ſuch Private Perſon's Land, for Mending the Roads, the Commiſſioners, at their Quarterly Meetings, are forthwith to order the Pits, out of which ſuch Materials ſhall be taken, to be filled up and levelled with

with Earth, Rubbiſh, or ſuch other Materials as they ſhall think proper.

THIRDLY, They are impowered to cauſe any of the Highways, directed to be Amended, to be Enlarged and Widened, provided the Ground to be taken into the Road has no Houſe upon it; is not Part of a Garden, Orchard, Court or Yard; and don't exceed ſixty Feet in Breadth. And in order to aſcertain the Value of the Land that may be added to the Highways, as above, the Commiſſioners are directed to Impannel a Jury before them, to Aſſeſs, upon Oath, the Damages to be given for the ſaid Ground, either for the abſolute Purchaſe, or Uſe of it, during the Time of Mending the Roads: No Land that the Commiſſioners ſhall think reaſonable to lay to the Highways, for ever, ſhall be Aſſeſſed by any Jury at a higher Price than five and twenty Years Purchaſe, excluſive of a Recompence for making a new Hedge and Fence to that Side of the Road, that ſhall be Enlarged; and alſo of ſuch Satisfaction as they ſhall judge reaſonable for any Perſon that may be otherwiſe injured, by an Enlargement of the ſaid Roads. The Money to be thus awarded is to be paid to the Owner of the Land ſo taken; or left, for his Uſe, in the Hands of the Clerk of the Peace of the City of BATH; after which he is for ever to be diveſted of it; and the Ground is for ever to remain as Part of the Publick Road, unleſs, after the Amendment of the Highways, the Commiſſioners ſhall think it reaſonable, and the Perſons diveſted ſhall deſire to take back their Lands; in which Caſe they are to have them on ſuch Terms as a Jury ſhall think fit to allow them, for the Damage they ſhall have ſuſtained, during the Time of their lying open to the Highways.

FOURTHLY, They are to chuſe and appoint fit Perſons to receive and collect the Toll to be paid for all ſuch Horſes, Carts, Coaches, Chariots, Calaſhes, Chaiſes, Caravans, Waggons, Wains, or any other Carriage drawn by One, Two or more Horſe or Horſes, Ox or Oxen, Mule or Mules; and for all ſuch Sheep, Lambs, Droves of Oxen, or Neat Cattle, or Pack Horſes as ſhall be lead, paſs, or be driven in, or through the ſeveral and reſpective Roads to be Amended; and for that Purpoſe they are to direct Toll-Houſes and Turnpikes, or Gates to be erected upon the ſaid Roads; the Property of which Houſes and Gates are veſted in the Commiſſioners; as ſuch a Power is given them of bringing Actions, or preferring Bills of Indictment againſt any Perſon

Perſon who ſhall ſteal, take away, break down, or ſpoil the ſame.

FIFTHLY, They are, at their Annual Meetings in *Eaſter* Week, to take from the Surveyors an Account, in Writing, ſigned by them reſpectively, and delivered upon their Corporal Oaths, of all the Money received and paid by them; which Oaths the Commiſſioners are to adminiſter; and then, they are to make the Surveyors, and all others concern'd in Mending the Roads, or advancing Money for that Purpoſe, ſuch Satisfaction for their Trouble; and alſo ſuch Satisfaction to the Clerk of the Peace of BATH for his Attendance at their Quarterly Meetings; and for ſuch other Service as he or the Deputy ſhall do them, as to them ſhall ſeem good: But in Caſe the Surveyors ſhall refuſe to account, as aforeſaid, or not make ſuch Payments as the Commiſſioners ſhall direct, and be thereof convicted, the Commiſſioners may commit them to the common Goal of either of the aboveſaid Counties, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, 'till they perform their Duty, and appoint other Perſons to act in their Places: And in Caſe the Clerk of the Peace of BATH ſhall remove from the City, or refuſe to act, the Commiſſioners, or any ſeven of them are, by a Writing under their Hands and Seals, impowered to elect another fit Perſon in his Room; and ſo, *toties quoties*, as often as Occaſion ſhall require.

SIXTHLY, They are to cauſe the Collectors of the Tolls, and their Aſſiſtants, as often as they ſhall think proper, to make and render to them, or to the Treaſurer for the Time being, or his Deputy, a true and perfect Account, upon Oath, which Oath any one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace is required to adminiſter, and take in Writing, without any Stamp thereon, of all the Money by them collected, and all other Matters and Things committed to their Charge; and pay and deliver to ſuch Treaſurer, or to his Deputy, the Balance of the ſame. And in Caſe the Collectors, or their Aſſiſtants, ſhall deliver in a falſe Account, or ſhall not pay the Balance to the Commiſſioners, to the Treaſurer, or to his Deputy, as above, and be thereof convicted, the Commiſſioners may commit them to the common Goal of either of the aboveſaid Counties, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, until they ſhall deliver a true Account, and pay the Balance thereof, as above.

SEVENTHLY, They may order the Surveyors to borrow any Sum or Sums of Money, upon the Credit of the Tolls, provided

vided the Whole don't exceed Three Thouſand Pounds. The Money ſo borrowed is to be applied in Repairing the Roads; and if any ſhall remain after the Work is done, it is to be appropriated towards the Diſcharge of the Principal and Intereſt of the Money borrowed.

EIGHTHLY, They may direct the Surveyors to make, or cauſe proper Drains to be made, through any of the Grounds lying contiguous to the Roads to be Repaired, not being a Houſe, Garden, Orchard, planted Walk, or Avenue to an Houſe; and alſo ſuch Ditches or Trenches as ſhall be judged neceſſary, for the better Keeping the ſaid Roads in Repair: And in Caſe of Difference between the Surveyors, and the Owners of the Land, in which any Drain, Ditch, or Trench ſhall be made, concerning the Damages, the ſame is to be aſſeſſed by Three of the Commiſſioners, of which only One is to be of the City of BATH, who are alſo impowered to grant Warrants of Diſtreſs againſt the Goods or Eſtate of ſuch Perſon, as ſhall neglect, after Seven Days Notice, to cleanſe or ſcower, Twice a Year, any Ditch adjoining to the Highways directed to be Repaired, for the Expence which the Surveyors, upon his or her Default, ſhall be at in Scowering the ſame, and for all other Charges.

NINTHLY, They are to give Notice, in Writing, to the Owners of all Lands adjoining to the Roads to be Amended, to trim up their Hedges and Trees next thoſe Roads; to ſcour their Water-courſes, Ditches, and Drains; to erect Swillows or Arches under ſuch Paſſages as they ſhall have from the ſaid Roads into their Grounds; and to remove any other Annoyance in, and Incroachments upon any of the Highways directed to be Repaired: And in Caſe of Neglect in any of theſe Particulars, and the Surveyors ſhall be forced to ſet Workmen to do the Things directed, then the Commiſſioners are to grant Warrants of Diſtreſs againſt the Goods and Eſtate of the Owner or Occupier, for the whole Charge and Expence thereof: And in Caſe any Perſon ſhall offend again, and be thereof convicted, he ſhall forfeit and pay to the Commiſſioners, or their Treaſurer, the Sum of Twenty Shillings for every Offence, over and above all the Charges, to be levied by Warrant of Diſtreſs, as above.

TENTHLY, They are alſo to give Notice to ſuch as ſhall permit or ſuffer any Drain, or Sink, to run into the Turnpike Roads, as well as to ſuch as ſhall throw any Filth, Aſhes, or Rubbiſh into them, or into the Drains or Water-

courſes belonging thereto, forthwith to remove, prevent, cleanſe, and carry away the ſame. To aſcertain the proper Perſons to do theſe Things, the Occupier of any Houſe or Land, through which any ſuch Sink or Drain is made, or ſuffered to be made, is to be accounted the Offender; and if ſuch Offender ſhall neglect to comply with the Commiſſioners Order, in Reſpect to the Removal of any of theſe Nuiſances, for the Space of Ten Days, and the Surveyors ſhall ſet Workmen to do the ſame, then the Commiſſioners are to grant Warrants of Diſtreſs againſt the Goods and Chattles of the Offender, for the whole Charge and Expence thereof: And in Caſe any Perſon ſhall offend again, he ſhall forfeit and pay, for every Offence, the Sum of Twenty Shillings, over and above the Charge of Removing the Nuiſance, and all Expences attending the ſame, to be recovered in Manner aforeſaid.

In the Eleventh Place, Three of the Commiſſioners, whereof only One is to be of the City of Bath, are, in Caſe of Diſpute, finally to determine the Damages to be allowed to the Owners, or Occupiers of ſuch Ground, through which it ſhall be neceſſary to carry any Materials, brought by Water to Mend the Highways, from the River *Avon* to ſuch Ways.

Twelfthly, Any Three, or more, of the Commiſſioners are to hear and determine all Allegations which ſhall be laid againſt any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, renting or occupying any Land, Houſe, or Eſtate, near unto any Turnpike, for Suffering or Permitting any Perſon to paſs through any Gates, Paſſage, or Way, with any Horſe, Aſs, Mule, Coach, Chariot, Calaſh, Chaiſe, Waggon, Cart, Carriage, or any Sort of Cattle without Paying the Toll: And in Caſe of Conviction, that the ſame was done for Gain, then the Commiſſioners are to grant a Warrant of Diſtreſs againſt the Offender, for a Sum not leſs than Forty Shillings, for every Offence.

In the Thirteenth Place, The Commiſſioners may compound and agree, by the Year, or otherwiſe, with any Perſon, or Perſons, for Paſſing through the Turnpikes with any Saddle Horſe, Mare or Gelding, or with any Coach, Berlin, Landau, Chariot, Calaſh, Chaiſe, or Chair, not Travelling for Hire, for any Sum, or Sums, to be paid Quarterly, or oftener, in Lieu of the Toll for Paſſing ſuch Turnpikes.

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In the Last Place, No Perſon impowered to Act as a Commiſſioner for Amending the Highways, directed to be Repaired as above, is to have any Place or Profit ariſing out of the Tolls or Duty; and every Commiſſioner is to defray his own Charges and Expences at every Meeting, for putting the Acts above Recited in Execution.

The Surveyors being the next Perſons concerned in the Management of the Reparation of the Roads, their Duty is, in the Firſt Place, to view and ſurvey, within one Week after their Election, the Roads to be Amended; conſider the particular Defects thereof; the Method to Repair them; the Money that it will coſt; and then make their Certificates thereof, in Writing, under their Hands; which they are to deliver to the Commiſſioners at their next Meeting.

Secondly, They are to appoint and require ſuch Carts, Waggons, and Perſons, who are liable to work in the Highways, by the Statutes already in Force, from Time to Time, to work in the Roads to be Amended, by Virtue of the Three Acts, as above; paying to ſuch Labourers, and to the Owners of ſuch Carriages, according to the uſual Rate of the Country, for the Work to be done by them; and if any Difference ſhall happen, the ſame is to be finally ſettled by any Three next Juſtices of the Peace. No Perſon is to be compelled to travel above four Miles from his own Dwelling-Houſe; nor to work above Two Days in any one Week during Seed-Time, Hay-Time, or Corn-Harveſt.

Thirdly, They are to dig, take, and carry away Gravel, Sand, or Stones out of the Waſte or Common of any of the Pariſhes, Towns, Hamlets, or Villages, near the Roads to be Amended; or of any other Pariſhes, Towns, Hamlets, or Villages next adjoining, for the Amending thereof, without paying any Thing for the ſame: And where there is not a Sufficiency of ſuch Materials in any Commons or waſte Grounds next adjoining, they are to dig, or gather, in the ſeveral Grounds of any Perſon or Perſons, (not being an Houſe, Garden, Orchard, Yard, or Meadow, or Avenue, to or for an Houſe) where any ſuch Materials are, or may be found; and to carry away ſo much thereof as ſhall be neceſſary for the Amending the ſaid Roads, without paying any Thing for the Same, ſave only ſuch reaſonable Satisfaction for the Damage, as the Owner or Occupier of the Land ſhall thereby ſuſtain: They are alſo to have free Ingreſs, Egreſs, and Regreſs to and from the River *Avon*, with Horſes,

Carts, and other Carriages, to bring, carry, and convey ſuch Materials as ſhall be neceſſary to Amend the Highways, without paying any Thing for Paſſing and Repaſſing thro' any Perſon's Land, ſave only the Damage the Owner or Occupier of ſuch Land may ſuffer or ſuſtain thereby.

In the Last Place, With theſe Materials, Men, and Carriages, they are to ſee the Roads Mended, in ſuch Manner, as the Commiſſioners ſhall direct: The Expence of which being to be defrayed by a Toll for all Perſons paſſing with Horſes, *&c.* upon the ſaid Roads, brings me now to the Collectors of ſuch Toll, and to point out their Office.

These Perſons are to take for every Stage-Coach, or Hackney-Coach, and for every other Coach, Calaſh, Chaiſe, or other Chariot drawn by more than two Horſes, One Shilling; for all other Coaches, Calaſhes, Chaiſes, or Chariots, drawn by One or Two Horſes only, Six-Pence; for every Waggon, Cart, Caravan, or Waine, drawn upon four Wheels, One Shilling; for every other Carriage for Burdens, drawn upon two Wheels only, Six-Pence; for every other Horſe, One Penny; for every Score of Sheep, Lambs, or Swine, Five-Pence; and ſo, proportionably, for every greater or leſſer Number; and for every Score of Oxen and Neat Cattle, Ten-Pence; and ſo, proportionably, for every greater or leſſer Number.

But all and every Perſon or Perſons having Occaſion to paſs the Place, or Places, where the Toll is taken, and return the ſame Day, before Nine at Night, between the Months of *October* and *February*; and before Eleven at Night, during the other Months of the Year, with the ſame Horſe, or Horſes, Coach, Chariot, Calaſh, Chaiſe, Caravan, Waggon, or Waine, or other Carriages; or with the ſame Cattle, Sheep, or Swine, are exempted, the ſame Day, from Paying the Toll a ſecond Time: And all Perſons Reſiding in Bath, who with Horſes, Coaches, Chariots, Calaſhes, and Chaiſes, ſhall paſs through any, or either of the ſaid Places where the Toll is Collected, for Taking the Air, or for Recreation, are, if they return the ſame Day into the City, to have the Money reimburſed them, by the Collectors, which they paid upon their going out of Town.

Again, All Perſons within the City of Bath, who, with Horſes, ſhall paſs and repaſs to and from the River *Avon*, to Waſh or Water them; to any Field, to put any Horſe to Graſs, or bring him from Graſs; to any or either of the Water-

Water-Mills, within one Mile, from any Place where the Toll is Collected, with Wheat, Malt or other Grain, for the Grinding, Brittling, and bringing back the ſame into the City; and the Owners of all Horſes, Aſſes, or Mules, loaden with Coal or Wood, for Firing; as well as all and every Perſon and Perſons, whether Reſident in or out of the City, paſſing with Horſes, Waggons, Carts, or any other Carriages loaden with Stones, Lime, or Gravel, for Pitching or Paving the Streets, or Lanes, of the City of BATH, only; or with any Dung, Mould, Rubbiſh, or Soil, of any Nature or Kind ſoever, are exempted from paying Toll, at the Place or Places where the Toll is collected, for Paſſing and Repaſſing any of the Roads to be Amended, as above.

MOREOVER, the Owners of Carts or Waggons with new Hay, in Hay-Harveſt Time only, not going to any Place, Fair, or Market, to be ſold; Corn in the Straw, at Harveſt; Ploughs, Harrows, or any other Implements of Huſbandry; and all Horſes or Oxen carrying, or drawing the ſame; Soldiers upon their March, with the Horſes, Carts, Carriages, and Waggons attending them; as well as all Perſons riding Poſt are to paſs the Turnpike Roads, without paying any Thing for their reſpective Paſſing and Repaſſing through the ſame.

IF any Perſon or Perſons liable to pay the Toll, as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe to pay the ſame, for any Horſe, Mule, Cart, Coach, Chariot, Calaſh, Chaiſe, Caravan, Waggon, Cart, or Waine, or other Carriage; or for any Oxen, Swine, Sheep, or other Cattle before mentioned, the Collectors are impowered to diſtrain and detain ſuch Horſe, Mule, *&c.* until the ſaid Toll ſhall be ſatisfied and paid, together with the Damage attending ſuch Diſtreſs, or by the Keeping thereof.

IN the laſt Place, all ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures as ſhall be incurr'd in the Execution of the ſeveral Acts relating to the Highways, and are not particularly directed how to be recovered, are to be levied and recovered by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, by Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of any Seven of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County of *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, and *Glouceſter*, or the City of BATH; or of any Seven Juſtices of the Peace of the County or Place wherein the Offender ſhall reſide; which Warrant they are required to grant upon the Information, upon Oath, of any Surveyor of the Roads to be Amended, any Collector of the Tolls, or any other credible Witneſs.

And all Forfeitures and Penalties which ſhall be recovered, are to be applied towards Amending and Repairing the Roads, directed to be Repaired, as above.

THUS far touching the ſeveral Acts of Parliament that provide for Repairing, Amending, and Enlarging the principal Roads leading to BATH; by which it may be obſerved, that the Managers of the Work have it in their Power to make them as ſpacious and as good, as any of the Roads that, in antient Times, were made by the Romans, or attributed to them: For we have Stone to make a hard Bottom; Gravel to bind them together, and make a plain Surface; and Declivity enough to carry off the Water from ſuch Ditches, as may be made on each Side of any Road, directed to be Repaired, to keep them perfectly dry, as to any ſtanding Water.

IT may alſo be obſerved, that the Toll impoſed for Amending the Roads don't extend ſo far as to affect People in BATH, who travel for Air or Recreation, provided they return to the City the ſame Day: Neither does it affect ſuch as are concerned in Mending the Ways of the City; in Cleaning and Clearing them, and the Town, of Dung, Rubbiſh, or any other Soil; in carrying Manure, Mould, Rubbiſh, or Soil of any Nature or Kind ſoever, from Place to Place, as well as Implements of Huſbandry, with Hay and Corn in Harveſt Time, for laying up the ſame; in Paſſing or Repaſſing with Horſes to Water and Graſs; in carrying Corn to be ground at the Mills; in ſupplying the City with Fuel; in riding Poſt; or in carrying the Baggage of the Army. In ſhort, the Laws relating to the Highways are ſuch, that they impoſe nothing upon any Body concerned in the Reparation or Cleanſing of them, either within the City, or without it; nor upon cultivating the Land, or gathering the Products thereof; they are no Bar to the Pleaſure of Travelling for Air, or Recreation; and they only affect ſuch as travel for Buſineſs, but ſo very agreeably, that the Goodneſs of the Roads is an Inducement for People to paſs them, and pay the Toll, to avoid others, of a much ſhorter Length, Toll Free, but in bad Repair.

NOW, as the Legiſlature have given a Power to Enlarge the principal Roads leading to BATH; to remove every Nuſance that may affect them; and to render them as perfect as ſo many Avenues to a Gentleman's Seat: So we may expect, ere long, to ſee them reduced, from Place to Place, to ſtrait

ſtrait Lines; and every obſcure Turn made more eaſy and more conſpicuous, that Horſes, by meeting on a ſudden, or ſeeing any uncommon Object, may not be frighted, to the great Terror and Danger of the Riders; to the great Detriment of the Benefit which People of all Ranks Reſorting to BATH expect, when they ride out for the Sake of the Air; and to the great Bar to their Pleaſure, when they travel for Recreation: And we may alſo hope to ſee not only the Bridges of the *London* Road Raiſed and Widened, to prevent Carriages from Falling over them in Time to come; but the laſt quick Aſcent to the Summit of the *King's Down* made ſo Eaſy, that the beſt Sets of Coach Horſes may no more Yield to the uncommon Strain of their Harneſs in ſurmounting the Hill; that Loaded Waggons may be drawn up it with the Number of Horſes that the Law allows to prevent Seizures, in caſe of additional Strength, and ſuch Quarrels on that Account as lately ended with Murder, and almoſt all its Train of Evils; and that the Invalids, in coming to our Hot Fountains, may no more approach the fine Vale of *Nant Badon* with that Fear and Terror the quick Deſcent of the Brow of this Hill fills them with, while Vagrants are Guiding their Coaches as tho' they were in the moſt imminent Danger of overturning, and tumbling down the little Precipice.

CHAP. III.

Of the STATUTE LAWS relating to the Navigation of the River AVON between BRISTOL and BATH.

THE making of the River *Avon* Navigable from the City of *Briſtol*, to the City of *Bath*, was only an Eſſay towards an immenſe Work propoſed by one Mr. *Hill*, and one Mr. *Rowland Vaughan*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, for uniting that River with the *Thames*; and thereby to effect a Communication, by Water, between the two Capital Cities of *England*: A Scheme ſo glorious in itſelf, and of ſuch vaſt Importance to the Nation, that the Citizens of *London* were on the Point of putting it in Execution immediately after the Civil Wars were ended; the Protector himſelf offering to join with them in the Undertaking; and to contribute no leſs a Sum than twenty thouſand Pounds towards the Expence of the Work.

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THE Union of theſe Rivers was propoſed to have been accompliſhed by a Channel of ten Miles in Length, to be Cut from the *Iſis*, near *Cricklade*, to the *Avon*, between *Summerford* and *Malmſbury*; though afterwards a ſhorter and more eaſy Communication between the Sources of the two Rivers was diſcovered by the indefatigable Induſtry of *Francis Mathew*, Eſq; who employed Mr. *Joſeph Moxon*, as the beſt Geographer of the Age, to make a Map of the Country through which each River runs; this Map was Engraved by one *Thomas Jenner* in the Year 1660; and Prints from the Plate were then publiſhed.

BY this Survey it was found and demonſtrated to the Publick, that a three Mile Cut from the Source of the River *Iſey*, would reach the Source of the River *Avon*; that the Ground between each River Head was Low; and that the making of a Canal from one Spring to the other was a practicable Work: The Expence of which, together with the Charge of making the Rivers Navigable to *Oxford* on one Side, and to *Briſtol* on the other, was, by Mr. *Mathew* and Mr. *Baſkerville*, computed at the Sum of ſixty thouſand Pounds.

KING *Charles* the Second was no ſooner Reſtored than he began to Encourage the Execution of this Deſign; ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen, engaging themſelves, at the ſame time, in it; particularly *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, *Mountague* Earl of *Lindſey*, *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, and *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*: So that it was not long before a Bill was prepared and brought into the Houſe to carry on the Work; but after it had Paſſed the Commons, and been twice Read with the Lords, it was unexpectedly ſtopt.

THIS Miſcarriage was, by ſome, attributed to the Objections made by Sir *James Long* againſt a Navigable Communication between *London* and *Briſtol*; and therefore thoſe Objections were effectually anſwered in the Year 1664 by Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Ayliffe*, and others; whereupon the King is ſaid to have granted Mr. *Mathew* a Patent under the Great Seal to impower him to carry on this deſirable and important Work: "But ſome Fooliſh Diſcourſe at Coffee Houſes, "ſays Mr. *Andrew Yarranton* in his Book intitled *England's* "*Improvement by Sea and Land*, laid aſleep this great Deſign, "as being a Thing impoſſible and impracticable."

THE *French* obſerving the great Advantages propoſed to the *Britiſh* Nation by a Navigable Communication a-croſs the Kingdom from one Sea to the other, began to think not only

only of Executing our grand Deſign in their own Country; but to make the Work one of the firſt and chief Glories of the Reign of their Great Monarch, *Lewis* the Fourteenth: And to Rob the *Engliſh* of the Invention, which they ſuppoſed to have been of no older Date with us than the Protectorſhip of *Oliver Cromwell*, they pretended that a Conjunction of the Seas, on each Side of their Kingdom, had been often propoſed under the Reigns of *Henry* the Fourth, as well as his Succeſſor, *Lewis* the Thirteenth. A Narrative of their Proceedings to accompliſh a Work ſo much for the Reputation and Advantage of their Country, was Publiſhed in the Year 1669; the Subſtance of it was immediately after inſerted in the fourth Volume of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*; and this making the Beginning of N° 56, that Number bears Date the 17th of *February* $16\frac{72}{73}$.

THE Progreſs which the *French* had now made in their Work, and the Rebuilding the *Royal Exchange* in ſo ſplendid a Manner to what it was before the Fire of *London*, ſtirred up Mr. *Mathew* to revive his Deſign; touching which he wrote a Book; and, publiſhing it in the Year 1670, Dedicated it to the King: But nothing more was done till about thirteen Years after, when Things growing ripe for Execution, Sir *James Long*'s Objections were again Renewed to defeat it: Since which time the extending the Navigation of the two Rivers, by ſhort Steps, ſeems to have been the Method aimed at to effect the Union of them; and to make a Navigable Communication between *London* and *Briſtol*.

IT was with this View that His Grace *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, encouraged the Inhabitants of *Bath* to make the *Avon* Navigable from the City to the ordinary Flowing of the Tide at or near *Hanhams-Mills*, when they, upon the Overtures made by the *French* in the Autumn of the Year 1711 for a General Peace, began to think of promoting a Trade for the better Support of the Place: And His Grace's Zeal for this Eſſay towards an Extention of the Navigation of the *Avon* was ſuch, that he not only procured an Act of Parliament for it, at his own Expence, but promiſed to join with the *Bathonians* in the Charge of the whole Work.

THIS Act was obtained in the Winter of the Year 1711; it was the Eighth Private Act of that Seſſion of Parliament; and it impowers the Undertakers of the Work to impoſe a Duty, not exceeding Five Shillings a Tun, on all Goods which ſhould be carried by Water, between *Bath* and *Briſtol*, in

in Consideration of the Money which they should lay out in making the River Navigable for that Purpose.

But notwithstanding this, thirteen Years elapsed before any Thing was done towards putting the Power granted by the said Act in Execution; then Mr. *John Hobbs*, a Merchant in *Bristol*, formed a Scheme for Carrying on the Navigation of the River, by dividing the Property into Two and Thirty Shares, and admitting of Proprietors in the Undertaking, at a certain Sum for every Share. This Scheme took Effect; a Subscription was opened the 27th of *May*, 1724; and it was filled with the following Names.

1 The Most Noble *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*.
2 The Rt. Reverend *Timothy Goodwin*, Bishop of *Kilmore*.
3 Lord *Charles Noel Somerset*.
4 *Thomas Atwood*, Esq;
5 The Hon. *George Wade*, Esq;
6 *John Codrington*, Esq;
7 *Robert Corker*, Esq;
8 *Thomas Horner*, Esq;
9 *Thomas Tyndale*, Esq;
10 *Thomas Carew*, Esq;
11 Mrs. *Elizabeth Carew*.
12 *John Lane*, M. D.
13 *Charles Bave*, M. D.
14 *Salisbury Cade*, Esq;
15 *John Hicks*, Esq;
16 Mr. *Thomas Short*.
17 Mr. *William Sparrow*.
18 Mrs. *Sarah Hudson*.
19 *Ralph Allen*, Esq;
20 Mr. *Milo Smith*.
21 Mr. *John Woolmore*.
22 Mr. *Francis Bave*.
23 Mr. *Philip Allen*.
24 Mr. —— *Haslam*.
25 Mrs. *Susanna Tynt*.
26 Mr. *John Stagg*.
27 Mrs. *Gertrude Allen*.
28 Mr. *Thomas Hendy*.
29 Mr. *An. Rodney Buckeridge*.
30 Mr. *James Hardwicke*.
31 *John Saunders*, Esq;
32 Mr. *John Hobbs*.

The Subscription thus compleated, Mr. *Atwood*, Doctor *Bave*, and Mr. *R. Allen* were thereupon chosen Treasurers; and the Work was so far perfected by the 15th of *December* 1727, that upon that Day the first Barge was brought up to the City, laden with Deal-Boards, Pig-Lead, and Meal.

After this, Coal from *Shropshire* became one of the chief Commodities brought to the City by Water; which, tho' not so good in General, as the Coal raised in our own Neighbourhood, yet it is preferable to the greatest Part for Chamber Fires; and the Company, who frequent the City, have used it accordingly. This soon stirred up our Colliers to threaten to destroy the Locks of the River, to stop this Branch of Trade; on which an Application was made to

Parliament for a Clauſe to make ſuch Proceedings Felony; and accordingly it was inſerted in an Act obtained in the eighth Year of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, An Act for rendering the Laws more effectual for Puniſhing ſuch Perſons as ſhall wilfully pull down, or deſtroy Turnpikes for Repairing Highways, or Locks, or other Works erected by Act of Parliament, for making Rivers Navigable, "That if any "Perſon or Perſons, after the 15th Day of *May*, 1735, "ſhall, either by Day or Night, wilfully or maliciouſly pull "down, cut down, pluck up, throw down, level, or otherwiſe deſtroy, any Lock, Sluice, Flood-Gate, or other "Works on any Navigable River, erected, or to be erected "by Authority of Parliament; or forcibly reſcue any Perſon or Perſons, being lawfully in Cuſtody of any Officer, "or other Perſon, for any of the Offences before-mentioned: "That then, and in any of the ſaid Caſes, every Perſon ſo "offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death, as in "Caſes of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy."

It is alſo enacted, by the ſaid Act, "That if any Perſon "or Perſons, after the ſaid 15th Day of *May*, ſhall wilfully "and maliciouſly draw, or pluck up, any Flood-Gate, or "Flood-Gates, fixed or made in any Ware or Wares, "Lock or Locks, erected or made, or hereafter to be erected "or made, by Authority of Parliament, in, or upon any "Navigable River, for Preſerving the Navigation thereof, "all and every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, being "thereof lawfully convicted, ſhall be ſent to the Houſe of "Correction, there to continue and be kept to hard Labour "for the Space of one Month. And for the Diſcovery of Accomplices in any of the Offences declared Felony by the ſaid Act, It is Enacted, "That if any Perſon or Perſons, "being out of Priſon, ſhall diſcover and apprehend one or "more Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall commit ſuch Offence "or Offences, declared to be Felony, as aforeſaid, ſo as he, "ſhe, or they, ſhall be thereof lawfully convicted, every "ſuch Perſon or Perſons, on Conviction of the Offender or "Offenders, ſo to be apprehended, ſhall have his Majeſty's "moſt gracious Pardon for the Felonies aforeſaid, which he, "ſhe, or they ſhall have committed, at any Time or Times, "before ſuch Diſcovery made."

The ſaid Act further Enacts, "That from and after the "ſaid 15th Day of *May*, the Inhabitants of every Hundred

" in that Part of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, called " *England*, within which ſuch Offence or Offences ſhall be " committed, by pulling down, or otherwiſe deſtroying, any " Lock, Sluice, or Flood-Gate, or any Works erected, or " to be erected, by Act of Parliament, upon any Navigable " River, for preſerving or ſecuring the Navigation thereof, " ſhall make full Satisfaction for the Damages that ſhall be " thereby ſuffered, not exceeding, for any Offence, the " Sum of Twenty Pounds: Provided always, That when " any Offence ſhall be committed againſt the ſaid Act, and " any one or more of the ſaid Offenders ſhall be appre- " hended, and lawfully convicted of ſuch Offence, within " twelve Months next after ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, " any Hundred, or Inhabitant thereof, ſubject or liable to " make any Satisfaction for the Damages that ſhall be ſuſtain- " ed by any of the Offences aforeſaid, and who ſhall have " made ſuch Satisfaction, ſhall, upon ſuch Conviction of " any one, or more of the ſaid Offenders, within the Time " aforeſaid, be repaid the Sums, they have paid for ſuch " Satisfaction."

THESE Clauſes, or ſome of them, the Proprietors of the Navigation thought it expedient to publiſh, ſoon after the Paſſing of the ſaid Act, that People might know how the Law ſtood: But notwithſtanding this, between the Hours of Eight o'Clock, on *Thurſday* Night, and Four o'Clock on *Friday* Morning, the 15th and 16th of *November*, 1738, the Lock at *Solford* was almoſt deſtroyed by Perſons unknown; who left two threatning Papers, which declared in Subſtance, That that Attempt was made only by Three Hundred Men, as the Beginning of much greater Miſchief that was intended againſt the Navigation, by as many Thouſand, unleſs an immediate Stop was put to the ſending of any more Coals by Water. Theſe Threats, inſtead of intimidating the Proprietors, brought them to a Reſolution of Proſecuting the Offenders with the utmoſt Severity; for which Purpoſe, upon the Firſt of *December*, 1738, they publiſhed an Advertiſement, wherein they offered a Reward of Twenty Pounds, for the Diſcovery of every Perſon concerned in the Outrage committed on their Work; which vigorous Reſolution has ſince preſerved the Locks from any further Depredations, tho' the Coal Trade is ſtill carried on by Water.

THE Locks are ſix in Number; and the Duty fixed at firſt for Paſſing them with this Commodity was fifteen Pence

for every Tun of four and twenty Buſhels; with Free Stone, eighteen Pence for every Tun of twenty cubical Feet; with Marble and all other Stone, Slate, Tiles, Gravel, Sand and Bricks, twelve Pence a Tun; with Timber, Boards, Wine, Cyder, Oyl, Grain and ſuch like Ponderous Goods, two Shillings a Tun; with Hay, Straw, Wool and other Light Goods, two Shillings and Six Pence a Tun; and with Paſſengers, three Pence for every Perſon.

THESE reaſonable Duties proved ſuch an Encouragement for Extending the Navigation, that it was not many Years before a Subſcription was opened in *Briſtol* to carry it on from the City of *Bath* to the Town of *Chippenham* in *Wiltſhire*. The Property in the New Work was propoſed to be divided into ninety ſix Shares; and theſe having been ſubſcribed for, an Application was made to Parliament for a Power to carry the Deſign into Execution: But a Difference ariſing between the Old and New Proprietors, the Bill failed; and the Matter was dropt. However upon my going to *Briſtol* to direct the Building of the *Exchange* in that City, I had it in my Power to explain a few Things that had been laid to the Charge of ſome of my Neighbours; and the Scheme was thereupon ſo far Revived, that, upon the firſt of *March* 1741-2, I myſelf drew up a new Subſcription; and it had been ſoon filled among my own Acquaintance if a Majority of the Old Proprietors had not diſcouraged it by an immediate Agreement to the Propoſals of a *London* Tradeſman for raiſing the Duties for Paſſing their Locks to double the former Price for almoſt every Thing but Free Stone, which remained as it was firſt ſettled, becauſe it was imagined that the Commodity would not bear an advanced Price when carried Abroad.

EXPERIENCE having now ſufficiently demonſtrated that the raiſing the Duties has produced a contrary Effect to what the Author of the Scheme inſinuated, and made the Majority of his Brother Proprietors believe, it is much to be wiſhed that Matters may be put on their former Footing not only to encourage the preſent Trade by Water, and Reſtore it to what it was before the Duties were Raiſed, but to animate Men of Buſineſs and Spirit to purſue a Work that hath, for ſo many Years, and by all Parties of People, been eſteemed of the greateſt Uſe and Advantage to the Kingdom.

IN the Execution of the Locks between *Briſtol* and *Bath*, ſuch great Improvements were made in the Works as may be

very juſtly ſaid to have rendered the Lock at *Twiverton*, being the laſt that was performed, a compleat Sample for future Machines to ſtop and bay up the Current or Stream of a River, ſo as to admit of a Paſſage at Pleaſure with Veſſels between the higher and lower Water: And about a Mile below this Lock, in a North Weſt and by Weſt Line from the Center of the Body of the City, one of *Palladio*'s Deſigns was imitated in a Bridge executed to make a Way over the *Avon*, which, at that Place, had been always Paſſable by a Ford till the Bed of the River was ſunk to render it Navigable there.

THE Stream is ſpan'd by three Arches reſting on Piers of ſeven Feet broad, and ten Feet four Inches high above the Surface of the Water in Summer Time: The middle Arch is juſt thirty Feet in Breadth, and each of the other Arches is two and twenty Feet wide: Every Arch riſes the third Part of its Chord Line; is turned with Pent Stones of eighteen Inches in Depth; and the Bridge is fifteen Feet broad over the River, but over the Abutments it is eight Feet wider: The whole Structure extends two hundred and three Feet in Length from North to South; and the Top of the Bridge, over the middle Arch, riſing Fifteen Feet above the Level of the Roads leading to it, makes the Aſſent each way to its flat Summit, of twenty one Feet in Length, ſo Steep and Quick, that the Paſſage over it becomes not only terrible to moſt People, but really dangerous: We may therefore pronounce this Bridge the Shadow of a good Deſign ignorantly applied; and more eſpecially ſince the Arches are much higher from the Surface of the River than is really neceſſary, their Altitude far exceeding that of the Arches of Saint *Laurence*'s Bridge at *Bath*; the former riſing full a third Part more than the latter.

THIS Structure is commonly called *Newton Bridge*; and the Draughts for it were made a ſmall Job for Mr. *Strahan*, by his Friend Mr. *Hobbs*; but Mr. *Allen* undertook the Execution of the Work for a Sum certain, and thereby prevented it from falling into the Hands of People much leſs capable of getting it well performed.

IN Aſcending to the flat Summit of *Newton Bridge*, from the North Side of the River, we ſee, at the Diſtance of three Miles, the ſtupendous *Carn Hill* above deſcribed in the third Chapter of the Second Part of this Eſſay with much greater Advantage than from any other Part of the Country

that

that I have yet been in; even with more than from the *Carn Hill* above the Rocks of *Sol*; a Valley, in a South South Weſt Line, drawing the Eye to the Circular Mount, whoſe exalted Situation gives it a Majeſty ſuperior to any thing of its Kind; and ſuch as is ſufficient to bow the very Knee of ſuch as may conſider it as an Object whereby the ſupream God was once adored.

BEFORE ſuch a Hill as this in the Territory of *Tuſculum*, but with a high fair Tree on its Vertex, and the reſt covered with a Grove of Beaches of leſs Altitude, the Knee of all *Latium* conſtantly bent after it had, by the common Conſent of the People, been dignified with the Name of *Carn*, and conſecrated to *Diana*; *Pliny*, in the forty fourth Chapter of his Sixteenth Book, telling us, that the top of the ſacred Mount was as truly Globular, as tho' it had been ſheared ſo by Art.

CHAP. IV.

Of the STATUTE LAWS for Cleanſing, Paving, and Enlightening the Streets, Lanes, Walks, and Publick Places of BATH; and for Regulating the Chairmen of the City.

THE CORPORATION of BATH, after ſixty Years Experience, to be computed from the Year 1646, finding it impracticable to keep the Streets and Publick Ways of the City clean and in good Order, by their own Authority, they then applied to Parliament for a ſuperior Power to oblige the Inhabitants to do thoſe Things. This Application was Founded on the Complaints of the Company that Reſorted to the City, and was made at the ſame Time with that which related to the Roads leading to it, as above; and therefore the Laws relating to both are contained in the ſame Acts, *viz.* the Act of the Sixth of Queen *Anne*; the Act of the Seventh of his late Majeſty; and the Act of the Twelfth of his preſent Majeſty.

BY theſe Acts the Power of Cleanſing, Paving, and Enlightening the Streets and Publick Ways of the City is veſted in the Mayor, Recorder, and Juſtices of BATH, for the Time being, or any Two or more of them, whom we may call Commiſſioners; and ſuch Commiſſioners are directed to meet on the Firſt *Monday* in *March*, Yearly, and every Year, in the *Guild Hall* in the City, and then and there nominate, elect, and appoint ſo many fit Perſons as they ſhall think proper,

proper, residing within the said City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, to be Surveyors and Scavengers of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Publick Places within the said City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, for the Year ensuing; and the Persons so nominated are, within ten Days after, to take upon them the Charge and Care of their respective Offices: The Surveyors of Surveying, Ordering, Repairing, Cleansing, and Enlightening the Streets, Walks, and Publick Places, as aforesaid; and the Scavenger of Cleansing them, under the Penalty of Ten Pound, for every one that shall neglect, or refuse to take upon him, or to execute the Office into which he is elected, to be levied by Distress and Sale of his Goods, by Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of Two or more of the Commissioners, to be granted by them, upon the Information, upon Oath, of any one or more credible Witness, or Witnesses, and to be applied and laid out for and towards the Works aforesaid.

But previous to the Duty of these Officers, every Housekeeper, inhabiting and residing within the City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, is enjoined, Thrice in every Week at the least, that is to say, on every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, to sweep and cleanse, or cause to be swept and cleansed, all the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Publick Places, before their respective Houses, Buildings, and Walls, and all other Publick Places, to the End that the Filth, Ashes, Dirt, Dust, Rubble, and Rubbish may be ready to be carried away by the Scavengers, upon Pain to forfeit Three Shillings and Four-Pence for every Offence and Neglect. They are moreover Prohibited from throwing, casting, or laying; or from permitting any Person to throw, cast, or lay, any Ashes, Filth, Dust, Dirt, Rubbish, Dung, or other Annoyances, in any open Street, Lane, or Alley, within the said City, Liberties, Precincts, or Places aforesaid, before his or their own Dwelling-House, Buildings, or other Publick Places within the said City; but, on the Contrary, are Required to keep, or cause the same to be kept, in their respective Houses, Yards, or Backsides, untill such Time as the Scavenger shall come by to receive and take the same entirely away, under the Penalty of Five Shillings for every Offence.

Again, If any Person or Persons shall have any Straw or Hay, brought and thrown down for the Use of any Inn, or any other House, in any of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and other Publick Places, within the said City, the Liberties, and Precincts

Precincts thereof, and ſhall not carry the ſame into their Yards, Backſides, or Stables, ſweep and clean the Place where ſuch Straw or Hay was thrown down, and carry away the Rubbiſh occaſioned thereby, within one Hour after ſuch Straw or Hay ſhall be unloaded, he or they ſo neglecting is to forfeit Five Shillings for every Offence, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, by Warrant, under the Hands of Two or more of the ſaid Commiſſioners.

Now as to the Paving of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Publick Places of the City, every Occupier or Owner of any Houſe, Houſes, or Lands, next adjoining to any ſuch Street, Lane, Alley or Publick Place within the ſaid City, Liberties, or Precincts thereof, is REQUIRED, from Time to Time, within ten Days next after Notice given by the Surveyor, or Surveyors, to be appointed as above, well and ſufficiently to pitch or pave, or cauſe to be pitched and paved, the Street, Alley, or Lane before his or their Houſes, Habitations, Lands, and Publick Places reſpectively, into the Middle of the Street, Lane, or Alley, except in the *Market Place*, and there only eight Feet in Width, under the Penalty of Ten Shillings for each Perch not ſo pitched; and ſo in Proportion for any greater or leſſer Quantity or Space of Ground; and under the like Penalty for every Month, 'till the ſame ſhall be pitched or paved; which Penalty is to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, and to be applied towards Maintaining one or more of the Scavengers to be appointed as aforeſaid.

To Enlighten the ſaid Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and other Publick Places of the City, every Houſeholder, chargeable with One Penny or more, by the Week, to the Relief of the Poor, and whoſe Houſe adjoins to any Street, Lane, Alley, or Publick Place is ENJOINED, from the 14th Day of *September*, to the 25th of *March*, Yearly, every Night, to ſet or hang out Candles, or Lights, in Lanthorns, on the Outſide of their reſpective Houſes, next the Street or Lane, to Enlighten the ſame, for the Conveniency of Paſſengers, from Time to Time, as it ſhall grow dark, until Twelve o'Clock at Night, upon Pain of forfeiting Two Shillings for every Default. Provided always, That if the Inhabitants of any Pariſh, paying to the Relief of the Poor, as aforeſaid, or the major Part of them, ſhall agree to make Uſe of Lamps of ſuch Sort, and ſo to be placed as ſhall be approved of by the Commiſſioners at their General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace

for

for the ſaid City, that then, and in ſuch Caſe, the Inhabitants are not to ſet or hang out Lights, as above. And if any Perſon ſhall throw down, or extinguiſh any Lamp that is, or ſhall be ſet up, or wilfully damage the Poſt, Irons, or other Furniture thereof, every Perſon ſo offending, and being thereof convicted, by the Oath of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, before any one or more of the Commiſſioners, ſhall, for the firſt Offence, forfeit the Sum of Twenty Shillings for each Lamp ſo broken, thrown down, extinguiſhed, or otherwiſe damaged; for the Second Offence the Sum of Forty Shillings; and for the Third, and every other Offence, the Sum of Three Pounds, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, and applied towards Repairing, Enlightening, and Cleanſing the Streets; and for Want of ſuch Diſtreſs, the Offender is to be committed to the Goal of the ſaid City for one Month, without Bail or Mainprize.

THE Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Publick Places of the City, thus Swept, Cleaned, Paved, and Provided with Lamps, the Surveyors and Scavengers are to obſerve ſuch Orders in the Cleanſing, Repairing, and Enlightening the ſame, as the Commiſſioners, or any Two of them, for the Time being, ſhall give; and to proceed in ſuch Manner with the Work as they ſhall direct. And for Defraying the Charges and Expences thereof, as well as for Maintaining the Lamps to be ſet up, as above, the Act of the 12th of his preſent Majeſty directs, That the Surveyors, or any Four or more of them to be nominated as aforeſaid, ſhall, within fourteen Days after they are appointed, meet at ſome publick Place within the ſaid City, and then and there make and ſettle an equal Rate or Rates, Aſſeſſment or Aſſeſſments, upon all Owners and Occupiers of Lands, Meſſuages, Houſes, Tenements, Malt-Houſes, Granaries, Buildings, Yards, Orchards, Garden Ground, and Hereditaments, ſituate, lying, and being within the ſaid City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, not exceeding Eight-Pence in the Pound, upon all ſuch Premiſes, as the ſame were rated by the Aſſeſſment for the Relief of the Poor, in the Year then next preceding ſuch Rates, ſo to be made, as aforeſaid. And in Caſe the ſaid Surveyors ſhall refuſe or neglect to meet and make ſuch Rate or Rates, every Perſon ſo offending is to forfeit and pay, for every Offence, the Sum of Ten Pounds, to be recovered and applied as aforeſaid.

THE

THE Rates thus made are to be ſigned and confirmed by Two or more of the Commiſſioners; after which the Mayor, or any Two or more of the Commiſſioners, are to cauſe the ſame to be collected, by Quarterly Payments, and to appoint Two or more Perſons to collect the ſame in each and every Pariſh; and if any Perſon ſo appointed ſhall refuſe or neglect to collect ſuch Rates, he is to forfeit and pay, for every Offence, the Sum of Ten Pounds, to be recovered by Diſtreſs, as aforeſaid, and applied towards Cleanſing, Repairing, and Enlightening the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Publick Places of the City. And in Caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſo rated, as above, ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay ſuch Rate, by the Space of ten Days next after Demand thereof made, the Collectors are, by Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of any Two or more of the ſaid Commiſſioners, to levy the ſame, with the Charges they ſhall be at, on the Goods and Chattels of the Perſon ſo neglecting or refuſing to pay the ſaid Rates, if ſuch Goods and Chattels can be found in the ſaid City, Liberties, or Precincts thereof. Provided always, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall find themſelves aggrieved by any Aſſeſſment or Penalty, impoſed on him or them, ſuch Perſon or Perſons may appeal to the next Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, to be held for the ſaid City, who are finally to determine the ſame. And no Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be charged in, or pay any Rate or Aſſeſſment, as above, is thereby to gain any Settlement within any of the Pariſhes, Precincts, or Liberties of the ſaid City.

THE Surveyors or Collectors of theſe Rates are Yearly to account for the Money by them raiſed and collected to the Mayor, or one or more of the Commiſſioners, within ten Days after the Election of the new Surveyors for the Year enſuing; and ſuch Money as ſhall then remain in their Hands is to be paid over to the next ſucceeding Surveyors; in Default whereof, the Mayor, or any Two of the Commiſſioners may commit ſuch Defaulter, or Defaulters to Priſon, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, until he or they ſhall have made a true Account, and paid the Balance thereof.

IN the laſt Place, the Commiſſioners, or any two or more of them are, out of the Money ariſing by the Rates or Aſſeſſments, as above, to make every Perſon concerned in the Management of the Things aforeſaid ſuch Allowance for their Care and Pains in the Execution of their reſpective Offices, as they ſhall think fit and reaſonable.

THUS the Law ſtands with regard to the Paving, Cleanſing, Enlightening, and Repairing of the Publick Ways of BATH; from whence it is evident, that the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Publick Places of this City may be kept in ſuch good Order, as is really and eſſentially neceſſary for the Company that reſort to it, whoſe Complaints, in times paſt, touching the Inſolence and Impoſition of the Chairmen, were the Cauſe of the Statute Laws for Licenſing, Regulating, and Governing that ſet of People.

THE firſt Law that was made for theſe Purpoſes, makes part of the Act of the ſixth of Queen *Anne*, for Amending the Roads both without and within the City; and that Act having been a Private one, the Law concerning the Chairmen was confined by it to the three Pariſhes of *Bath*; it was made Partial in favour of the Inhabitants within the Walls of the City; and the Execution of it was entirely veſted in the Hands of the Mayor and Court of Aldermen at a time when the Smallneſs of the Place made ſuch an univerſal Kindred between the People as rendered Licenſing a Matter of Favour in the Behalf of poor Relations, the natural Affection for whom was ſuch a Bar againſt Puniſhment for Offences, that the higheſt Inſults generally paſſed with Impunity, under Colour that the Law required all Offences to be Proved by a credible Witneſs, or Witneſſes.

EVEN one of the Generals of the Queen's Army was unable, in the Infancy of this Law, to obtain the leaſt Satisfaction for being kept Priſoner in a Chair, with the Top lifted up, in a hard rainy Night till he was as Wet as if he had been immerſed in Water, for Refuſing to comply with the Terms that were demanded of him for croſſing from Saint *Mary's Rampier* to *Trim Street*; and becauſe he had no Servant with him to Prove the Abuſe, as the Daughter of that Gentleman often declared to me.

BATH, by the above Law, as well as by the early Abuſes of it, giving the Metropolis of *Great Britain* a Precedent for Licenſing, Regulating and Governing her Hackney Chairmen; the Act that was Paſſed for thoſe Ends in the ninth Year of Queen *Anne* became a Publick Impartial Law; and it was extended to the utmoſt Limits of the Bills of Mortality: The Chairmen were directed to be Licenſed by proper Commiſſioners to be nominated by the Crown under the Great Seal; and thoſe Commiſſioners, with ſuch Officers as they ſhould appoint to Act under them, were directed to take

an Oath for the due Execution of their Offices: They were inveſted with a Power to make By-Laws for the better Government of ſuch as they ſhould Licenſe; theſe, when once approved of by the proper Judges, were to be Printed; and the Breach of them, as well as all other Offences were made Puniſhable either by the Commiſſioners themſelves, or the Civil Magiſtrates within whoſe Juriſdiction any Offence ſhould be committed.

THIS Improvement of the Law was ſo far a Precedent for the *Bathonians*, that when they got their Act Continued and Amended in the Seventh Year of his late Majeſty, it was turned from a Private to a Publick Statute; and the whole having been further Continued and Amended by the Act of the twelfth of his preſent Majeſty, the Publick Laws, at this time in Force, for Licenſing, Regulating, and Governing the Chairmen of *Bath* moſt expreſsly directs, That the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, or any five of them, whereof the Mayor to be one, ſhall Licenſe all Perſons that carry Glaſs-Chairs and Bath-Chairs; and they are obliged to licenſe Sixty ſuch Chairs, if fit and able Perſons ſhall apply for the ſame; with ſuch a further Number as they, in their Diſcretion, ſhall think proper: Every Licence is to continue for One whole Year, and no longer; and the Charge of ſuch Licence is to be borne by the Perſon to whom it is granted, for which he is to pay Three Shillings, beſides the Duty of the Stamps.

THE Chairs thus licenſed are to have a Mark, or Figure of Diſtinction, fixed on them, in the moſt convenient Place to be taken Notice of, that the Proprietors of them may be known, in Caſe of Complaint: And the Chairmen are to keep ſuch Stands or Places with their Chairs, as the Mayor and Juſtices of the City, or any Two of them, whereof the Mayor to be One, ſhall, by Writing under their Hands, to be affixed upon the *Guild Hall* and the *Pump-Houſe*, direct, order and appoint.

THE Fare or Hire for any one Chair ſo licenſed, for any Diſtance within the Walls of the City, is Six-Pence; for any other Diſtance within the Liberties of the ſaid City, or rather within the Limits of the common Perambulations of the Citizens on the North and Weſt Side thereof, and the Foot of *Beachen-Cliff*, *Clarverton-Down*, and *Bathwick-Down*, on the South and Eaſt Side of the ſaid City, not exceeding five hundred Yards, the like Sum of Six-Pence; and for any

other Diſtance within the ſame Limits, not exceeding one meaſured Mile, or one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty Yards, the Sum of One Shilling.

THE Chairmen, in Carrying any Fare, are to ſtop as often as the Perſon they carry ſhall require; provided they are not detained more than ten Minutes in a Sixpenny Fare, nor more than twenty Minutes in a Twelvepenny Fare; and for every Half Hour's Waiting beſides, they are intitled to receive Six-Pence; and ſo in Proportion for any longer Space of Time.

NO Perſon is to keep, carry, or let to Hire, any Glaſs-Chair or Bath-Chair, within the Liberties of the City, without a Licence, in Manner aforeſaid, under the Penalty of Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence for every Offence. But any Gentleman may keep a Chair of his own, and hire Men to carry the ſame, provided he enters ſuch Chair, with the Names of the Men that carry it, in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace of the City; for which Entrance, no Fee or Reward is to be paid; and in caſe the Chairmen ſo entered ſhall carry any other Perſon than ſuch as belongs to the Family they are hired unto, they are, for every Offence, to forfeit Ten Shillings.

IF any Chairman ſhall refuſe to carry for the Rates aforeſaid, or ſhall exact, demand, or take more for his Hire than the ſaid Rates, or ſhall utter any abuſive Language, or offer any other Inſult to the Perſon he ſhall carry, or not keep ſuch Stands with his Chair as ſhall be directed, he is to forfeit, for every Offence, on the Oath of the Party aggrieved, or any other Witneſs, the Sum of Ten Shillings; one Moiety of which is to go to the Informer, and the other to the Poor of the City: And in caſe any Perſon convicted of any of the Offences aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the Penalty he incurs, if he ſhall be a common licenſed Chairman, he is to be committed to Priſon, there to continue 'till the ſame is paid; but if he ſhall be a Gentleman's Chairman, he is to be committed to the common Goal for the Space of one Month.

THE Mayor, for the Time being, and any Two or more of the Aldermen, for any of the Offences aforeſaid, may, over and above the Penalty of Ten Shillings, ſuſpend any Chairman from carrying a Chair for ſix Months, or 'till ſuch Time as they ſhall ſee Cauſe to reſtore him or them to his or their Employment.

IF

If any Perſon ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay any Chairman the Money juſtly due to him, or ſhall wilfully cut, deface, or break any Chair, upon Complaint and Proof thereof, by any one or more Witneſs, or Witneſſes, the Mayor and Aldermen, or any Two of them, may award reaſonable Satisfaction: And if the Perſon convicted ſhall refuſe to pay the Sum that ſhall be ſo awarded, they may commit the Offender to Priſon for one Month, or until Satisfaction be made. And if any Perſon ſhall blot out, obliterate, alter, or deface the Mark or Figure of Diſtinction upon any Chair, he is to forfeit, for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of Three Pounds.

In the laſt Place, Proſecutions for any Offence muſt be commenced within three Months next after the Offence is committed; and all Offences are to be heard, and finally determined, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Bath.

These are the Regulations the Chairmen are under by the ſeveral Acts of Parliament now in Force; and they are obliged, as the Law ſtands, to carry a Perſon five hundred Yards for one Six-Pence, and one thouſand two hundred and ſixty Yards for another! An Inequality obtained for the Purpoſes already declared in p. 248; and therefore till the Law is altered to oblige the Chairmen of *Bath* to carry a Perſon half the Diſtance for Six-Pence, that People are carried in *London* for one Shilling, it muſt be Partial; Load the Publick with an unreaſonable Expence; and Diſcourage the Uſe of Chairs in the City, it being a known Maxim in Buſineſs, that the higher the Price is, the leſs the Conſumption will be.

CHAP. V.

Of the Statute Law for Keeping a Nightly Watch in the City of Bath.

The Law for Keeping a Nightly Watch in the City of Bath makes Part of the Act of the Twelfth of his preſent Majeſty, as above; and the Motives on which it was granted were, That a well-regulated Watch, in the Night Time, would be of great Importance to the Preſervation of the Perſons and Properties of the Inhabitants of the City: That it would be of the ſame Importance to the Safety of all Perſons reſorting to it: And that it might be the Means of

of preventing Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies, and other Outrages and Diſorders.

THE Power of putting this Law in Execution is veſted in the Mayor, Recorder, and Juſtices of the City, for the Time being, or any Two or more of them; who, as Commiſſioners under the ſaid Act, are, on the firſt *Monday* in *October*, in every Year, to order and appoint what Number of Watchmen and Beadles they ſhall judge neceſſary and proper to be kept within each of the Pariſhes of the City, Precincts, and Liberties thereof, for one whole Year, commencing from the Day next enſuing the ſaid Order; how they ought to be armed; how long they are to watch; and what Wages ſhall be given them for their Attendance. They are alſo to order and direct what Number of Conſtables or Tything-men ſhall attend every Night in each reſpective Pariſh; and to make all ſuch other Orders and Regulations, as the Nature of each particular Service ſhall ſeem to them to require.

IN the next Place, they are to nominate and chooſe ſuch honeſt and able-bodied Men to be employed as Watchmen, as they ſhall think beſt qualified for the Service; to order, and ſet down in Writing, at what Stands they ſhall be placed; and in what Manner, and how often they ſhall go their Rounds; with ſuch other Orders and Regulations concerning the Watchmen and Beadles, as the Nature of each particular Service ſhall appear to them to require. And in Caſe of Death, neglect of Duty, or Miſbehaviour in any of the Watchmen; or if it ſhall be found neceſſary to repeal, amend, or alter any of the Nominations, Appointments, Orders, or Regulations by them made at their yearly Meetings, the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, may, at any intermediate Time of the Year, ſupply the Place of ſuch Watchmen as ſhall die, or be removed; and make ſuch Orders and Regulations, for the better Government and Direction of the ſaid Watchmen and Beadles, as they ſhall think proper.

THE Orders, Nominations, Appointments, and Regulations to be made, from Time to Time, concerning the Watchmen and Beadles, as above, are to be fairly written, and ſigned by the Commiſſioners, and then delivered to all and every the Conſtables of the ſeveral Pariſhes within the City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof.

THE Watchmen to be thus appointed are, by the Act, directed, in the Abſence of the Conſtable, during the Time of

of their keeping Watch and Ward, to apprehend all Night-Walkers, Malefactors, Rogues, Vagabonds, and all diſorderly Perſons whom they ſhall find diſturbing the Publick Peace, or ſhall have juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect of any evil Deſigns; and to deliver the Perſon or Perſons ſo apprehended, to the Conſtable of the Night, who is to carry him, her, or them, as ſoon as conveniently may be, before one or more of the Commiſſioners, to be examined and dealt with according to Law.

BUT in Order to reſtrain this Power, and to prevent Perſons of Character and Reputation from being apprehended, detained, or otherwiſe uſed ill, the Act directs, That one or more of the Inhabitants of each of the Pariſhes of the City, as ſhall be judged neceſſary by the Commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, at their Yearly Meetings, ſhall attend every Night by Turns, and ſhall keep Watch and Ward within their reſpective Pariſhes, between the Hours of Nine in the Evening, and Seven in the Morning, from the Firſt Day of *October*, to the Firſt of *April*; and between the Hours of Ten in the Evening, and Four in the Morning, from the Firſt of *April*, to the Firſt of *October*. Theſe Inhabitants are, in their ſeveral Turns, or Courſes of Watching, to uſe their beſt Endeavours to prevent Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies, and other Outrages and Diſorders; and for that End they are impowered to ARREST and APPREHEND all Night-Walkers, Malefactors, and ſuſpected Perſons, who ſhall be found wandering or miſbehaving themſelves, and ſhall carry the Perſon or Perſons ſo apprehended, as ſoon as conveniently may be, before one or more of the Commiſſioners, to be examined and dealt with according to Law. They are moreover, Twice, or oftener, at convenient Times in every Night, to go about their reſpective Pariſhes, to ſee that the Watchmen perform their Duty; and in Caſe any Watchman ſhall miſbehave himſelf, or neglect his Duty, they are to give Notice thereof to the Commiſſioners, or any Two or more of them; to the End that they may be forthwith ſummoned for the Examination and Puniſhment of ſuch Offence: Every Inhabitant, thus appointed Beadle or Watchman of the Night, refuſing, or neglecting to do the Duty thus directed, or acting contrary to it, is, for every Offence, to forfeit Twenty Shillings, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods.

NOW for raiſing Money for Paying the Wages of the yearly Watchmen and Beadles, and other Charges incident thereunto,

thereunto, the Act directs, That the Commiſſioners, or any Two or more of them, ſhall, at their yearly Meetings, as above, direct what Sum or Sums ſhall be raiſed and levied upon each reſpective Pariſh within the ſaid City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, for anſwering the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and order the Church-wardens of each reſpective Pariſh to make an equal Rate and Aſſeſſment upon all and every Perſon and Perſons, who do, or ſhall inhabit, hold, occupy, or enjoy any Land, Houſe, Shop, Ware-Houſe, or other Tenement, within their reſpective Pariſhes; Regard being had in Making the ſaid Rates, to the Abilities of, and likewiſe to the Rent paid by, the ſaid ſeveral Inhabitants and Occupiers ſo to be rated and aſſeſſed: Which Rates ſo made, and all Arrears due upon the ſame, are to be collected Quarterly, by the Conſtables, for the Time being, of the ſeveral Pariſhes; or by ſuch Collectors as the Commiſſioners, or any Two or more of them ſhall direct and appoint: And if any Perſon ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay the Sum ſo rated and aſſeſſed upon him, her, or them, the Collector, or Collectors, by Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of the Mayor, or any Two of the Commiſſioners, to be obtained upon his or their Oath, of ſuch Neglect, or Refuſal, are to levy the ſame, with the Charges of the Diſtreſs, on the Goods of the Party ſo neglecting or refuſing: And for Want of ſuch Diſtreſs, the Offender, or Offenders, is, or are, to be committed to the common Goal of the City, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, for one Month, or 'till Payment thereof before the End of that Time.

If any Collector to be appointed, as above, ſhall neglect or refuſe to take upon him or them the ſaid Office, or duly to execute the ſame, he and they ſhall reſpectively forfeit not only the Sum of Ten Pounds, to be levied by Warrant of Diſtreſs, under the Hands and Seals of Two or more of the Commiſſioners, and Sale of the Offender's Goods, but be liable to be appointed into the ſaid Office the Year following; and ſo on, Year after Year, 'till he ſhall ſerve the ſame. Upon every ſuch Refuſal, or in Caſe of Death, the Commiſſioners, or any Two of them, are to appoint other Collectors, in the Room of ſuch as ſhall refuſe to take upon them the ſaid Office, or ſhall die after ſuch Appointment: And if ſuch new Collectors ſhall refuſe to take upon them the ſaid Office, he or they becomes liable to the like Penalties, appointed as above, for any Conſtable or Beadles who ſhall refuſe

refuſe to take upon him, or them, the ſaid Office of Conſtable or Beadle.

THE Collectors thus appointed are to collect the Rates or Aſſeſſments Quarterly; and every Collector is to enter, into a Book to be by him kept for that Purpoſe, every Sum by him received, together with the Peoples Names from whom, and the particular Times when he received the ſame; which Book he is to produce, whenever required, to the Commiſſioners, or any Two or more of them; or to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as they ſhall appoint, and then pay the Money by him received, into the Hands of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or ſuch other Perſon or Perſons as they, or any Two of them, ſhall direct; to the End that no Collector may have above Ten Pounds at any one Time in his Hands, for above the Space of twenty Days. If any Collector ſhall neglect to make ſuch Entries, as above; refuſe to ſhew his Book, when required; or keep more Money in his Hands than Ten Pounds, longer than twenty Days, in each and every of the ſaid Caſes the Offender is, for every Offence, to forfeit Twenty Shillings; to be levied in Manner aforeſaid.

MOREOVER, every Collector, upon Payment of every Sum of Money into the Hands of the Perſon or Perſons appointed to receive the ſame, as above, is to take a Receipt, in Writing, for the ſame; for which he is to give no Fee or Reward; and ſuch Receipt he is to produce to the Commiſſioners, upon ſettling his Yearly Accounts, who are to allow the ſame as a ſufficient Diſcharge for all and every ſuch Sum or Sums of Money ſo by him paid: And every Collector is, within eight Days next after the End of every three Months, after his taking upon him the ſaid Office, to produce to the Commiſſioners, or any Two of them, or ſuch Perſon or Perſons as they ſhall appoint to receive the ſame, the Book in which he makes his Entries, together with an Account, in Writing, of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the ſaid Rates; to the Intent that the ſame may afterwards be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, as aforeſaid.

THE Commiſſioners, or ſuch Perſon or Perſons as they ſhall appoint, thus becoming Treaſurers of the Money collected for Keeping a Nightly Watch; the ſaid Treaſurer or Treaſurers is, or are to pay all and ſingular the Orders and Draughts on them to be made by the ſeveral Collectors, in Diſcharge of the Watchmen and Beadles, and other inci-

dent Charges, in Relation to the Watching of the ſeveral Pariſhes of the City: And the ſaid Collectors are not only to keep regular and plain Entries of all and ſingular the Receipts and Payments which they ſhall make, but to produce their Books to the Commiſſioners Quarterly, or oftener, if required; and get their Accounts audited and paſs'd, between the Firſt Day of *September*, and the Firſt Day of *October*, Yearly, by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Two of them.

THE Commiſſioners, or any Two of them, have a Power veſted in them to mitigate, compound, or leſſen any of the Fines or Penalties aforeſaid, provided ſuch Mitigation do not extend to remit above Three-fourths of the ſaid Fines and Penalties. And if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall find him, her, or themſelves aggrieved, by any Judgments pronounced, at any Time, by the Commiſſioners, ſuch Perſon or Perſons may appeal to the ſaid Commiſſioners at the next Quarterly Seſſions to be held for the City of BATH; who, after examining Witneſſes upon Oath, are finally to determine the ſame; to iſſue Warrants for the Payment of the ſaid Penalties and Forfeitures; and the Determination thus made is to conclude all Parties.

ALL the Fines and Penalties aforeſaid are to be thus applied: One Half is to be paid to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall inform and proſecute for the ſame; and the other Half to the Collector or Collectors of the Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed, to be by him paid, and applied for and towards the Expence of Watching and Enlightening the Streets.

IF there ſhall be any Deficiency in any one Year's Rate in any of the Pariſhes of the City, either by Houſes, Shops, Ware-Houſes, Buildings, or other Tenements being empty, or by the Inſolvency of any Inhabitant, Tenant, Occupier, or otherwiſe, ſo that the Charges attending the Watching cannot be diſcharged in that Year; then the Deficiency ſo happening is to be paid out of the next Year's Rate: And if there ſhall be any Surplus Money collected, the ſame is to be carried on to the next Year's Account, to be applied only to the Uſes of Watching the ſaid City.

IN the laſt Place, no Perſon or Perſons by being rated, and paying towards the Expence of Watching the City of BATH, is thereby to gain any Settlement within any Pariſh of the ſaid City, Liberties, or Precincts thereof; and if any Suit or Action ſhall be brought or proſecuted againſt any

any Perſon or Perſons for any thing done, or to be done, in purſuance of the Act of the Sixth of Queen *Anne*, as it was continued and amended by the Act of the Seventh of his late Majeſty, and the Act of the Twelfth of his preſent Majeſty, or in relation to the Premiſes, every ſuch Action or Suit is not only to be commenced within Three Months; but muſt be laid and brought in the County, City, or Place where the Cauſe of Action ſhall ariſe, and not elſewhere.

CHAP. VI.

Of the STATUTE LAW for Apprehending and Puniſhing Vagrants in the City of BATH, and ſome of the next adjoining Pariſhes.

AS by the Act of the Twelfth of his preſent Majeſty, for Keeping a Nightly Watch in the City of BATH, ample Proviſion is made for Clearing the Town of Vagabonds, during the Receſs of the Night; ſo by another Act of the ſame Date, for Eſtabliſhing and Well-governing an Hoſpital in the ſaid City, for poor Cripples, and other indigent Perſons, particular Care is taken to rid the Town of looſe and diſorderly People in the Day Time: For by that Act, It is Enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Conſtables, Petty-conſtables, Tything-men, and other Peace-officers of the ſaid City, and of the Pariſhes of *Waldcot* and *Widcomb*, and alſo for the Beadle or Beadles of the General Hoſpital or Infirmary, and they are thereby required to ſeize, take, and apprehend all and every ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be found wandering, begging, or miſbehaving him, her, or themſelves in the Streets or other Places of the ſaid City and Suburbs thereof, within the ſaid Pariſhes of *Waldcot* and *Widcomb*, and them to carry before the Mayor, or ſome Juſtice of the Peace for the ſaid City, if apprehended within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof; or before ſome Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Somerſet*, if apprehended within the ſaid Pariſhes of *Waldcot* or *Widcomb*, without the Liberties of the ſaid City of BATH; which ſaid Mayor and Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid City, and Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, ſhall, upon the Oath of One ſufficient Witneſs, which Oath, the ſaid Mayor, or any of the ſaid Juſtices, is and are thereby impowered and required to adminiſter, or upon his own View, or the Con-

feſſion of the Perſon or Perſons ſo found wandering or begging, commit ſuch Perſon or Perſons to the Houſe of Correction for the ſaid County of *Somerſet*, there to remain for any Time not exceeding the Space of Twelve Calendar Months, and to be kept to hard Labour, and receive Correction as looſe, idle, and diſorderly Perſons.

THE ſaid Act alſo Enacts, That the Expence of carrying and conveying any Perſon or Perſons ſo apprehended as aforeſaid, ſhall be borne and paid in ſuch Manner, as by the Act for paſſing Vagrants is directed and appointed.

THE Power given by this Act was applied for to anſwer the End of thoſe who firſt propoſed to Found a General Hoſpital in the City for the Relief of real Objects, whoſe Caſes require the Aſſiſtance of our Hot Mineral Waters; and therefore it ought to be ſtrictly put in Execution to deter commons Beggar from flocking to *Bath* as they do at preſent.

CHAP. VII.

Of the STATUTE LAWS for Preventing Exceſſive and Deceitful Gaming.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Law is general, which, in the Twelfth Year of his preſent Majeſty, made the moſt prevalent Games, at that Time in practice, fraudulent and deceitful, yet it particularly regarded *Bath*, and was made at the Inſtance of the Corporation, whoſe View was to rid the City of another Set of People, of much worſe Conſequence to it than the Nocturnal Vagabonds, or Diurnal Vagrants; namely thoſe that had no viſible Eſtates, Profeſſions or Callings to maintain themſelves by, but did, for the moſt part, ſupport themſelves by a ſtrict attendance at the Gaming Tables under the ignominious Character of Decoy Ducks.

THE Statute Law to expell thoſe People, after reciting Four others for Suppreſſing Lotteries; and after taking Notice that ſeveral Perſons had, for many Years paſt, carried on and ſet up certain fraudulent Games, to be determined by the Chance of Cards and Dice, under the Denomination of the Games of the Ace of Hearts, Pharaoh, Baſſet, and Hazard, and thereby defrauded ſeveral of his Majeſty's Subjects, ignorant of the great Diſadvantage Adventurers in the ſaid Games were under, ſubject, and liable to; it declares them Lotteries; and directs, that all and every Perſon or Perſons

Perſons who ſhall ſet up, maintain, or keep the ſaid Games, ſhall forfeit and loſe the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods: Which ſaid Forfeitures, when recovered, after deducting the reaſonable Charges of Proſecution, are to go and be applied, One-third thereof to the Informer, and the remaining Two-thirds, if the Offence ſhall be committed in the City of BATH, is to be applied for the Uſe of the Poor of the new Hoſpital, or Infirmary there; if in any other Place, for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh.

THE ſaid Act further declares, that every Perſon who ſhall play, ſet at, ſtake, or punt at either of the ſaid Games of the Ace of Hearts, Pharaoh, Baſſet, or Hazard, in any Place, (except the Royal Palaces, where his Majeſty, his Heirs, or Succeſſors ſhall then reſide) and ſhall be thereof convicted, ſhall forfeit and loſe the Sum of Fifty Pounds; and to render the Proſecutions under this Act perfectly eaſy, no Conviction before, or Judgment of, any Juſtice or Mayor, is to be ſet aſide by any Court of Quarter-Seſſions, upon an Appeal, for Want of Form, in Caſe the Facts alledged ſhall be proved to the Satisfaction of the Court; and if confirmed after an Appeal, the Appellant is to pay treble Coſts: Nor can the Conviction before, or Judgment of, any Juſtice or Mayor, be removed to any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, until the ſame has been firſt removed to the Court of Quarter-Seſſions, as aforeſaid; and until the Party proſecuted ſhall give the Proſecutor One Hundred Pound Security to proſecute the ſame, with Effect, within ſix Kalendar Months; and to pay treble Coſts, in Caſe the Conviction ſhall be confirm'd.

ANY Perſon who ſhall be convicted of ſetting up, or playing at any Game deemed a Lottery, and ſhall not have ſufficient Goods and Chattles whereon to levy the Penalties aforeſaid, or ſhall not immediately pay the ſaid Penalties, or give Security for the ſame, the Juſtice before whom ſuch Perſon is convicted, is to commit the Offender to the common Goal of the Place where the Offence ſhall be committed, for any Time, not exceeding ſix Months: And if any Juſtice or Mayor ſhall neglect or refuſe to put the Law in Execution, he is to forfeit and pay, for every Offence, the Sum of Ten Pounds, beſides full Coſts of Suit; one Moiety whereof is to go to the Perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame, the other to the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence is committed:

Proſecution in this Caſe is to be commenced within ſix Months; but in all other Caſes within three Months after the Fact is committed.

THIS Law was ſcarcely made before it was eluded by the Invention of divers fraudulent and deceitful Games; and a certain GAME, called PASSAGE, was daily practiſed and carried on to the Ruin and Impoveriſhment of many: To prevent which, at the Meeting of the Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, a Clauſe was inſerted in the Horſe Racing Act declaring the GAME of PASSAGE, and all and every other Game and Games invented, or to be invented with one or more Die, or Dice, or with any other Inſtrument, Engine, or Device in the nature of Dice, having one or more Figures or Numbers thereon, Backgamon, and the other Games then Played with the Backgamon Tables, only excepted, Games or Lotteries by Dice, within the Intent and Meaning of the Act of the preceding Year for preventing Exceſſive and Deceitful Gaming; ſubjecting, at the ſame time, all and every Perſon and Perſons who ſhall ſet up, maintain or keep any Office, Table, or Place, ſave and except as in the Gaming Act is provided and declared, for the Game of Paſſage, or for any other Game or Games as aforeſaid; and alſo every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall Play, Set at, Stake or Adventure at the ſaid Game or Games, to the ſame Penalties and Forfeitures that are inflicted upon People offending againſt the ſaid Gaming Act; together with double Coſts of Suit.

THIS Amendment of the Law ſoon gave Birth to a new GAME called ROULET, or ROLY-POLY, which the Legiſlature looked upon to be ſo pernitious that they, in the Eighteenth Year of his preſent Majeſty, made every Perſon or Perſons, of what Condition ſoever, who ſhould, after the 24th of *June* 1745, keep any Houſe, Room, or Place for Playing; or permit or ſuffer any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever within any ſuch Houſe, Room or Place to Play at the ſaid Game, or at any other Game with Cards or Dice, already prohibited by the Laws of this Realm; and alſo the Perſon and Perſons Playing, ſubject to the Pains and Penalties of the Gaming Act of the Twelfth of his preſent Majeſty, and liable to ſuch Proſecution as is directed by the ſaid Act.

THEY likewiſe Amended an Act made in the Ninth Year of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, for Recovering Money loſt at

at Play on the Oath of the Winner; and then impowered the Perſon or Perſons appointed to Hear and Determine Informations upon all the Statutes againſt exceſſive and deceitful Gaming, to ſummon any Perſon or Perſons, other than the Party accuſed, to give Evidence for the Diſcovery of the Truth of the Matter in any Information exhibited before them; and in caſe of Neglect, or Refuſal to appear, or appearing and not giving Evidence, or giving falſe Evidence, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending is ſubiected to a Forfeiture of fifty Pounds to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattles; and for want of ſuch Diſtreſs, to ſix Months Impriſonment without Bail or Mainprize.

No Perſon or Perſons is or are rendered incapable of being a Witneſs, other than the Parties, Plantiff and Defendant in the Cauſe, touching any Offence committed againſt the Gaming Acts, by reaſon of having played, betted, or ſtaked at any prohibited Game: And no Privilege of Parliament is to be allowed to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, againſt whom any Proſecution or Proceeding ſhall be commenced, or had, for keeping any Publick or Common Gaming Houſe; or any Houſe, Room or Place for playing at any Game or Games prohibited by any of the Gaming Acts.

It is next Enacted, That if any Perſon after the 24th of *June* 1745 ſhall win or loſe at Play, or by Betting, at any one Time, the Sum or Value of ten Pounds, or within the Space of four and twenty Hours the Sum or Value of twenty Pounds, ſuch Perſon ſhall be liable to be Indicted for ſuch Offence within ſix Months after it is committed, either before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the *Kings Bench*, or thoſe of Aſſize, Goal Delivery, or Grand Seſſions; and being thereof Legally Convicted, ſhall be Fined five times the Value of the Sum won or loſt for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed, ſuch Charges as the Court ſhall judge reaſonable for the Proſecutors and Evidence, being firſt deducted: Any Offender before Conviction diſcovering another, ſo that ſuch Perſon be thereupon Convicted, is to be diſcharged from the Penalties incurred by his Offence; and the Perſon ſo diſcovering is to be admitted an Evidence to prove the ſame; the Act concluding with a Proviſo, that nothing contained in it ſhall be conſtrued to extend to Repeal or Invalidate the Act of the Ninth of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, for the better preventing exceſſive and deceitful Gaming.

Thus

THUS far touching our STATUTE LAWS; which, upon a ſtrict Review, will be found to anſwer moſt of the good Purpoſes for which they were obtained: And therefore if the Power of having ſpacious, good, and clean Roads without the City; a Navigable River; well-paved Ways within the City; and theſe not only cleaned, lighted and watched in the Night-Time, but ſcowered of Vagabonds and diſorderly People by Day and Night: If the Power of having well-regulated Chairmen for Perſons of Faſhion to carry on their Intercourſe in all Weathers; and for the Invalids to take the Benefit of the Hot-Waters and Air, when neceſſary: And if the having Places of General Publick Reſort, where People of Diſtinction may with Safety aſſemble, BE REAL ADVANTAGES, then BATH may be truly ſaid to be a happy Place; and the Citizens, even by theſe Laws, have it in their Power to make it flouriſh, and become one of the moſt agreeable Towns in this, or any other Kingdom.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the PATENT LAWS of BATH.

AS the Rights, Liberties, Franchiſes, and Privileges, together with the other Cuſtoms, Exemptions, and Juriſdictions, as well by Preſcription, as by Reaſon and Virtue of divers Charters, Grants, and Confirmations, of old Time, made by the Kings of *England*, to the Citizens of BATH, their Heirs and Succeſſors, are for the moſt Part, ſaid to be comprized in the CHARTER granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, to the ſaid Citizens, upon the fourth Day of *September*, in the two and thirtieth Year of her Reign, A. D. 1590: So from that CHARTER I ſhall extract the Patent Laws relating to the City: And Firſt, BATH is for ever to be and remain a SOLE CITY of itſelf; and the Citizens and Inhabitants thereof are, for ever, to be a Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of BATH; by which Name they are to have perpetual Succeſſion: To be capable of purchaſing and ſelling Lands: To plead, and be impleaded; anſwer and be anſwered; defend, and be defended, in any Courts, and before any Judge and Juſtice whatſoever: And this Body is to conſiſt of one Mayor, four Aldermen, at the leaſt, and not exceeding ten at the moſt, and twenty chief-

chief Citizens, or Counſellors, to be called the Common-Council of the ſaid City.

Secondly, THE Body Corporate thus conſtituted is to have proper Officers, to wit, a Recorder; a Common Clerk, or Prothonotary; two Bailiffs; a Chamberlain; Conſtables, and other inferior Officers and Miniſters, as in antient Times; two Serjeants of the Mace; and a Clerk of the Peace: They are likewiſe to have a Council-Houſe in the *Guild Hall* of the City; and to have and hold therein one COURT OF RECORD, to be holden and kept every *Monday* throughout the Year, before the Mayor, Recorder, two Aldermen, and the Common Clerk; or before four, three, or two of them at the leaſt, whereof the Mayor or Recorder is to be one; the Serjeants of the Mace attending as Attornies. The Mayor, Recorder, and two Aldermen are alſo conſtituted Juſtices of the Peace of the ſaid City, the Liberties and Precincts thereof, for the Conſervation of the ſame, according to the Statutes and Ordinances of *Winton*, *Northampton*, and *Weſtminſter*; with Power to keep, or cauſe the Ordinances and Statutes of Labourers, Artificers, Servants, Oſtlers, Vagabonds, and other Rogues to be kept; together with all other Ordinances and Statutes made and ſet forth, for the good and quiet Rule and Regiment of his Majeſty's Peace and People, in all and ſingular their Articles, according to the Form, Force, and Effect of the ſame; and to correct and puniſh all thoſe whom they ſhall find Offenders againſt the Form of the ſaid Ordinances and Statutes, in ſuch Sort, and as according to the Form and Effect of the ſaid Ordinances and Statutes it ſhall and ought to be done. The ſaid Juſtices are alſo impowered to make all thoſe who ſhall threaten any of his Majeſty's People with the Hurt of their Body, or Burning of their Houſes, find and give SUFFICIENT Security to keep the Peace, and be of good Behaviour towards his Majeſty, and all his People; and to commit them to Priſon, 'till they ſhall give ſuch Security: Likewiſe to enquire, by the Oath of Honeſt and Lawful Men of the ſaid City, of all thoſe who ride armed in Conventicles, againſt the Peace of the King, and to the Diſturbance of his People; as well as of all Labourers, Artificers, Servants, Oſtlers, Vagabonds, Rogues, and other Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall offend in the ſaid City, the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, contrary to the Form of the Statutes and Ordinances aforeſaid; and not only to take, view, and control all Indictments whatſoever,

concerning the Premiſes, but to proceed, hear, and determine of, in and upon the ſame, in ſuch Manner and Form as the Juſtices of the Peace in the County of *Somerſet*, are authorized to proceed, hear, and determine, in and upon ſuch and the like Indictments taken before them, or any of them, in the ſaid County. They are alſo authorized to enquire, have, handle, judge, and determine of all and ſingular other Treſpaſſes, Offences, Defects, and Articles, which do belong and appertain to the Office of a Juſtice of Peace, committed, or to be done, within the ſaid City of BATH, or the Suburbs thereof, ſo fully and largely, and in as ample Manner and Form as any other Juſtices of Peace may, or ſhall have Power to hear and determine in any other County of the Realm of *England*; and therefore the Juſtices of Peace of Labourers and Artificers in the County of *Somerſet*, and all other Juſtices, are prohibited from meddling with any of the aforeſaid Things, Cauſes, Matters, Defects, Offences, and other Articles whatſoever, belonging, or appertaining to the Office of Juſtices of Peace of Labourers and Artificers, for any Cauſe whatſoever, riſing or happening within the ſaid City of BATH, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts of the ſame, or in any of them, but only in Default of the aforeſaid Mayor, Recorder, and two Aldermen, and their Succeſſors.

Thirdly, THE Office of Mayor, two Juſtices out of the Body of Aldermen, Bailiffs, Chamberlain, Serjeants at Mace, Conſtables, and other inferior Officers, is to be borne for one Year, if the Parties ſhall ſo long live, and behave themſelves well in their reſpective Offices: And the Office of an Alderman, Counſellor, Recorder, Common-Clerk, and Clerk of the Peace, is to be borne ſo long as the ſeveral Perſons bearing thoſe Offices ſhall behave themſelves well therein.

Fourthly, THE Charter, after appointing the firſt Mayor, eight Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-Clerk by Name, directs, That the twenty chief Citizens, or Counſellors, ſhall be choſen by the Mayor, and the greateſt Part of the Aldermen, with the Recorder; and that all Vacancies happening in the Corporation, or among their Offices, by Expiration of Terms, or Removal, ſhall be thus ſupplied: For the Office of Mayor, the major Part of the Corporation are, upon the *Monday* next before the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, Yearly, for ever, to elect and name one of themſelves to be Mayor, who is to enter upon his Office within one Month

Month after ſuch Election; alſo two of the Aldermen to be Juſtices; two of Themſelves to be Bailiffs; any Citizen to be Chamberlain; and likewiſe ſuch Perſons as they ſhall think proper to be Conſtables, and other inferior Officers: Upon the *Monday* next after *Michaelmas* Day they are to chooſe Serjeants of the Mace; and as often as a Vacancy ſhall happen by Death, or Removal, a new Mayor is to be elected by the greateſt Part of the Corporation, out of themſelves; a new Alderman by the ſame Perſons, out of the Citizens of the ſaid City; a new Recorder by the ſame Perſons; a new Counſellor by the Mayor, and the greater Part of the Reſt of the Corporation, with the Recorder, out of the Citizens of the ſaid City; a new Common-Clerk, who is alſo to bear the Office of Clerk of the Peace, by the Majority of the Corporation; and a new Bailiff by the ſame Perſons.

Fifthly, THE Perſons ſo elected, as above, are to be thus further qualified and ſworn: Every new Mayor is to take a Corporal Oath, before the Mayor he is to ſucceed, in the Preſence of two of the Aldermen, and ſix of the Common-Council, well and faithfully to execute the ſaid Office; every new Counſellor is to take the ſame Oath, before the Mayor, two of the Aldermen, and the greater Part of the Common-Council; and the Chamberlain, Serjeants at Mace, Conſtables, and other inferior Officers, are to be ſworn, to the like Effect, before the Mayor, two Aldermen, and ſix of the Common-Council: But the Bailiffs, whoſe Oath is ſtill the ſame, are, the *Monday* after their Election, to be ſworn before the greater Part of the Corporation: The Recorder is to be an Honeſt and Diſcreet Man; Learned in the Laws of *England*; and is to execute his Office by himſelf: And he that bears the Office of Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Peace, is to be an Honeſt and Diſcreet Man; and is to execute his Offices by himſelf, or Deputies.

Sixthly, IF any Perſon who ſhall be elected and named into the Office of Mayor, Alderman, Chamberlain, Bailiff, Conſtable, or other inferior Office, ſhall refuſe to ſerve the ſame, the Corporation, or the major Part of them, may not only commit ſuch Perſon to the Goal of the ſaid City, there to remain until he ſhall execute the ſaid Office, but impoſe and tax ſuch reaſonable Fine upon him, as they ſhall think proper, and detain him in Goal 'till he pays the ſame, for the Uſe of the City.

Seventhly, THE Serjeants at Mace are, from Time to Time, to attend the Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs; and every where within the ſaid City, Suburbs, Liberties and Precincts thereof, to bear or carry before the ſaid Mayor, for the Time being, Maces of Gold or Silver, garniſhed with the Arms of *England*.

Eighthly, THE Mayor, with the greateſt Part of the Corporation, may, as often as they ſhall think proper, call together and hold a certain Convocation of the ſaid Corporation, in the Council-Houſe aforeſaid; in which they may handle, propoſe, conſult, adviſe, and determine of the Statutes, Laws, Articles, or Ordinances, touching or concerning the City, or Citizens of the City of BATH, or the good Regiment, State, and Government of the ſame, according to the SOUND DISCRETION of the greateſt Part of them, for the Time aſſembled: And all ſuch Laws, Inſtitutions, Ordinances, and Conſtitutions, as they, in ſuch Convocation, ſhall, from Time to Time, make, agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm of *England*, for the good Rule and Government of the Corporation, and other Citizens, Officers, Miniſters, Artificers, Reſidents, Dwellers, and Inhabitants of the ſaid City, or ſuch as ſhall reſort to it, for the publick Good, common Utility, good Regiment, and Victualling thereof, and alſo for letting the City Lands, together with the Pains and Penalties for the Non-Obſervance of the ſame, are to be OBSERVED, SUFFERED, and PAID: And all ſuch Penalties as ſhall be incurr'd are to be applied to the ſole Uſe of the Corporation.

Ninthly, THE Corporation may, as often as they ſhall think neceſſary, not only make Perambulations, and Walk thro' and over the Bounds of the City, for the Superviſing, Knowing, and Limiting their Liberties about, within, and without the ſaid City, and the Suburbs and Precincts of the ſame, in whatſoever Places, Lands, Tenements or Lordſhips they ſhall be within the ſaid City, or in the County of *Somerſet*, without the Let of any Perſon whatſoever, as by Squares, Metes, Bounds, Limits, Lands, Stalls, Patches, Stone Walls, Hedges, Waters, Bridges, Ditches, Houſes, Croſſes, or by any Means howſoever they were antiently limited and bounded; but, if they ſhall think proper, they may pull down, pull up, break, and uncloſe all ſuch Hedges, Stone-Walls, Ditches, Stalls, Houſes, and alſo all other Incloſures whatſoever, in the ſame their Perambulations, in order

order freely to paſs and go thro' the ſame, without making any Satisfaction for the Damage which any Perſon may ſuſtain thereby.

Tenthly, THE Corporation may, from Time to Time, make, of the Inhabitants of the ſaid City, Free Citizens and Burgeſſes; bind them, with an Oath, to ſerve and obey them, the Corporation, in all their Lawful Commandments; to do and perform all other Things which may be Lawfully done, to the Utility and Profit of the ſaid City; and to uſe all Lawful Means to maintain and defend the ſame City, Liberties, and Franchiſes thereof. Moreover, all Perſons dwelling and inhabiting in the ſaid City of BATH, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, or within any Part thereof, are to be at Scot and Lot with the aforeſaid Citizens; to be Partakers with them in all and all Manner of Burdens, Charges, Aid, Tallage, and Taxes whatſoever; and no Inhabitant is to CHALLENGE, or have Liberty or any Freedom within the ſaid City, unleſs ſuch Inhabitant be commonly, and for the moſt Part Reſident and Dwelling within the ſame City; nor is any Stranger, which ſhall not be a Freeman of the City, to ſell, or put to Sale within the ſame City, or the Liberties thereof, any Merchandize or other Victuals or Things whatſoever, except in the Market, or Fair, without Licence of the Mayor of the ſaid City, for the Time being.

In the Eleventh Place, THE Juſtices of the COURT OF RECORD, as above, may hold therein, by Plaints therein to be levied or proſecuted, all and all Manner of Plaints, Actions, Suits, and Demands, of all perſonal Treſpaſſes done, or to be done, with Force and Arms, or otherwiſe, in Contempt of his Majeſty: All other Treſpaſſes whatſoever upon the Caſe, Miſdemeanors, and Offences whatſoever, done, moved, riſing, had, or perpetrated; or hereafter to be done, moved, had, or perpetrated, within the ſaid City, OR THE SITE OF THE PRIORY THERE, or the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts of the ſame, or within any Parcel thereof: And of all Debts, Accounts, Covenants, Detinue of Goods and Chattels, taking and detaining of Beaſts and Cattle, and other Contracts whatſoever, riſing, happening, or which hereafter ſhall happen to riſe, of any Cauſes or Matters, perſonal, within the ſaid City, AND THE PRECINCTS OF THE LATE PRIORY THERE, or of any of them, and the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts of the ſame, or within any Parcel thereof,

thereof, although the ſame Treſpaſſes, Debts, Accounts, Covenants, Deceits, Detaining, or other Contracts do attain unto, or exceed the Sum or Value of Forty Shillings: All which is to be heard and determined by ſuch and the like Proceſſes, Ways and Means, according to the Law and Cuſtom of the Realm of *England*, as ſhall be agreeable to the ſaid Law of the Realm; and in ſuch ample Manner and Form as it is uſed and accuſtomed, or ought to be done, in in any other of his Majeſty's Courts of Record, in any City, Borough, or Town Corporate, within the ſaid Realm of *England*: And further, the Bailiffs of the ſaid City, for the Time being, the Serjeants of the Mace, or any other Miniſters of the Corporation, are to make, do, and execute, within the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof, all Juries, Pannels, Inquiſitions, Attachments, Precepts, Commandments, Warrants, Judgments, Proceſſes, and all other Things whatſoever, neceſſary to be done, touching the ſaid Cauſes, or any other Cauſes whatſoever, concerning the ſaid City, as to them ſhall be commanded, in ſuch Sort as the Law requireth; and as in like Caſes it is uſed, or ought to be done, in any other Court of Record, as aforeſaid.

Twelfthly, THE Corporation are to have a Priſon, or Goal in the ſaid City of BATH, for the Keeping of all the Priſoners, attached, and to be attached, or committed, or adjudged to the Priſon, or Goal, in any Sort howſoever, within the Liberties of the ſaid City; and the Bailiffs are to be the Keepers thereof; who are not only to have Returns as well of Aſſizes, as of all and all Manner of Writs, Precepts, Warrants, and Proceſſes of his Majeſty; of Summons's, Extracts, and Precepts of the King's Juſtices Errants, as well of the Pleas of the Foreſt, as of the Common-Pleas, or of any other Juſtices whatſoever; and of Attachments, as well of the Pleas of the Crown, as of others riſing or happening in the ſaid City of BATH, the Suburbs or Precincts thereof: But Execution or Executions of the ſame, either by themſelves or Deputies. So that no Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, Bailiff, or other Miniſter of his Majeſty, is to enter the City, Suburbs, or Precincts thereof, for the doing of his Office, or any Thing belonging to it, unleſs it be in Default of the Corporation, or their Miniſters, for the Time being. And further, the ſaid Corporation are to have Cognizance of all and all Manner of Pleas, and Writs of Debts, Accounts, Treſpaſſes, Covenants, Treſpaſſes upon the Caſe, Deceits

Deceits and Detaining of Chattels, Charters, and Muniments; and of all other Pleas, Matters, Cauſes, Suits, Quarrels, Demands, Contracts, and Actions, perſonal, whatſoever happening or riſing in the ſaid City, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, to be holden before the Mayor, Recorder, two Aldermen, and Common-Clerk of the ſaid City; or before any four, three, or two of them, in the Abſence of the Reſt; together with all and all Manner of Profits, Commodities, and Advantages ariſing by ſuch Plaints, without any Impediment in what Courts ſoever the ſaid Pleas, Matters, Cauſes, Quarrels, or Demands ſhall be begun, maintained, or proſecuted.

In the Thirteenth Place, THE Corporation are to have a Leet, or View of Frank-pledge, of all Men being Citizens, Inhabitants, or Reſidents within the ſaid City, the Suburbs or Liberties thereof, OR WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE LATE PRIORY, or within any Parcel of the Premiſes, to be holden and kept Twice in the Year, in the *Guild Hall* of the ſaid City, before the Steward and them, the Corporation, at ſuch Days and Times as ſhall be agreeable to the Laws and Inſtitutions of *England:* And all and whatſoever belongeth to View of Frank-pledge, together with all Summons's, Attachments, Arreſts, Iſſues, Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Profits, and Commodities of the Steward, or Stewards of Leet, or View of Frank-pledge, Nominations, Donations, and Conſtitutions, from Time to Time, forever: And all other Things whatſoever belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining to a Leet, or View of Frank-pledge, which by any Means may, or ought there to belong to his Majeſty, his Heirs, or Succeſſors. The Corporation are likewiſe to have a Court of Piepowder, to be holden before the Bailiffs of the ſaid City, or one of them: Alſo to have and keep within the ſaid City, and the Liberties, Suburbs, and Precincts thereof, Yearly, in every Week, Two Markets, on the Days of *Wedneſday*, and *Saturday*; together with all ſuch Fairs as they have uſed within the ſaid City, or the Suburbs thereof, to be kept at ſuch Days and Places, as heretofore have been there accuſtomed and uſed; with all Commodities, Advantages, and Emoluments appertaining and belonging to the ſame Fairs and Markets. The Corporation are further to have Aſſize of Bread, Wine, and Beer, and all other Victuals in the ſaid City, the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, and the Amendment of the ſame being broken; and alſo the

Correction and Puniſhing, and the Amerciaments of Fines of all Perſons there offending, in Abuſe of Weights and Meaſures. Finally, the Victuallers, as well Fiſhers as other Inhabitants in the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof, or any others coming, or which hereafter ſhall come to the ſaid City with Victuals, are to be under the Rule and Government of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City for the Time being; which Mayor is to be Clerk of the Market; he is to do and execute every Thing that belongs to that Office; and the Clerk of the Market of his Majeſty's Houſhold, is abſolutely prohibited from having any Thing to do with the Aſſize of Bread, Wine, Beer, Weights, or Meaſures, within the ſaid City, Suburbs, or Precincts thereof; or from Entering the ſame, to do any Thing which belongeth to the Clerk of the Market, any Statute or Ordinance to the Contrary thereof notwithſtanding. For theſe Reaſons the ſaid Mayor, or the Recorder, or either of them, with one or both of the other Juſtices, are impowered to enquire, by the Oath of Honeſt and Lawful Men of the ſaid City, of all Treſpaſſers, Foreſtallers, Regretors, and Extortions done and committed, or which hereafter ſhall happen to be done or attempted by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, or in any Manner or Sort howſoever in the ſaid City, the Suburbs or Liberties thereof; of Oſtlers, and all ſuch as ſhall offend, or hereafter attempt, or preſume to offend, in the Abuſe of Weights and Meaſures, and Selling of Victuals; to take, view, and control all Indictments whatſoever concerning the Premiſes; and to proceed, hear, and determine of, in, and upon the ſame, in ſuch Manner and Form as the Juſtices of Peace for the County of *Somerſet*, are impowered to proceed, hear, and determine, in, and upon ſuch and the like Indictments taken before them, or any of them, in the ſaid County.

In the Fourteenth Place, THE Juſtices of the City, or any or either of them, are impowered to commit ſuch Priſoners, whoſe Offences are not to be enquired, proſecuted, puniſhed, or determined within the ſaid City, to the common Goal of the County of *Somerſet*, there to remain until he or they ſhall be thence delivered, according to Law: And they are alſo impowered by themſelves or Officers, to take, arreſt, and examine all Felons, Thieves, and other Malefactors found within the ſaid City, or the Suburbs and Precincts thereof, and to carry or ſend them to the ſame common Goal of the ſaid County of *Somerſet*, there ſafely to remain and be kept, until they

they ſhall be thence delivered according to the due Proceſs of the Law.

In the Fifteenth Place, THE Corporation are to have all Fines, Redemptions, Forfeitures and Amerciaments whatſoever, of all and ſingular Offenders and Malefactors, reſident and not reſident within the City, for all Treſpaſſes and Offences whatſoever, or for other Cauſes and Matters perpetrated, or hereafter to be committed, within the ſaid City, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts of the ſame; and alſo all and all Manner of Penalties of Recognizances forfeited, and to be forfeited, of all and all Manner of Citizens or Inhabitants of the ſaid City, reſident or hereafter happening to be reſident, and their Succeſſors, or otherwiſe, by whatſoever Means, or for any other Cauſe or Matter whatſoever; and alſo of all others dwelling in the ſaid City of BATH, or the Suburbs or Liberties thereof, forfeited, or to be forfeited to his Majeſty, or his Succeſſors, within the ſaid City, the Suburbs, or Precincts thereof, to be levied, perceived, required, and taken by the Mayor, or the Bailiff or Bailiffs, of the ſaid City, or other their Miniſters, for the Uſe of the Corporation of the ſaid City, without any Let of any Perſon whatſoever. The Corporation are alſo to have all and all Manner of Waifs, and Eſtrays; the Goods of Felons and Fugitives; and the Goods and Chattels of Perſons attainted, or to be attainted; put, or to be put to Exigent; condemned, or to be condemned; adjudged, or to be adjudged; attainted, or to be attainted; and convicted, or to be convicted; as well as of all Fugitives, and Men out-law'd for Felony, Murder, or Petty-Treaſon; of Felons themſelves, and Deodands; and alſo all other Forfeitures, Facts, and Offences aforeſaid, or touching and concerning the ſame, from Time to Time, riſing, happening, or growing, of all and ſingular Men, being Citizens, Reſidents or Dwellers, within the ſaid City of BATH, or the Suburbs or Precincts thereof. And if any Perſon, who for his Offence, ought to loſe Life or Member, ſhall Flee, and will not ſtand to his Judgment, or ſhall commit any other Offence, for which he ought to loſe and forfeit his Goods and Chattels whereſoever Juſtice ought to be done upon him, whether it be in the Court of his Majeſty, or any other whatſoever, the ſame Goods and Chattels being, or hereafter happening to be within the ſaid City of BATH, the Suburbs or Precincts thereof, ſhall become the Property of the ſaid Corporation, and their Succeſſors, for ever; and

the Mayor, for the Time being, by the Bailiff or Bailiffs, or any other, or others, in their Name, are to put themſelves in Seiſin of the ſaid Goods and Chattels; and the ſame may and ſhall have Power to ſeize, take, receive, and retain, to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid Corporation, and their Succeſſors, without let of his Majeſty, his Heirs, or Succeſſors, or any of the Miniſters of the Crown, although the ſame Goods and Chattels ſhall be firſt taken in the Behalf of the Crown.

In the Sixteenth Place, THE Mayor of BATH, for the Time being, is, from Time to Time, for ever, to be Coroner within the ſaid City, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts thereof; who is veſted with full Power to do and execute, within the ſame, all Things which do appertain, or ought to be done or executed by the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, belonging to the Office or Offices of any Coroners within any County of *England*: And all other Coroners are diveſted from acting or meddling with any Thing belonging to the Office of Coroner, happening or ariſing within the ſaid City, the Suburbs and Liberties of the ſame.

In the laſt Place, THE ſaid CHARTER confirms to the Citizens in general, and to the Corporation in particular, divers Privileges and Advantages: To the Firſt their being not only free and diſcharged through all the King's Dominions, whereſoever they ſhall come or be, from all Toll, Cuſtom, Paſſage, Pontage, Stallage, Pickage and Carriage, for all their Merchandizes, Goods, or Chattels whatſoever, in ſuch like Manner as before the Date of the ſaid CHARTER they were uſed to have been diſcharged: But their being exempt from being put with any Foreigner in any Aſſizes, Juries, Attaints, or Inquiſitions, whatſoever, before the Juſtices at the Aſſizes in the County of *Somerſet*; or before any other Juſtice, or Miniſter whatſoever of his Majeſty, his Heirs, or Succeſſors. To the Second, the ſaid Charter grants and confirms the City, with its Appurtenances, and all the Waters and Baths, together with certain waſte Grounds and Soils within the ſaid City; and alſo divers Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Reverſions, commonly called Katherine-Lands, Chamber-Lands, Alms-Lands, Hoſpital-Lands, and Church-Lands; or by whatſoever Name or Names they are, or may be known, called or named; and alſo divers other Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Markets, Fairs, Liberties, Franchiſes, Freedoms, Exemptions, Diſcharges, Preſcriptions, Privileges,

Privileges, Cuſtoms, and Juriſdictions whatſoever, within the ſaid City, the Suburbs and the Liberties thereof, as the ſaid Corporation then had, held, occupied, poſſeſſed, uſed, and enjoyed the ſame, or as they were granted to them, or the Citizens of the ſaid City, by any other Names whatſoever, under the ſame and ſuch-like Rents and Services, by which, and as of old Time, they were holden of the Crown, and by no other. And alſo that the Corporation might purchaſe, in Fee Simple, for Term of Life, or Years, or otherwiſe, of the Crown, or of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, any Eſtates which are not holden of the Crown in Capite, or by Knights Service, without any Licence of the King, or of the Lord or Lords of whom the ſaid Eſtates ſhall be purchaſed, ſo as the ſaid Eſtates do not exceed the yearly Value of Twenty Pounds, above Reprizes; and without paying any Fine for any Licence of Aleination, or otherwiſe, to his Majeſty, in his Haniper, or in any other Manner; the Statute of Mortmain, or any other Act, Ordinance, Proviſion, or Reſtraint theretofore made, ſet forth, ordained, or provided; or any other Cauſe, or Matter, whatſoever to the Contrary, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

By theſe Patent Laws it is eaſy to ſee, that our Magiſtracy is inveſted with a Power, equal to the Power of the Magiſtracy of any other City of the Kingdom, to preſerve the Properties, and Peace of the Inhabitants: To have a well-regulated Market for Proviſions of all Kinds, and thoſe to be ſold by juſt Weights and Meaſures: But above all, to have the Citizens, with every other Perſon reſiding in the Place, a well regulated People; and thereby, in the Words of the Charter, make Bath a City of perpetual Peace and Quiet, to the Fear and Terror of the Evil, and the Reward of the Good: For this was the End and Deſign of the ſaid Charter; and one of the Queen's Motives for granting it was, that her Peace and other Deeds of Juſtice might be here kept and done without further Refuge of Delay.

Now the artful Blending of the Franchiſes of the City, with thoſe of the Hundred of *Bathforum*, as above, is at this time attended with ſuch a Delay of Publick Juſtice in that Part of the Tything of *Waldcot* which lies within the common Perambulations of the Citizens of *Bath*, that unleſs that Diſtrict ſhall be firmly United to, or entirely Separated from the City, the Inhabitants of between two and three Hundred Houſes will remain liable to all the Inconveniencies attending

a doubtful Juriſdiction; they will be unable to know to what Authority to ſubmit; and honeſt Men, by ſubmitting to one may ſuffer Perſecution from the other, while the Knaviſh ſort of People are paſſing with Impunity.

Mr. *William Sherſtone*, the Author of this Miſchief, was, beſides being Mayor of the City, and Occupier of the Farm of *Berton*, a very eminent Clothier: He was Elected and Returned no leſs than five different Times Member of Parliament for the Borough, *viz.* A. D. 1584, 1597, 1601, 1603, and 1605; he was eight Times Mayor; and he became an abſolute Purchaſer of the Farm of *Berton* in the Year 1621. His Ability therefore to get an Extent of Territory included in the Royal Grant to the City in the Year 1590, muſt appear undoubted; and more eſpecially ſince a Grant of ſuch a Nature is always private, and could not come to the Knowledge of ſuch as it would affect to ſtir them up to oppoſe it before obtained.

But how private ſoever ſuch an Extent of Territory may have been kept at firſt, it nevertheleſs appeared ſuch an Infringement upon the Law in *Magna Charta*, for the Preſervation of the antient Tithings of the Nation, that the Commonwealth of *England* would not admit of it when they renewed the Charter in the Year 1650; ſince in the Copy that I have ſeen of their Renewal of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Grants to the Citizens of *Bath*, neither the Bounds of the City, nor the Power of making Perambulations, as above recited, in p. 251, are inſerted to give the Magiſtracy of *Bath* a Juriſdiction beyond what they enjoyed before the Year 1590; and if I am rightly informed, the Clauſe omitted by the Commonwealth was not Renewed by King *Charles* the Second, when he granted the City her preſent Charter, or rather confirmed the Grant made to the Citizens before his Reſtoration.

Captain *Henry Chapman*, one of the Aldermen of *Bath*, deſcribing the City in the Year 1673, declares that it was not without Suburbs, the fourth Part of it having been ſuppoſed to be ſo, and all together was computed at not much more than fifty Acres: Our Author adding that the yearly Poor Rate for the three Pariſhes was under thirty Pounds; and that the City was adorned with three Churches dedicated to St. *James*, St. *Michael*, and St. *Peter* and *Paul*: So that *Bath* was then compoſed of no more than three Pariſhes; no Part of the Pariſh of *Waldcot* appears to have been claimed as part of

of the City; and if the common Perambulation of the Citizens had been its real Bounds, *Waldcot* Church, by being within it, would of Courſe have been reckoned among the Churches of *Bath* by one of her Aldermen, and the Captain of her Trained Band, whoſe Military Office required him to know every Inch of Land belonging to the City.

CHAP. IX.

Of the BY-LAWS of BATH.

NO leſs than fifty-ſix Years elapſed, from the Date of Queen *Elizabeth*'s CHARTER, before the Corporation of BATH thought it expedient to put their Power in Force, to form a Body of By-Laws, for the better Government of the City, and Victualling thereof: But immediately after that Year was paſs'd, they aſſembled themſelves together; and, upon the 7th Day of *September*, 1646, made Laws for Conſtituting a common Citizen, and Governing him, as well as other Inhabitants following Trade; for giving Dignity to the Magiſtracy, and Governing the whole Corporation; for Managing their Eſtates; for Regulating the Baths; for Cleanſing the Streets, and Removing all Nuſances, to which they were ſubject; for Preventing improper Meat to be brought to Market; for Expelling and Reſtraining certain Inhabitants; for Rewarding the Officers employ'd to bring Offenders before the Magiſtrates; and for appropriating Felons Goods.

THE Conſtituting a common Citizen, is either by Servitude, or Purchaſe, or by both: If by the former, the Servitude is to be for ſeven Years, under a Freeman of the City; who is to cauſe the Indenture of Apprenticeſhip to be regiſtered, in the Book of Record kept for that Purpoſe, within one Month after the Sealing of the ſaid Indenture, paying for the ſame Four-Pence; in Default whereof, the Apprentice is not to be made Free of the City, after he has ſerved his Term; and if any Mayor or Juſtice ſhall make any ſuch Perſon Free, he is to forfeit for every Offence Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence for the Uſe of the Poor of the City: Nor is any Perſon, whoſe Indenture was enroll'd, to be made Free, without paying the Sum of Seven Shillings and Eight-Pence, to be thus divided; Four Shillings for the Uſe of the Chamber, Six-Pence for the Mayor, Four-Pence for each Juſtice, Four-Pence for the Town-Clerk, Two-Pence for

for the Cryer, and Two Shillings for the Uſe of the Citizens in general, to be put in their Account of the Lands belonging to them, commonly called the Town-Common: When the Freedom of the City is obtained by Purchaſe, the Fee is not to be leſs than Five Pounds; beſides One Shilling to the Mayor, Eight-Pence to each Juſtice, Four-Pence to the Town-Clerk, and the like Sum to each Bailiff, to the Chamberlain, to each Conſtable, to each Serjeant at Mace, and to the Cryer, and Two Shillings to the Citizens; making together Five Pounds Seven Shillings and Four-Pence: And when the ſaid Freedom is obtained by Servitude and Purchaſe, as in the Caſe of Neglect to inroll the Indentures, the Fine is Arbitrary, and at the Diſcretion of the Corporation. All Fines for Freedom are to be paid to the Chamberlain before the Perſons are made Free, or ſufficient Security is to be given to the Corporation for the Payment of the ſame, before the End of the then preſent Mayor's Year; who has Power to make one Man Free, or he is rather to have the Money which one Man ſhall give the Chamber for his Freedom.

THE Freedom thus obtained is to be loſt by any Perſon who ſhall depart and live out of the City by the Space of a Twelve Month and a Day, or more, and ſhall not every Year, on *Whitſun-Monday*, pay unto the Chamberlain of the City, in the *Guild Hall*, Four-Pence for Burgeſs Money, Twelve-Pence for the Continuation of his Freedom, and ſuch Dues with his Company, as ſhall become due and payable, according to their Orders in that Caſe made and provided: But nevertheleſs, the ſame Freedom is to be regained upon the Payment of all Arrears, or ſo much thereof as the Corporation ſhall think proper to take.

NOW for the better Governing the Freemen and Inhabitants following Trade in the ſaid City of BATH, it was Ordered, Eſtabliſhed, and Decreed, That no Freeman, or other Inhabitant whatſoever, ſhall, at any Time, open his Shop, or Shop-Window, or ſell any Wares or Commodities upon any *Sunday*, or *Sabbath-Day*, upon Pain to forfeit, for every Offence, Three Shillings and Four-Pence to the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed: And if any Freeman ſhall ſlander, reproach, or abuſe, by Word or Deed, any of the Aldermen or Common-Council of the ſaid City, upon Proof thereof, the Party ſo offending is to forfeit and pay to the Poor of the City the Sum of Six Shillings and Eight-Pence for every Offence.

To give Dignity to the Magiſtracy, and for the better Government of the Corporation, it was alſo Ordered, Eſtabliſhed, and Decreed, That the Summons of the Mayor to meet at the *Guild Hall* ſhall be obſerved by every Alderman or Common-Council-Man under the Penalty of Three Shillings and Four Pence to the Uſe of the Poor of the City for every Offence, to be adjudg'd by the Mayor and Juſtices for the Time being: That no Alderman or Common Council-Man ſhall abuſe or ſlander, by Word of Mouth, or otherwiſe, any other Alderman or Common Council-Man under the Penalty of Five Shillings to the Uſe of the Poor of the City for every Offence: That no Perſon, after he hath been choſen Mayor of the ſaid City, ſhall wear any Nobleman's or Gentleman's Livery without the Leave and Licence of the Mayor and Aldermen under the Penalty of Ten Pounds to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid City for every Offence: That every Mayor, who, at the Expiration of his Office, ſhall be choſen a Juſtice, for the Year enſuing, is to have Precedence above the other Juſtice to be then joined with him; but if two Aldermen ſhall be elected Juſtices, neither of which had been Mayor the Year before, then the Senior Aldermen is to have the Precedence: That as often as any two of the Common-Council ſhall be elected Bailiffs of the City, the Senior Council-Man ſhall have Precedence of the Junior: That ſuch as have ſerved this Office, or the Office of Chamberlain, ſhall have Precedence, according to their Seniorities, of ſuch of the Council as have not: And that no Mayor ſhall permit the Court of Juſtice to be made Uſe of for acting Interludes and Plays in, under the Penalty of Ten Shillings to the Corporation for every Offence.

For the Management of the Eſtates of the Corporation, it was Reſolved and Ordered, That every Mayor, once in his Mayoralty, together with the Juſtices of the ſaid City, for the Time being, ſhall enquire and take Account of all the charitable Gifts which are, or ſhall be given to the ſaid City; and ſhall do their beſt Endeavour to ſee the ſame employed, according to the Wills of the Givers thereof. The Mayor ſhall, moreover, cauſe all ſuch Gifts to be new entered in the Book, for that Purpoſe, with the Name of the Giver, what was given, how it ought to be, and how it is employed, and in whoſe Hands it is put or placed: He is likewiſe to ſee the Bonds, or other Securities for the ſaid Money, as alſo the Regiſter-Book, depoſited in a Cheſt within

in the *Guild Hall*, among the Evidences of the ſaid City, under four Keys; and in Caſe of Failure in any of theſe Particulars, he is to forfeit, for the Uſe of the City, the Sum of Ten Shillings. And if any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall have any of the ſaid Money in their Hands; and ſhall not return the ſame at the Expiration of the Time it was lent for, ſuch Perſon or Perſons is never to have any of the ſaid Money lent him again. It was likewiſe Reſolved and Ordered, That the Corporation ſhall meet at the *Guild Hall*, on the *Monday* next after the Four Quarter, or grand Feſtival Days of the Year, by Nine of the Clock in the Morning, to contract for and grant Leaſes of the Lands belonging to the City; and whoever abſents himſelf, without a reaſonable and juſt Excuſe, is to forfeit, for the Uſe of the City, Six Shillings and Eight Pence. No Leaſe is to be made or paſs'd at any other Time than at ſuch Quarterly Meetings; nor is any Leaſe to be made for a longer Term than three Lives abſolute; ninety nine Years determinable on three Lives; or for twenty one Years abſolute, except to a Member of the Corporation, who is to have forty two Years abſolute, in any Leaſe granted to him; and every Leaſe to be thus granted is to have a Covenant therein, that the ſame ſhall not be aſſigned to any Perſon whatever, without a Licence, in Writing, firſt obtained from the Corporation. In the laſt Place, the Chamberlain is to receive the Rents and Profits of divers Houſes and Lands within the ſaid City, then lately conveyed from Mr. *William Sherſtone*, and Mr. *John Sharſhfield* to the Corporation; and after paying the Rents reſerved to his Majeſty, Eight Pounds to the Church-Wardens of St. *Michael*'s, without the *North Gate*, towards the Reparation of the Church, and Three Pounds to the Church-Wardens of St. *James*'s, they are to give the Remainder of the ſaid Rents to the Church-Wardens of *Stall*'s Church.

TOUCHING the Regulation of the Baths, it was Eſtabliſhed and Decreed, That no Man or Woman ſhould go into any one of the Baths, by Day or Night, without a decent Covering on their Bodies, under the Penalty of Three Shillings and Four Pence. That no Perſon ſhall preſume to caſt or throw any Dog, Bitch, or other live Beaſt, into any of the ſaid Baths, under the like Penalty of Three Shillings and Four Pence. That no Perſon ſhall thruſt, caſt, or throw another into any of the ſaid Baths, with his or her Clothes

on, under the Penalty of Six Shillings and Eight Pence. That no Perſon or Perſons ſhall diſorderly or uncivilly demean themſelves in the ſaid Baths, on Pain of forfeiting Five Shillings. And that no Perſon out of the Baths ſhall miſuſe or abuſe any Perſon within them, during their Time of Bathing, on Pain likewiſe of forfeiting Twenty Shillings: All which Forfeitures are to go to the Poor of the City. It was alſo directed, that for the Uſe of the *King's Bath* there ſhould be eight Men, and ſix Women Guides; with four of each Sex for the *Croſs* and *Hot Bath*; that theſe Guides ſhall be elected Yearly upon the *Monday* next after the Feaſt Day of Saint *Michael* the Arch-Angel, by the Mayor and Common-Council of the City, or by the greater Part of them for the time being; and that every Guide ſhall hold his or her Place, on Condition of not applying for Buſineſs, but waiting for Employ 'till ſent for by the Bathers.

Concerning the good Order and Decency of the Streets, it was Reſolved and Ordered, That no Perſon ſhall water Horſes, or any other Beaſts, at the common Conduits of the City, or within twenty Feet of them, under the Penalty of One Shilling. That no Perſon ſhall waſh any Bucks of Cloaths, or any other noiſome or unfit Thing or Things at the ſaid Conduits, or in the open Streets of the City, under the Penalty of One Shilling. That no Perſon ſhall tie, or cauſe to be tied, or fed, or ſuffer any Kind of Beaſt to ſtand or be in any of the ſaid Streets (except at Farriers Doors) above the Space of one Quarter of an Hour, under the Penalty of Four Pence. That no Perſon ſhall caſt or lay any Soil, Dung, Filth, or Carrion in or near any open Street, Way, or Place within the ſaid City, or the Suburbs thereof, which ſhall be offenſive or noiſome to ſuch Street, Way, or Place, on Pain of forfeiting One Shilling for every Offence. And that no Butcher ſhall kill any Calf, Sheep, Swine, or any other Cattle, in any of the open Streets, nor hang out any Fleſh newly killed, ſo as to foil and annoy the ſaid Streets, under the Penalty of One Shilling: All which Penalties are to go to the Poor of the City. It was alſo Ordered, That no Perſon keeping Pigs or Swine ſhall ſuffer them to go abroad in any of the Streets of the ſaid City, under the Penalty of One Shilling for every Pig that ſhall be found wandering abroad, for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh: And that every Houſeholder ſhall ſweep and make clean the Street before his Houſe every *Saturday*, on Pain of forfeiting One Shilling for

every Offence, to be applied towards Repairing and Cleanſing the ſaid Streets.

To prevent improper Meat from being ſold in the City, the Corporation prohibited Pork from being brought into the Market 'till St. *Michael's Day*; and Ram Mutton from St. *Laurence's Day* to *All-Saints Day*, under the Penalty of Six Shillings and Eight Pence for every Pork or Ram ſo brought for Sale: Ewes (barren ones excepted) are alſo prohibited, from the Feaſt of St. *Andrew* to *Lady-Day*, upon Pain of forfeiting Ten Pence for every Ewe expoſed to Sale: And the Butchers of *Bath* are not to bring any live Beaſts of any Kind into the City upon a *Sunday*, to kill the ſame, under the Penalty of Three Shillings and Four Pence for every Offence; all which Forfeitures are to go to the Poor of the City.

For Expelling and Reſtraining certain Inhabitants, it was further Ordered by the then Corporation, That no Inhabitant ſhall take into his or her Dwelling-Houſe, Inmates or Under-Tenants, without the Conſent of the Body, upon Pain of forfeiting Five Shillings per Week for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, for every Offence. And in Purſuance of that Part of the Charter, which directs, That no Foreigner ſhall ſell, or put to ſale within the City, or the Liberties thereof, any Merchandize, or other Victuals or Things whatſoever, except in the Market or Fair, without Licence of the Mayor, It was Ordered, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, uſing any Trade, Myſtery, or manual Occupation, ſhall keep any Shop in the ſaid City, or Suburbs thereof, before he or they ſhall be made Free of the ſaid City, upon Pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for every Week ſo offending, for the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid City.

Lastly, for fetching Offenders before the Magiſtrates, and for appropriating Felons Goods, It was Ordered, That every Perſon againſt whom a Complaint ſhall be lodged, ſhall pay to the Officer who ſhall be ſent for ſuch Perſon Four Pence for his Trouble; that all Felons Goods, not exceeding the Sum of Twenty Pounds, ſhall be the Property of the Bailiffs; and that the Overplus, ſhall go to the Corporation.

These By-Laws were confirmed immediately after the Commonwealth of *England* had granted the Citizens a new Charter; the Corporation meeting for that Purpoſe on the 28th of *October*, A. D. 1650; and upon the 28th of *March*, in the Year 1676, it was further Ordered by that Body of Citizens, That no Perſon ſhall take Tobacco in any of the Baths,

Baths, ſing any Songs, or make any Noiſe or Diſturbance in them, upon Pain of forfeiting, for every Offence, Three Shillings and Four Pence, for the Uſe of the Poor: That any Bath-Guide who ſhall know the Name of any Offender in theſe Caſes, and not give Notice thereof to the Mayor, or one of the Juſtices of the City, ſhall be expell'd from his or her Employ for a Month: And that to prevent the Antidating of Indentures of Apprentices, ſuch Indentures are not only to be made by the Town-Clerk of the City, but the Name of every Perſon Bound muſt be regiſtered by him in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe.

THERE are ſome other ſubſequent By-Laws; but as thoſe I have ſeen don't relate to the Publick, it can be of no Uſe to repeat them here: And as the Corporation, out of a high Reſpect to the Company reſorting to the City, have not as yet attempted to make any By-Laws for the better Government of them, as their CHARTER empowers them to do; the Strangers themſelves thought it expedient, from time to time, to frame Laws for their own Government, and thereby make up the Deficiency in the Laws relating to BATH.

CHAP. X.

Of the HONORARY LAWS of BATH.

GENERAL Society among People of Rank and Fortune was ſo far from being eſtabliſhed at *Bath* the Beginning of the preſent Century, that the Nobility would not Aſſociate with the Gentry at any of the Publick Entertainments of the Place: But when proper Walks were made for Exerciſe, and a Houſe built for Aſſembling in, Rank began to be laid aſide, and all Degrees of People, from the Private Gentleman upwards, were ſoon united in Society with one another: Nor could that Union be Diſſolved, or in the leaſt Infringed upon, when a Second Aſſembly Houſe was Erected and Opened the Beginning of *April* in the Year 1730; the Company then in Town Reſolving to make Uſe of both Houſes Alternately; and that the Subſcription to the Balls ſhould be divided between the Occupiers of thoſe Houſes.

THIS Harmony immediately produced one Law to Reſtrain Gentlemen from wearing Swords at *Bath*; and another Law to prevent Ladies from appearing at the Balls with long white Aprons before them.

It was the Insolence of the Chairmen that gave rise to the first of these Laws; it having been usual with those turbulent People to provoke Gentlemen to draw their Swords upon them; and then, by Defending themselves with their Chair Poles, the Danger of Murder frighted the Ladies to such a Degree, that the Publick Assemblies for Diversion seldom ended without the utmost Confusion: And as the Honorary Law to prevent such Disorder on one Side, was attended with a Statute Law, twice Amended, to prevent it on the other, it is to be wished that that Law could be further Amended by a Power for the Magistracy to order proper Constables to attend at the Places of general Assembly not only to prevent Disputes and Quarrels among the Chairmen; but to hinder such as shall be disguised in Liquor from Acting in their Employ during the time of their Intoxication, as they now frequently do, to the great Terror, and real Danger of such as they Carry: For every Body in *Bath* must be sensible of the narrow Escape the Nobleman of the first Rank had, who, in the Autumn Season of the Year 1748, Caned his Chairmen upon the *Grand Parade*, for their Inability so much as to hold up the Head of the Chair while his Grace was quitting it.

The Honorary Laws I have already mentioned were succeeded by others that were Framed and Established upon the Completion of the *Grand Parade*; and that they may now appear in their full Force and Energy, I will here insert a Copy of them, as they were first Printed and Published in the Spring Season of the Year 1742, under the Title of:

"BY GENERAL CONSENT DETERMIN'D.

I.

"That a Visit of Ceremony at coming to Bath, and "another at going away, is all that is expected or desired "by Ladies of Quality and Fashion:——Except Impertinents.

II.

"That Ladies, coming to the Ball, appoint a Time for "their Footmen's coming to wait on them Home; to pre-"vent Disturbances and Inconveniences to Themselves and "Others.

III.

"That Gentlemen of Fashion never appearing in a "Morning

" Morning before the Ladies in Gowns and Caps, ſhew " Breeding and Reſpect.

IV.

" THAT no Perſon take it ill that any one goes to ano- " ther's Play, or Breakfaſt, and not to their's:——Except " Captious by Nature.

V.

" THAT no Gentleman give his Tickets for the Balls to " any but Gentlewomen.——*N. B.* Unleſs he has none of " his Acquaintance.

VI.

" THAT Gentlemen crowding before the Ladies at the " Ball, ſhew ill Manners; and that none do ſo for the Fu- " ture:——Except ſuch as reſpect no body but Themſelves.

VII.

" THAT no Gentleman or Lady take it ill that another " dances before them:——Except ſuch as have no Pretence " to dance at all.

VIII.

" THAT the Elder Ladies and Children be contented with " a Second Bench at the Ball, as being paſt, or not come to " Perfection.

IX.

" THAT all Whiſperers of Lies and Scandal be taken for " their Authors.

X.

" THAT all Repeaters of ſuch Lies and Scandal be ſhun'd " by all Company:——Except ſuch as have been guilty of " the ſame Crime.

" *N. B.* Several Old Women and Young Ones, of " queſtioned Reputation, are great Authors of Lies in this " Place."

THESE Laws were forthwith Amended, Enlarged, and Reprinted; and as I have already Recited them in the Second Chapter of the third Part of this Eſſay; it is needleſs to repeat them here: So that having now given you the Subſtance of the ſeveral Kinds of Laws for the Preſervation of the Properties, Peace, and good Order of the Inhabitants of the City of BATH; for Rendering the City perfectly com-

modious; and for Keeping a well regulated Market in it; it muſt from thence appear, that if good Laws can render a People happy, the Inhabitants of *Bath* may, by the Laws which they now enjoy, ſtand in Competition for that Bleſſing with the Inhabitants of any other City in the Kingdom: And to effect their Happineſs no Time ſhould be loſt in endeavouring to get the Defects in the Laws relating to the City ſupplied; and particularly thoſe Defects in the Statute Laws for Licenſing and Regulating the Chairmen, which prevented the Commiſſioners from Diſcovering the Ruffians that committed the Inſult mentioned in an Advertiſement, Publiſhed a few Years ago in the following Words.

" *Bath*, *May* 18th 1743.

" Whereas on the 12th Inſtant, between the Hours of " Twelve and One o'Clock, ſeveral Gentlemen and Ladies " were greatly inſulted, by having Dirt thrown upon them, " by ſome Perſons unknown, in, and near the Church Yard: " And Mr. *Naſh* having promiſed a Reward of Two Gui- " neas for the Diſcovery of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſo as he " or they may be thereof Convicted:

" The CORPORATION of this City,

" to ſhew their Reſentment of ſuch inſufferable Inſolence, " do hereby promiſe a Reward of Twenty Guineas, to any " Perſon or Perſons who ſhall make ſuch a Diſcovery, as " aforeſaid: And as a further Encouragement for a Diſco- " very, the Corporation will not only apply for a Pardon for " any Perſon concerned, who ſhall inform againſt their Ac- " complices, but will give to ſuch Perſon ſo informing, on " the Conviction of the others, the Reward of Twenty " Guineas.

" ROBERTS.

" By Order of the Corporation."

THE Caſe was this: A moſt Noble Duke, with ſeveral other great Perſonages, ſtaying at one of the Aſſembly Houſes to Amuſe themſelves for an Hour or two after the Publick Ball was over, a proper Number of Chairmen, eager for Employ, as they always are, waited with their Chairs at the Door in Expectation of carrying them Home; but the Night proving Clear, Light and Warm, His Grace, as well as the Gentlemen and Ladies with him, refuſed to make uſe of Chairs,

Chairs, and determined to Walk to their reſpective Lodgings; in the Way to which they were, as the Advertiſement ſets forth, ſoon Inſulted, by ſome inviſible Hands, which every Body believed to have been thoſe of the diſappointed Chairmen.

CHAP. XI.

Of the GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS and TRADE of BATH.

BY the various Laws relating to BATH, the Government of the City appears to be in the Corporation, their Officers, Miniſters, and Titular Monarch. The Corporation, with their Steward, are to hold a Leet, or View of Frankpledge, Twice a Year; the Mayor, Recorder, and two Juſtices, are Juſtices of the Peace within the City, in as full a Manner, as the Juſtices in the County of *Somerſet* are, within the ſame County; the ſame Perſons are Judges of our Court of Record; and they are veſted with a Power of directing the Paving, Repairing, Cleanſing, Lighting, and Watching the Publick Ways of the City; the Mayor and Aldermen have the Government of the Chairmen; the Mayor is Coroner within his Liberties; and the Bailiffs have the Control of the Market, with Power to hold a Court of Piepowder, for hearing and determining all Matters of Diſpute that may ariſe, concerning the Sale of Proviſions; and the Titular King has the Government of all the Publick Aſſemblies, with an abſolute Power veſted in him to Rebuke whoever may, thro' Inadvertency, infringe, in the leaſt, upon the Bounds of Decency and good Manners: An Undertaking ſo nice and delicate, that till the Humours of the Place are, by the various Ceremonies of Initiation, perfectly known, no Monarch can diſcharge it ſo as to induce People to ſubmit to his Decrees.

NOW to render the whole Government of BATH as compleat as the Nature of Things will admit, the Corporation ſhould be compoſed of the chief Citizens, Men of Character and Diſtinction, of known Probity and Virtue, of Senſe and Experience, that know the World, and how to behave in it: The Aldermen ſhould not be elected out of the lower Claſs of the Corporation, if more capable Men for the Office can be found among the other Citizens; ſuch as

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can govern without Inſolence, and yet have Spirit to execute Juſtice, and Integrity to maintain Truth; ſince when they are once in this Office they ſoon become Juſtices of the Peace, and of the Court of Record: And the Mayor ſhould be choſen out of the whole Corporation, not for his Seniority in the Body, but for his Ability and Capacity to execute his Office: For all this the CHARTER requires.

THE CUSTOMS of BATH

are of two principal Kinds; the firſt regarding the Inhabitants chiefly, the ſecond the Strangers Reſorting to the City during the Seaſons; and among thoſe that relate to the Inhabitants, the univerſal Cuſtom of keeping Guns and Dogs brought upon them, even from Times immemorial, a Proverbial Saying, That you may know a *Bath* Man in any Place beyond the Limits of the City by his Gun and his Dog: A Cuſtom no leſs Scandalous than Fatal to the People, as the Loſs of Limbs and Lives have too abundantly teſtified within our own Memory; and a Cuſtom that calls aloud for a Statute Law to inflict the ſevereſt additional Penalties, or Corporal Puniſhment, upon ſuch as ſhall perſevere in it without a proper Qualification.

THE extraordinary Love which the *Bathonians* have for Dogs, induced our Anceſtors to lay aſide the old *Britiſh* Cuſtom, ſpoken of by Mr. *Aubrey* in his Introduction to the Survey of *Wiltſhire*, of permitting poor Induſtrious Boys to turn their Spits, for the ſmall Perquiſites of licking the Dripping Pans; and, in their ſtead, employing a Species of Lazy Dogs to perform the Buſineſs at the Expence of great Quantities of additional Food.

THE Animals thus employed have not only exceeding long Backs, but ſhort bandy Legs; and ſome of them are naturally ſo Idle, that, to avoid their Work, they will ſneak into the moſt obſcure Holes and Corners; where they will lie perdue for Hours, without ſuffering themſelves to be decoyed from their Lurking Places by any Stratagem whatſoever.

OF theſe ugly, deformed, lazy Animals, the City is now Bleſſed with about three thouſand in Number by ſome Computations; but by other Reckonings with many more; and I have been well informed that one of our wealthier Townſmen is at this Day ſo fond of Turnſpit Dogs, that he keeps no leſs than eight or ten of them for his Amuſement!

THE

THE Turnſpit Dogs of *Bath* are remarkable as well for their Daily Aſſembling together in one Part of the City or another, as for their extraordinary Actions at thoſe Meetings: Actions which ſeem to indicate ſomething between them more than a bare Aſſembly; and they are ſuch as commonly draw on them Perſecution from the Chairmen with a Vengeance, as though thoſe robuſt People were determined to Fright the little Animals out of the ſuperior Underſtanding they appear to be endowed with.

NOW whether this Cuſtom of Perſecuting the Turnſpit Dogs; with the Cuſtom among their Perſecutors of what they call Ragging one another, or ſuch as they are inclined to Inſult, are Breaches of the Quiet of the City, or Amuſements for the Publick, let others determine.

THE Cuſtoms that particularly relate to the Strangers begin with welcoming them to the City, firſt by a Peal of the *Abbey* Bells; and, in the next Place, by the Voice and Muſick of the City Waits: For theſe Civilities the Ringers have generally a Preſent made them of Half-a-Guinea, though ſome will give them a Guinea, others but Five Shillings; and the Waits ſeldom miſs their Fee of a Crown, Half-a-Guinea, or a Guinea, according to the Rank of the People they ſalute. Theſe Cuſtoms, though diſagreeable to ſome, are nevertheleſs generally liked, or they would not continue; and the greateſt Inconvenience attending them, is the Noiſe of the Bells to the Invalids; but then, it is of this Uſe to them, that they have the Pleaſure of knowing, directly, the Name of every Family that comes to Town; for upon the firſt Sound of the Bells, every Body ſends out to enquire for whom they ring.

AFTER a Family is thus welcomed to BATH, it is a Cuſtom for the Maſter of it to go to the Publick Places, and ſubſcribe Two Guineas at the Aſſembly-Houſes towards the Balls, and Muſick in the Pump-Houſe, for which he is entitled to three Tickets every Ball Night: His next Subſcription is a Crown, half a Guinea, or a Guinea, according to his Rank and Quality, for the Liberty of Walking in the private Walks belonging to *Harriſon*'s Aſſembly-Houſe; the like Subſcription to the Bookſeller, for which he is to have what Books he pleaſes to read at his Lodgings; and his laſt Subſcription is Five Shillings or more to a Coffee-Houſe, for Pen, Ink, and Paper, for ſuch Letters as he ſhall write at it, during his Stay at BATH in that Seaſon. The Ladies too

ſubſcribe to the Bookſeller; and to a Houſe by the Pump-Room, for the Advantage of reading the News, *&c.*

THE next Cuſtom is the Collections which are made every Seaſon among the Strangers, towards Maintaining the General Hoſpital, the Charity-School, and the Curates of the Abbey-Church; to all which very liberal Contributions are commonly made. And upon leaving the City, it is become a Cuſtom, not only for every Family to make the Pumper, the Serjeants of the Baths, the Porters of the Aſſembly-Houſes, with the Servants of the Houſes where they Lodge, as well as of the Inns where their Horſes ſtand, ſuch a Gratuity, as each Perſon's particular Service deſerves: But to beſtow their Alms on a Set of Lazy, idle People, whoſe Buſineſs is to pray for their good Journey, then to Quarrel about the Diviſion of their Bounty; and when divided, to Eaſe themſelves of it, as ſoon as poſſible, at the Gin-ſhop, or Ale-Houſe.

SUCH are the preſent prevailing Cuſtoms of BATH; and when we reflect that the Inſtitution of the famous Games among the Grecians was partly for the Promotion of Trade, as well as for the Manly Exerciſes; and that Matters of Buſineſs were tranſacted at the Feaſts and Feſtivals of the Antients, even in the very Courts of their Temples; it will not appear ſtrange, that the City of BATH, from the great Reſort to it in all Ages, ſhould be a Place eminent for Trade, and the Mart of the Country all around it.

THAT Religious Aſſemblies were held in divers Places near the Hot Springs for People to celebrate their Feaſts and Feſtivals, and carry on their Commerce, ſeems undeniable from four Specimens ſtill remaining: The Firſt is a Fair formerly held in the Heart of the City, upon the 2d of *February*, or the Feaſt Day of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, but now changed to the Day after; the Second is a Fair held in the Street of the *Sun*, upon the 3d of *May*, or the Feaſt of the Invention of the *Holy Croſs*; the Third is a Fair held in the Heart of the City, upon the 29th Day of *June*, or the Feaſt of Saint *Peter* and *Paul*; and the Fourth is a Fair held on *Mons Badonca*, upon the 10th of *Auguſt*, or the Feaſt of St. *Laurence*.

SACRED Hiſtory informs us that the Jews, at the Feaſt of the Paſſover, kept Bankers Tables in the Courts of the Temple at *Jeruſalem*; and not only Exchanged Money at thoſe Tables, but Sold Doves, Sheep, and Oxen in the Courts

Courts wherein they ſtood: But what the antient *Britons* who Aſſembled together near the Hot Springs of *Bath* Exchanged, or Sold, in the Forum of the City, or in the Courts of any of her Temples, ſeems no where Recorded in Hiſtory; though there is the higheſt Probability of our having had Craftsmen here, like thoſe of *Epheſus*, dextrous in making ſuch Things as might ſerve the Superſtitious for Honouring the Gods, becauſe making a peculiar ſort of Rings for the Finger, and turning Silver to the Colour of Gold at the Hot Springs continues, to this Day, a ſmall Part of

The TRADE of BATH.

NOW to this Tinging Quality of the Hot Waters we may fairly attribute the Invention of that Metal which, from Times immemorial, had the Name of *Bath* prefixed to it; and, like *Corinthian* Braſs, repreſented the pureſt Gold: It was a compound Metal; and one *Parſit* of *Wells* excelling in the Mixture the Beginning of the preſent Century, the Metal had then the Name of *Wells*, inſtead of *Bath*, put before it for its proper Appellation: It was probably the very Metal the *Britons* made their moſt valuable Money of in *Cæſar*'s Days; ſince pieces of Braſs, and Iron Rings then paſs'd by Weight, as the common Currency of the *Britanick* Iſland; and *Mendip Hills* near *Bath* have been famous from all Antiquity for producing *Lapis Calaminaris*, the Ingredient wherewith Copper is made Yellow, and turned into common Braſs; to which *Arſenick*, *&c.* being added, the compound produces the Modern Bath Metal.

THIS Manufacture has been long Extinct in the City; a Loſs great, and I fear irreparable: Had it continued, how many Hundreds might have been Employed and Maintained by a Branch of Trade that every Stranger would have Encouraged by way of Curioſity? I once Dined with a Trader at an Ordinary at the *White Heart Inn* in *Briſtol*, who informed the Company that he ſupplied the Retailers at *Bath*, Yearly, with ſix Dozen double Dozen of Thimbles made with the Metal that bore the Name of the Place: He explained that his Number amounted to Ten Thouſand Three Hundred and Sixty Eight; and then aſſured us that there were other Traders to *Bath*, beſides himſelf, that vended vaſt Numbers of Thimbles in the City.

I have already mentioned the Inſcriptions admitted as ſufficient Proofs that the Second and the Twentieth Legions of

the *Roman* Army had their Quarters at *Bath*; from one of thoſe Inſcriptions I have declared it probable that the *Romans* fixed a Publick Fabrica in the City for making Publick Arms; and I have offered the Name of *Spurrier*'s *Lane* now retained in one of the inferior Streets, or Ways of the Town, as a ſufficient Demonſtration that the ſame Buſineſs was carried on in *Bath*, in ſucceeding Times, where our Warriors wore Spurs of a moſt extraordinary Length and Thickneſs.

THE Copies of two of the above mentioned Inſcriptions found a Place in Mr. *Camden*'s *Britannia*, immediately after they were dug up in the Year 1592; and a Copy of the third, with Remarks upon it, was added to *The Life of Alfred the Great*, written by Sir *Henry Spelman*, Knight, and Publiſhed by Mr. *Hearne*, A. D. 1709: Doctor *Gale* likewiſe inſerted Copies of all three Inſcriptions in his Commentary upon *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, Printed juſt after the Publication of the *Life of Alfred*; and among the Learned there are ſome who have thus Read them.

Caius Murrius,
Caii filius, Arnienſis,
Foro Julienſis,
Modeſtus Miles
Legionis Secundæ, adjutricis piæ, fælicis
Julii Secundi,
Anni Viginti quinque Stipendio Octo,
Hic ſitus eſt.

THIS was the firſt Inſcription that was dug up in the Year 1592; the word *Octo* was ſupplied on the Suppoſition that *Caius Murrius* was of the uſual Age of Seventeen when he Inliſted; and the other Inſcription that was found at the ſame time ran thus:

Dis Manibus.
Marcus Valerius Marci
filus Latinus Coh. Equitum
Miles Legionis Auguſtæ annis
triginta quinque, Stipendio viginti,
Hic ſitus eſt.

BY this Inſcription it appears that Soldiers were admitted into the *Roman* Army at fifteen Years of Age; and the Stones whereon both Inſcriptions were Engraved, are now remaining in

in the North Wall of the Garden which makes *Chandos* Court incompleat. The Inſcription that was dug up in the Year 1708, may be ſeen in a Wall at the Eaſt End of Saint *Peter* and *Paul*'s Church; and it has been thus Read.

Julius Vitalis,
Fabricienſis
Legionis Viceſimæ Valerianæ Victricis,
Stipendiorum
novem, Annorum viginti novem,
Natione Belga,
ex Collegio
Fabriſienſium elatus,
Hic ſitus eſt.

By this Inſcription we ſee that a Native of the Country round about the Hot Springs of *Bath* was ſo well ſkilled in the Art of making Weapons of War, as to have been preferred to the high Office of Fabricenſis to the very Legion over which the great *Agricola* was appointed Commander, and probably by that General himſelf when he had recourſe to his Political Scheme to ſooth the *Britons* into a Subjection to the *Roman* Power: It is a Circumſtance next to Demonſtration, that we had Manufactories for Works in Iron and other Metals at or near the Hot Fountains, ſituated as it were in the Heart of the *Belgic* Kingdom: And as Mr. *Hearne* takes notice that the Expreſſion *ex Collegio Fabricæ elatus* denotes that the Fabrica, to which *Julius Vitalis* was Fabricenſis, was in a Neighbouring City, from thence I made no Scruple in declaring it probable that the Publick Fabrica for making the Publick Arms of the *Romans* was in the City of *Bath*; that is in the City as it was reduced to the Size and Form of a *Roman* Camp.

The City, as it was ſo reduced, lies South Weſtward from the Place where the Monument of *Julius Vitalis* was dug up; and if the Fabrica was in *Spurrier*'s *Lane*, that part of the City is not above a Mile from the Grave of the Fabricenſis; and it anſwers that Part of the *Roman* Camp marked in the Plan, Plate 5, 6, with the Letter S, which was a noble Open Area deſtined for the Market, Altar, *&c.*

The fellow Area to this being marked with the Letter T, and deſtined for the Tribunal, Treaſury, *&c.* now contains *Locks Lane*, ſo named from a Manufactory for making Locks

in

in that Part of the City: And *Bynebury Lane* ſeems to have been ſo denominated from its having been a Place appropriated for the making of Malt; its Situation anſwers the Street in the *Roman* Camp that divided the Tents of the *Triarii* from thoſe of the *Principes*; and as the Street called *Principia*, now bears the Name of *Cheap Street*, importing a Mart or Publick Place for the Sale of Goods, from the whole together, it ſeems undeniable that our Anceſtors at *Bath* were People of great Buſineſs; and who can doubt but that they, in the earlieſt Times, formed themſelves into a Guild, as we have a *Guild Hall* ſtill exiſting in Teſtimony of it?

In the Age preceding the *Norman* Conqueſt, the Lay Inhabitants of *Bath* ſeem to have Maintained themſelves chiefly by Huſbandry; for by Dooms-Day Book it appears that in the Time of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, there were Sixty four Burgeſſes in the City that held their Lands and Tenements immediately under the King, beſides thirty other Inhabitants who held their Eſtates by different Tenures; the whole Place then paying Tribute according to twenty Hide Lands: But this Hidage King *Henry* the Firſt remitted, and in the Year 1111, gave it to *John of Tours*, as above, for the better Support of the Pontifical Dignity of the See of *Bath*.

Trade formerly produced three Companies of Artificers in the City, Weavers, Taylors, and Shoemakers; and tho' the Cloathing Manufacture flouriſhed ſo exceedingly in *Bath* at the time of the Reſtoration, as to maintain Sixty Broad Looms in the ſingle Pariſh of Saint *Michael*; yet the whole Body of Inhabitants then Paying Scot and Lot did not amount to two hundred and forty Houſeholders, as Mr. *Prynne* atteſts in his *Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva*, Section 10, Page 318. The Weavers Company has been for ſome time extinct; but nevertheleſs the Increaſe of Artificers in *Bath*, ſince the laſt Age, has been ſuch, that on the 13th of *June* 1746, the preceding Year's Income of the Common was divided among no leſs than four hundred and nineteen Freemen of the City.

By ſome of theſe Men, and many others, a Domeſtick Commerce is carried on in *Bath*; and thereby the Inhabitants, as well as Strangers Reſorting to it during the Seaſons, are ſupplied with almoſt all Sorts of Things they can want, or deſire: In effect, the City is become a Mart to the whole Country for many Miles about it; even to *Briſtol* itſelf for ſome

ſome Things; and there are now reputable Tradeſmen, in abundance, ſettled in it, who every Day ſeem more and more to ſtrive how they ſhall furniſh their Shops with Goods, from the beſt Markets, to be able to Retail them upon as reaſonable Terms as the ſame ſort of Goods can be bought for in the Shops of any other City in the Kingdom.

THIS Domeſtick Commerce is, for the moſt part, no more than a natural Conſequence attending the Buſineſs which makes the chief Trade of the City, namely, the Cure of Sick and Diſeaſed People: For by this, Hundreds of Houſes are Occupied; the Occupiers Maintained; above forty Gentlemen belonging to the Faculty of Phyſick ſufficiently Employed; and perhaps more Families ſupported by their Attendances at the Baths and Pumps; by Carrying Chairs; and by Waſhing Linnen, *&c.* than the whole City conſiſted of one hundred Years ago.

BESIDES all this, Artificers in the moſt Curious Works begin to find ſuch Encouragement in the City, as to induce them to ſettle in it; ſo that *Bath* now boaſts of her Painters, Carvers, Engravers, Jewellers, Guilders, *&c.* that Branch of Engraving which relates to Seals, is already become no inconſiderable Fibre of the Buſineſs of the City; and Modern *Bath* may probably become as Eminent for her Sigillarium, as Antient *Rome* herſelf was for the Street that bore that Name, and contained the Habitations of all her fine Engravers.

THE Art of Engraving Seals was brought to *Bath*, about ſeventeen Years ago, by Mr. *John Wickſted*; and he fixed his Machine at *Hamton*, removing it afterwards to the Junction of the lower Parts of *Widcomb* and *Lyncomb*, where it now remains in a ſmall Building, for which I made a Deſign on the 15th of *Auguſt* 1737, every Way ſuitable to the Taſte and Spirit of our Artiſt; but a Propoſal by his Engineer, and others, to erect it with common Wall Stone to be firſt Plaiſtered, and then Painted to imitate Brickwork, was ſuch an Inſtance of Whim and Caprice, that when I got the Draughts I had made into my Poſſeſſion, I never parted with them again.

SIGILLARIUM was the Name reſolved on for the Fabrick; and the Building, as Deſigned by me, was to have been two and thirty Feet Square; of the *Dorick* Order; one Story high; and Covered with a Pyramidal Roof, in the Vertex of which the Funnels of the Chimneys were to riſe up, like

thoſe of *Lilliput Caſtle:* Every Front was to have been adorned with a Tetraſtyle Frontiſpiece: And the Inſide of our little Structure was to have been divided into a Kitchen, Parlour, Engine Room, Muſæum, Work Shop, ſeveral Cloſets for Family and other Uſes, and a ſmall Stair Caſe to lead to three little Chambers to be taken partly out of the Altitude of the ſmalleſt of the Rooms below, and partly out of that of the Roof of the Building.

THE Spot of Ground deſtined for this Edifice, lies about the Midway between the Hot Springs, and the Antient Free Stone Quarries at the Back of *Camalodunum:* Thoſe Quarries were ſubterraneous Caverns from time to time dug in the Brow of the Mountain: And they have been remarkable, for Ages paſt, not only for the Manufacture of Wrought Stone for Buildings; but for ſmall Ornaments to Embelliſh them, as well as Court Yards, Gardens, *&c.* The abovementioned *Thomas Greenway*, after Building a Houſe in Saint *John's Court* ſo profuſe in Ornament as to tempt the King of *Bath* to make part of it his Palace, particularly applied himſelf to ſmall Ornaments in Free Stone, ſuch as Creſts, Vaſes, Fruits, *&c.* and ſeveral that ſerved their Apprenticeſhips to him purſued the Buſineſs, till they brought it to ſuch a Perfection as to Merit publick Encouragement, and render their Works a riſing Branch of the Trade of *Bath.*

ORNAMENTS of a larger Kind, ſuch as Chimney Pieces, Door Caſes, Window Caſes, Pedeſtals, Peers, Obeliſks, Balluſtrades and the like, are commonly made by the ſame Artificers, and ſent abroad to a great Diſtance from *Bath*; to which if we add the Exportation of our Free Stone in Rough Blocks, the whole together will make no inconſiderable Part of the Trade of the City.

THE Exportation of Block Free Stone, was a Branch of the Trade with that Building Material in which Mr. *Allen* engaged himſelf upon the Completion of the Work that rendered the River *Avon* Navigable between *Bath* and *Briſtol:* He firſt Purchaſed ſome of the Quarries on *Camalodunum*, with the Land about them; and then determined to make ſuch a Road between the Summit of the Hill and the River *Avon*, as the Gentlemen in the North of *England* had made between their Collieries and the River *Tyne*, that heavy Carriages might be drawn along it with ſuch little Strength, as would reduce the Tranſportation of the Stone to the Water Side, to half the Price of carrying it down in common Waggons.

OF

Of the Roads and Carriages in the North, the late Mr. *Hedworth* ſent proper Models to *Bath*; and Mr. *Allen* had the good Fortune to meet with a Perſon whoſe natural Genius for Mechanicks enabled him to improve upon the Original, and to Execute the intended Road, as well as the Carriages to be Worked upon it, ſo as to anſwer the Purpoſe for which both were Deſigned, whereby Block Stone came to be delivered at the *Avon* Side for ſeven Shillings and Six-pence a Tun, of twenty Cubical Feet; which was half a Crown a Tun cheaper than it had been Sold for.

Accidents frequently happening in the Old Subterraneous Quarries, Mr. *Allen* began to dig for Stone in a new Quarry, open from the Top; the Refuſe of which was of ſuch Uſe that part was burnt into Lime; part ſerved for building common Walls; ſome was cut out into Slabbs for Paving Floors with; and the reſt was converted into Steps and ſuch other Things as were proper to be made with a harder Stone than ordinary: Or at leaſt ſuch were the Uſes to which the Refuſe of the Quarry was originally deſtined; and therefore to blend the good and bad Stone together, as the People employed in raiſing it are too apt to do, when they can find their opportunity, is diſgracing a Material which, in Truth, is fit for the Walls of a Palace for the greateſt Prince in *Europe*.

Mr. Allen entering into the Free Stone Buſineſs with a View of reducing the Price of the Material to encourage the Conſumption of it; upon the ſame Principle he immediately after embarked in the domeſtic Maſons Trade of *Bath*, and propoſed to lower the Rates for all Manner of Workmanſhip not only by a Saving to the Workmen of all the Time they loſt in going between their Habitations in or about the City, and the Quarries in the external Brow of *Camalodunum*; but by finding them conſtant Employ, and Paying them their Wages regularly every Week.

To facilitate this Scheme it was reſolved that Houſes ſhould be erected on the Top of the Down, for all ſuch as ſhould be concerned in Digging, Raiſing, and Tranſporting the Unwrought Stone down to a common Yard by the Water Side; and that the Maſons employed in Working it ſhould have proper Sheds in that Yard to Work under, as well as Houſes near it to Live in: In purſuance of this Reſolution I made Deſigns for two ſmall Towns to receive the two Sets of People thus to be employed; and Mr. *Allen* carried a conſiderable

ſiderable Portion of each into immediate Execution: So that by Working Maſons entering into his Service under theſe Advantages, Workmanſhip by the Piece, and Meaſure, was conſiderably reduced; and the Prices of Free Stone Work, for the Home Conſumption, was lowered about a tenth Part.

A SMALL Houſe covered with Stone, and ſtanding againſt the Side of *Bowden Hill* in *Wiltſhire*, within a few Yards of the *London* Road, proved a Sample for Roofing the Houſes built by Mr. *Allen* for his Workmen, as well as for the Porters to the Gates of his Carriage Road; and thoſe Houſes being of two different Kinds, the firſt contains two compleat Stories of Building between the Baſe and Crowning; and the ſecond conſiſts of a whole and half Story elevated upon a full Baſement, and contained between that and the Crowning Ornaments.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the Methods that were taken to Reduce the Prices of Stone, and the Workmanſhip of it, Mr. *Milo Smith*, one of the Proprietors of the Navigation, ſoon became a Competitor with Mr. *Allen* in the Trade he had embarked himſelf in, though he did not long continue ſo; and his Works dropping, the Quarries at laſt became the Property of the Perſon he oppoſed; whoſe Deſigns in the Stone Buſineſs have from time to time been very much defeated partly by the Troubles and Diſappointments inſeparable to all manner of Trade; partly for want of Freight for the Exportation of Block Stone; and partly by the chief Maſter Maſons of the Country Reducing their Prices ſtill lower than he himſelf had abated them to obtain Work, and thereby keep as much of the Domeſtick Trade of *Bath* in their own Hands as poſſible.

BESIDES all this the Introduction of the Free Stone into *London* met with great Oppoſition; ſome of the Opponents maliciouſly comparing it to *Cheſhire* Cheeſe, liable to breed Maggots that would ſoon Devour it; and the late Mr. *Colen Campbell*, as Architect, together with the late Meſſeurs *Hawkſmoor* and *James*, as Clerks of the Works of *Greenwich Hoſpital*, were ſo prejudiced againſt it, that at a Publick Meeting of the Governors of that Building at *Salters Hall*, in the Spring of the Year 1723, they Repreſented it as a Material unable to bear any Weight, of a Coarſe Texture, bad Colour, and almoſt as Dear as *Portland* Stone for a Publick Work in or near *London*.

I WAS

I WAS preſent when this Repreſentation was made; and having ſuſpected it, I cauſed a *Bath* Maſon to attend with a Sample of each Sort of Stone, and the Governors ordering the Patterns to be laid on the Table before them, Mr. *Campbell* himſelf, by miſtaking one Stone for the other, gave ſuch a notorious Proof of his Partiality, as led the Governours into an Enquiry concerning the Maſons Trade, that enabled them to Contract for their new Work in *Portland* Stone upon Terms full three and thirty per Cent. below what they had formerly paid!

THIS great Abatement entirely defeated Mr. *Allen*'s Propoſals for carrying on the Maſons Work of the Hoſpital with his Stone; and the Reflections caſt upon the Free Stone of the Hills of *Bath*, brought him to a Reſolution to exhibit it in a Seat which he had determined to build for himſelf near his Works, to much greater Advantage, and in much greater Variety of Uſes than it had ever appeared in any other Structure.

WITH this View ſeveral Deſigns were formed, wherein the Orders of Architecture were to ſhine forth in all their Glory; but the Warmth of this Reſolution at laſt abating, an humble Simplicity took place, and the firſt part of the Seat that was carried into Execution in Purſuance of it, was the Weſtward Wing of Offices marked in the General Plan with the Letter E; then the Square Pavilion C was erected; after that the Manſion Houſe, marked with the Letter A, was begun, raiſed up, and compleated; and, in the next Place, the three Piles of Building were United before the Foundations were Laid for any of the remaining Parts of the Seat.

THE Body of the firſt of theſe Fabricks is compoſed of a Principal and half Story, and extends one hundred and ſeventy two Feet, eight Inches in Front; by thirty four Feet four Inches in Depth on the Plinth Courſe of Stone: It conſiſts, or was to have conſiſted of a Hay Houſe in the Center, of twenty Feet high, with a Pigeon Houſe over it of the ſame Altitude; four Six Horſe Stables; three Coach Houſes, with a Harneſs Room behind them, at one End; a Barn at the other End; and proper Granaries in ſo much of the half Story as was to be over the Stables, Coach Houſes and Harneſs Room.

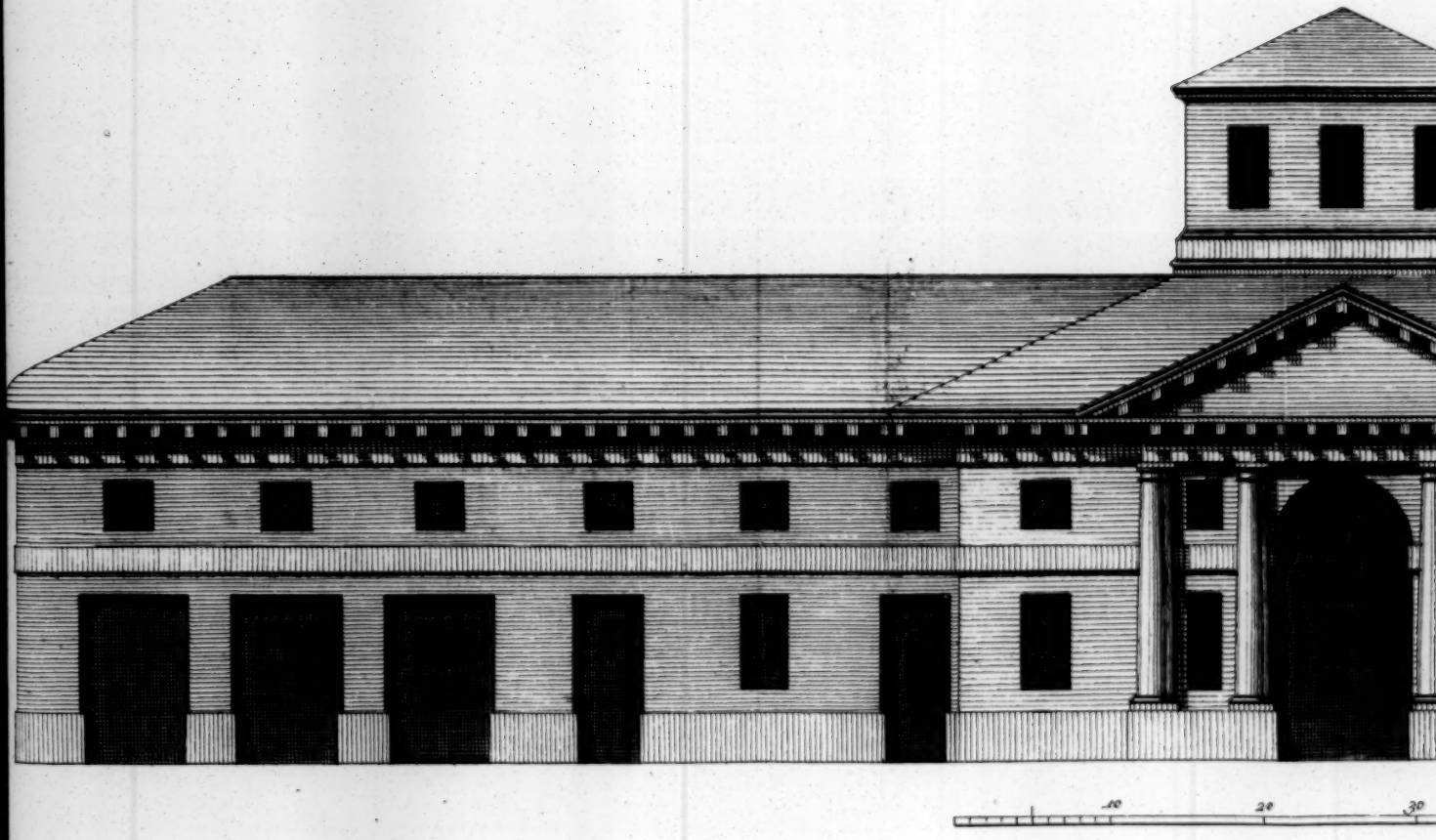
THE Stables and Hay Houſe are Arched, or Vaulted over, and were, from the very firſt, Deſigned to be Arched with Stone, Mr. *Hanbury*'s Stables at *Ponty Pool* in *Monmouthſhire*,

which I went purpoſely to ſee, furniſhing us with the Example; but the Coach Houſes, and Harneſs Room were always intended to be covered with a Timber Floor, whoſe Surface was to riſe thirteen Feet and a half above the Surface of the Floor below: To the Granaries we were to aſcend from the Ground Floor by three different Stair Caſes; and the whole Edifice was to have been Roofed with Timber, Covered with *Corniſh* Slate: But in the Execution of the Building the manner of Roofing was entirely altered, Mr. *Allen* reſolving, at all Hazards, to make uſe of nothing but Stone for a Covering to this Wing of Offices.

OF the external Walls, only that which Fronts towards the South is Faced with wrought Free Stone; and this was to have been performed in ſuch a manner as to exhibit the *Dorick* Order, under its plaineſt Dreſs, but ſo high as to include the Principal and half Story, tho' ſeparated by a Faſcia: A Tetraſtyle Frontiſpiece was therefore introduced in the Middle of the whole Line before ſuch an advanced Part of the Building as was ſufficient to contain two of the Stair Caſes, one on each Side of the end of the Hay Houſe, and, at the ſame time, appear as a proper Baſement to the Pigeon Houſe, which was to have Crowned the Center of the Edifice with Magnificence and Beauty: For the Baſement extends fifty Feet; and a Square of that Size in the middle of this Fabrick was to have been Covered with a Pyramidal Roof, divided into two Parts, to diſcover the Body of the Crowning Ornament.

THIS eſſential Part of the Building was omitted in the Execution of the Work; and the Ceiling Joyſts intended for the Roof having had ſuch a Projection given them in the Deſign as would have been ſufficient to enable People, in rainy Weather, to Walk, in the Dry, from one Part of this Wing of Offices to the other; when the Ends of thoſe Joyſts came to be repreſented in Stone, they were contracted to ſmall Corbells of little Uſe, and leſs Beauty if they are conſidered as part of the Crowning Ornaments to Columns of the *Dorick* Order.

THE Sides of the Stables are divided into Receſſes, Arched over, Six in every Side; and in theſe the Racks and Mangers are placed for the Horſes to Eat out of, as well as the Binns for holding their Daily Food: This makes the Curioſity of the Stables; and they want nothing but Receſſes at the ends, like thoſe on the Sides, with a little more Magnitude to render

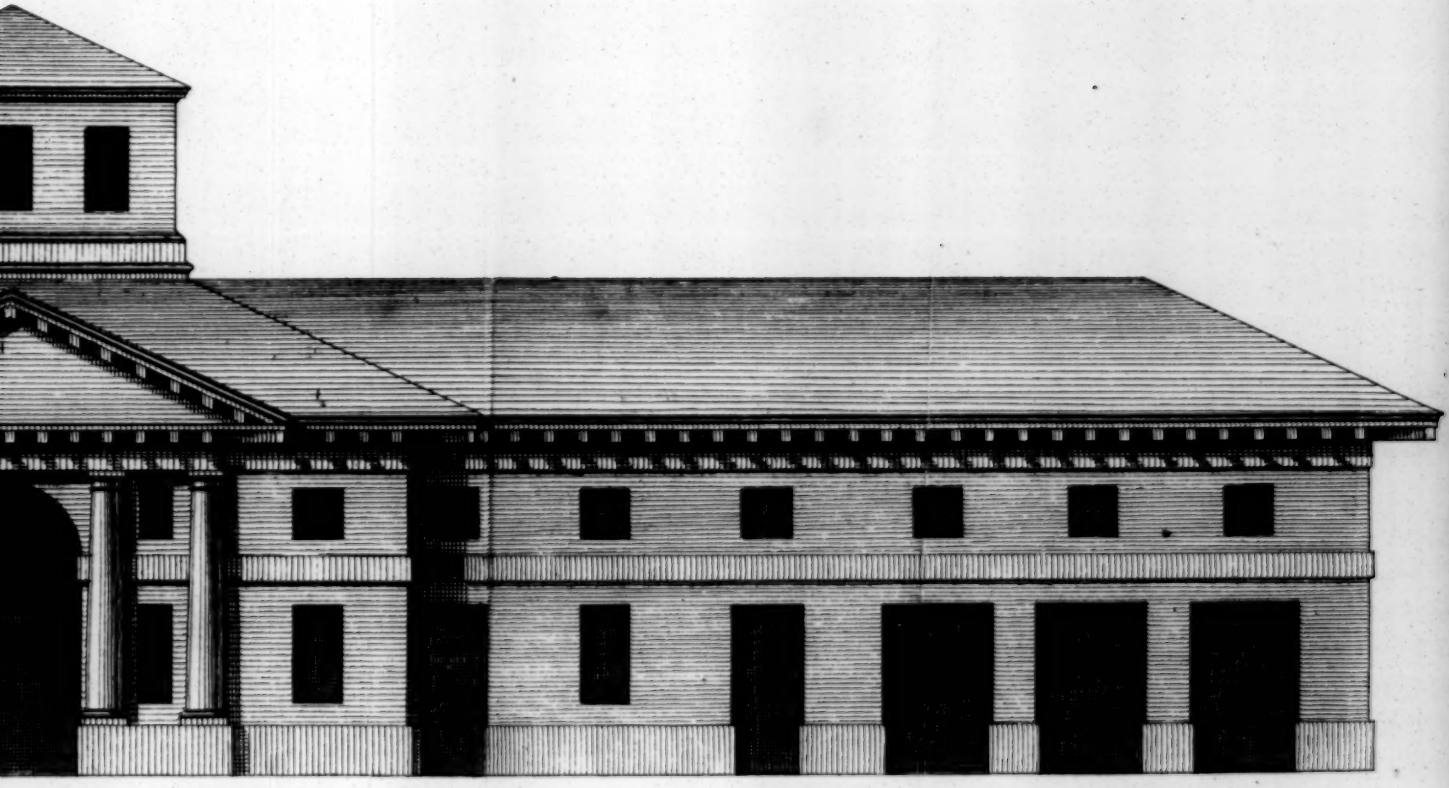


The ELEVATION, to

Of the Westward Wing of Offices to Mr. Allen's House, in t

with the Roof as it was Origi

Wood Arch.



30 40 50 Feet

ION, to the South,

use, in the Widcomb of Camalodunum, near Bath;

Originally Designed.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

The ELEVATION, to the North,
of the Square Pavilion to Mr. Allen's House,
In the Widcomb of Camalodunum, near Bath,
For Coaches to Stop under, &c.

Wood Arch.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

render them as Beautiful within as Stables need to be, ſince they are entirely lined with wrought Free Stone.

THE Pavilion, marked in the General Plan with the Letter C, is four and thirty Feet Square; and it was erected partly for Coaches to ſtop under, and partly for Pigeons to reſide in: The whole Fabrick is built and finiſhed with wrought Free Stone; and the lower Part of it being compoſed of four hollow Legs of nine Feet Square, by thirteen Feet and a half high, every Front contains an Aperture of ſixteen Feet in Breadth: Theſe are all Arched over; and then the Body of the Structure is Crowned, at the Altitude of two and twenty Feet and a half, with a Cornice, which is again ſurmounted by a Plain Attick of ſix Feet high, ſupporting a Pyramidal Roof riſing from a Square Baſis, and, contrary to the original Deſign, terminating in the ſame Figure againſt an Octangular Pedeſtal Turrit, of ten Feet Diameter, covered with a Dome: And then the Whole is finiſhed with an Ornament conſiſting of a Baſe, Ball, Balluſter and Vane, which increaſes the Altitude of the Pavilion to about nine and fifty Feet; and raiſes it nine and thirty Feet and a half above the Vaulted Ceiling under which Coaches are to ſtop.

WITHIN this Superſtructure the Pigeons are magnificently Houſed; and their particular Cells are all made with wrought Free Stone: So that if a Beautiful Habitation is really an Allurement to this Species of Birds, as ſome pretend, Mr. *Allen*'s Pigeons will, in all Probability, never deſert their preſent Place of Abode.

THE tamer Poultry are not leſs Beautifully Houſed at *Widcomb* than the Pigeons; for almoſt half the low Building that Unites the two Fabricks I have been deſcribing, makes their Habitation; which conſiſts of three Rooms Fronting Southward, with three Apertures, Arched over, to every Room; and the Whole is built with wrought Free Stone ſo near the manner in which it was firſt Deſigned, that the Variations would have been but ſmall if a particular Convenience had not made it neceſſary to place the Pavilion lower than it was originally intended, by two Feet and ſix Inches, whereby the Beauty propoſed by a Continuation of the Baſement Lines of every Part of the Seat, was inevitably loſt.

FROM hence no Scruple was made in placing the Manſion Houſe even higher than the Weſtward Wing of Offices; and therefore the Bottom of the Plinth of the former was fixed about fifteen Inches above the Level of the Bottom of the Plinth of the latter.

THE Fabrick thus elevated Extends upon the Plinth Courſe of Stone one hundred and forty ſeven Feet in Length, by eighty Feet in Breadth, incluſive of the Projections in the Front and Rear; and it conſiſts of a Baſement, Principal, and Chamber Story, with Garrets taken out of the Altitude of ſome of the Rooms of the latter.

ABOUT eight hundred Tun of Free Stone, in large Blocks, was buried under Ground to make the Foundation Walls, or Stereobata of this Structure as firm and ſecure as the Nature of the Soil to be built upon ſeemed to require; and then the Walls of the Ground or Baſement Story, or rather thoſe that make the Stylobata of the Houſe were erected, both Inſide and Outſide, with wrought Free Stone: The ſeveral Rooms and Paſſages were Arched, or Vaulted over with the ſame Material; and the Stairs were likewiſe made of Stone: So that the Defects in other great Houſes from Plaiſtered Walls in the Baſement Story are effectually removed in this; and the Walls of the firſt Story of Mr. *Allen*'s Houſe, by being of ſmooth Stone, will always appear Neat, Firm, and Dry.

BUT a greater Advantage than all this accrues to the Building from its Free Stone Walls; for by their being erected with large Stones, in equal Courſes both within and without, they become equally ſtrong on both Sides, and thereby able to ſupport the incumbent Work, without being liable to buckle under the Weight of it while every part of the Building is ſinking down to a Solid Bearing.

TWELVE Feet is the clear Altitude of the Rooms in the Baſement Story; but a narrow Paſſage running thro' the Middle of the Houſe, from one end to the other, is lower by a Foot: The Chimneys in the ſeveral Rooms are dreſſed with Architraves Crowned, or intended to have been Crowned with their proper Freezes and Cornices, all in Free Stone: And with the ſame Material the Door Caſes next the Paſſage were made, Architraves being Worked upon their external Faces, as the proper Dreſs for the Apertures.

THIS Paſſage by being divided into five different Parts, regularly finiſhed with Free Stone Ornaments, becomes the Beauty of the Inſide of the Baſement Story; the Rooms of which receive their Light by Square Windows in the North Front, but by Oblong Windows in the South Front: And that Free Stone might appear as well in the Bottom of every Room as on the Top, and againſt the Sides, the Floor of the

the whole Story is Paved with it, tho' of a harder Kind than that of the Walls; it is part of the firſt Bed of the open Quarry; and, from its Calcined, or rather Shelly Nature, the Workmen call it Ragg-Stone, or the Ragg of the Quarry: It is the very Strata of Stone that makes the Roof of the Subterraneous Quarries; and the next Layer under it, commonly called the Picking Bed, is generally as much Softer than the good Free Stone, as the Ragg is Harder.

THE Baſement Story was firſt divided into a Servant's Hall, a Room for the Houſe Keeper, a ſecond for the Butler, and a third for Footmen; a ſmall Beer Cellar, a Strong Beer Cellar, and a Wine Vault; a Laundry, Bake-Houſe, Kitchen, Scullery, Larder and Pantry; a Milk Room, Dairy and Scullery to it; and, in the laſt Place, an Apartment was reſerved for Water Cloſets, if ſuch Conveniences ſhould be wanting within the Body of the Houſe.

ASCENDING from the Baſement to the Principal Story we enter a Hall, extending from the Front to the Rear of the Houſe; and to the Eaſtward of that Room there is a Parlour, Study, Store Room, Chapel, and Back Stair Caſe; to the Weſtward a Dining Room, Drawing Room, Bed Chamber, Dreſſing Room, and principal Stair Caſe; and to the Northward a Porticoe, or rather, as it is now uſed, a grand Pavilion, from which there is a Proſpect as Beautiful as a compact City at the Bottom of a Rich Vale, ſurrounded with Fertile Hills can poſſibly furniſh the Eye with.

THE Altitude of this Pavilion, as well as that of the Chapel, is determined by the Baſe of the Roof of the Houſe; but all the other Rooms are covered over at ſixteen Feet in heighth: The Walls, both Inſide and Outſide, are all built with Free Stone, and the fixed Ornamental Parts of the Hall, Parlour, Dining Room, Chapel, Stair Caſes, and Paſſages next them were all compleated at firſt with that Material; though afterwards the Stone Ornaments of the Parlour and Dining Room were cut off; and the Walls of thoſe Rooms were lined with Wood.

BY this Depredation Free Stone Work became more predominant in the Inſide finiſhing of the Chamber Story, than in that beneath it; for the upper Part of the Chapel, the two Stair Caſes, the Paſſages between them, and a Gallery of twenty Feet high extending over the Parlour, acroſs the Hall, and over the Dining Room are all compleated with Stone; while the Walls of five Bed Rooms in the ſame Story,

Story, of twelve Feet in heighth, thoſe of two Dreſſing Rooms, and thoſe of three or four Cloſets are firſt Lined with the ſame Material.

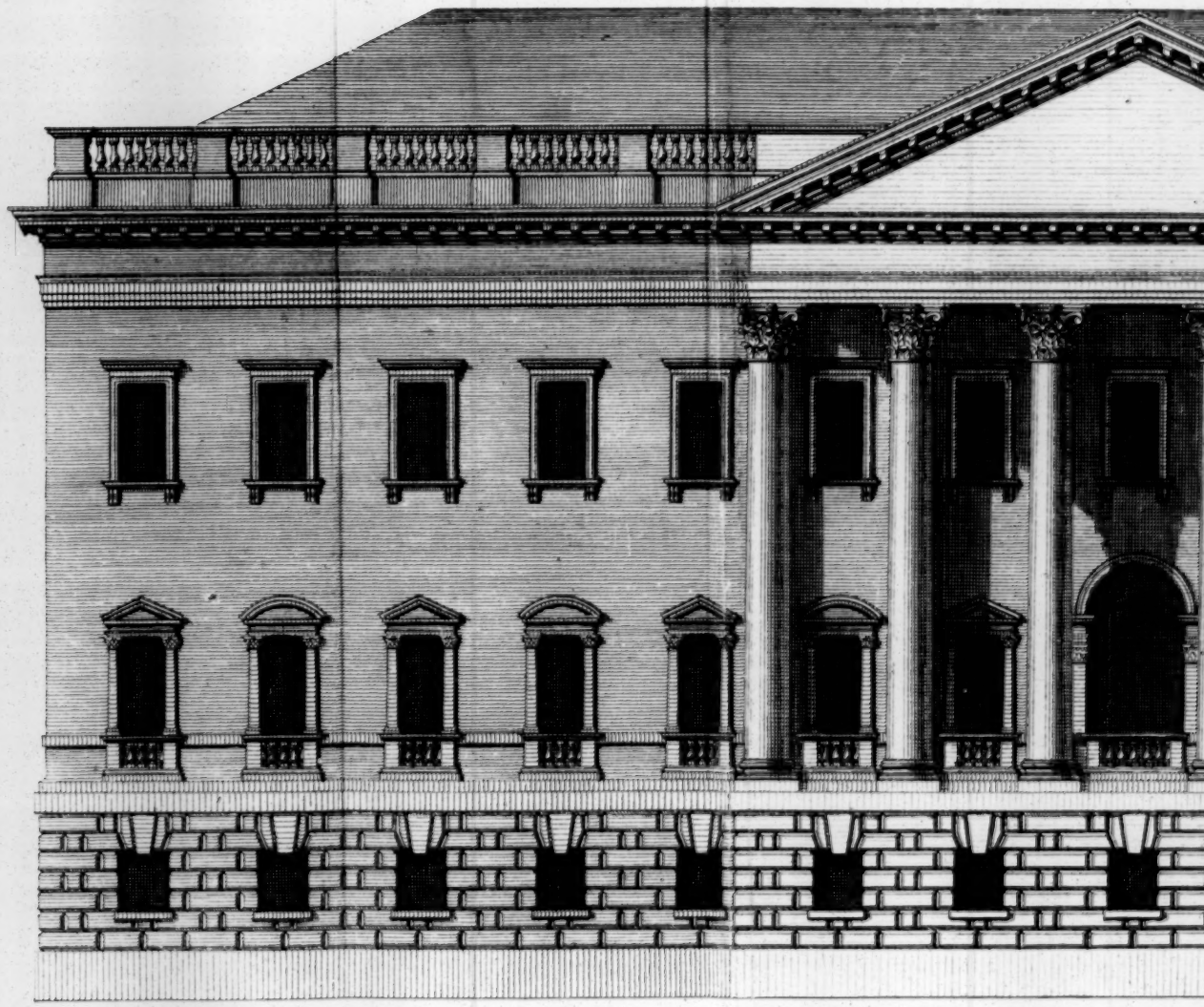
THE Inſide of the Chapel is of the *Ionick* Order, ſuſtaining the *Corinthian*; the Parlour was finiſhed in the *Ionick* Order; and the Hall, Dining Room, principal Stair Caſe and Gallery were all compleated in the *Corinthian* Order.

FOR the Sake of Novelty the Outſide of the Building ſhews in its Rear an Hexaſtyle Frontiſpiece compoſed of *Ionick* Columns ſupporting a *Corinthian* Entablature, diveſted of its Beauty for the Convenience of ſuch Windows as would give a Proſpect to the Garrets; but in the Front the Architecture is more compleat; and Mr. *Colen Campbell* having boaſted of the Juſtneſs of the Hexaſtyle Porticoe Deſigned by him before *Wanſted* Houſe in *Eſſex*, it was determined that a juſter Hexaſtyle Porticoe ſhould be executed before this Houſe, and with Columns of a larger Size; and for this End I Deſigned it with Columns of three Feet one Inch and a half Diameter, which exceeds thoſe at *Wanſted* by an Inch and a half; made the Intercolumnations of that Kind which *Vitruvius* calls *Syſtylos*; and gave two compleat Intercolumnations to the Flank of our Porticoe, inſtead of the compleat Interval and ſmall Portion of another at *Wanſted*.

THE Entablature of this Order is continued all along the Eaſtward End of the Houſe, but Sacrificed at the Weſtward End for the Sake of the Garret Windows; and the whole Fabrick being Crowned with a Balluſtrade, it was once intended to have been United to the Pavilion, to the Weſtward of it, by a Winding Gallery adorned with a Row of Columns on each Side of it, as well as with a Pedeſtal ſupporting a Vaſe or ſome other Ornament in every Intercolumnation, as Specimens of ſuch Kind of Things to recommend the Sale of them.

NOW as the Seat thus far was ſufficient for diſplaying the Material propoſed to be recommended to the Publick by it, the Perambulation for the Curious was thus Deſigned. After viewing the Stables in the Simplicity of the *Dorick* Dreſs, and coming under a Pavilion, great in its Kind, they were to enter an *Ionick* Gallery which would have had the Effect of a vaſt long Stage to a Rich Theatre; and this leading them to the Stone Paſſage that Traverſes the Baſement Story of the Houſe, from thence they were to aſcend, by a Flight of Stone Steps, to a Stone Hall of the *Corinthian* Order, and then paſs into the ſtupendous Porticoe of the ſame Order.

RETURNING



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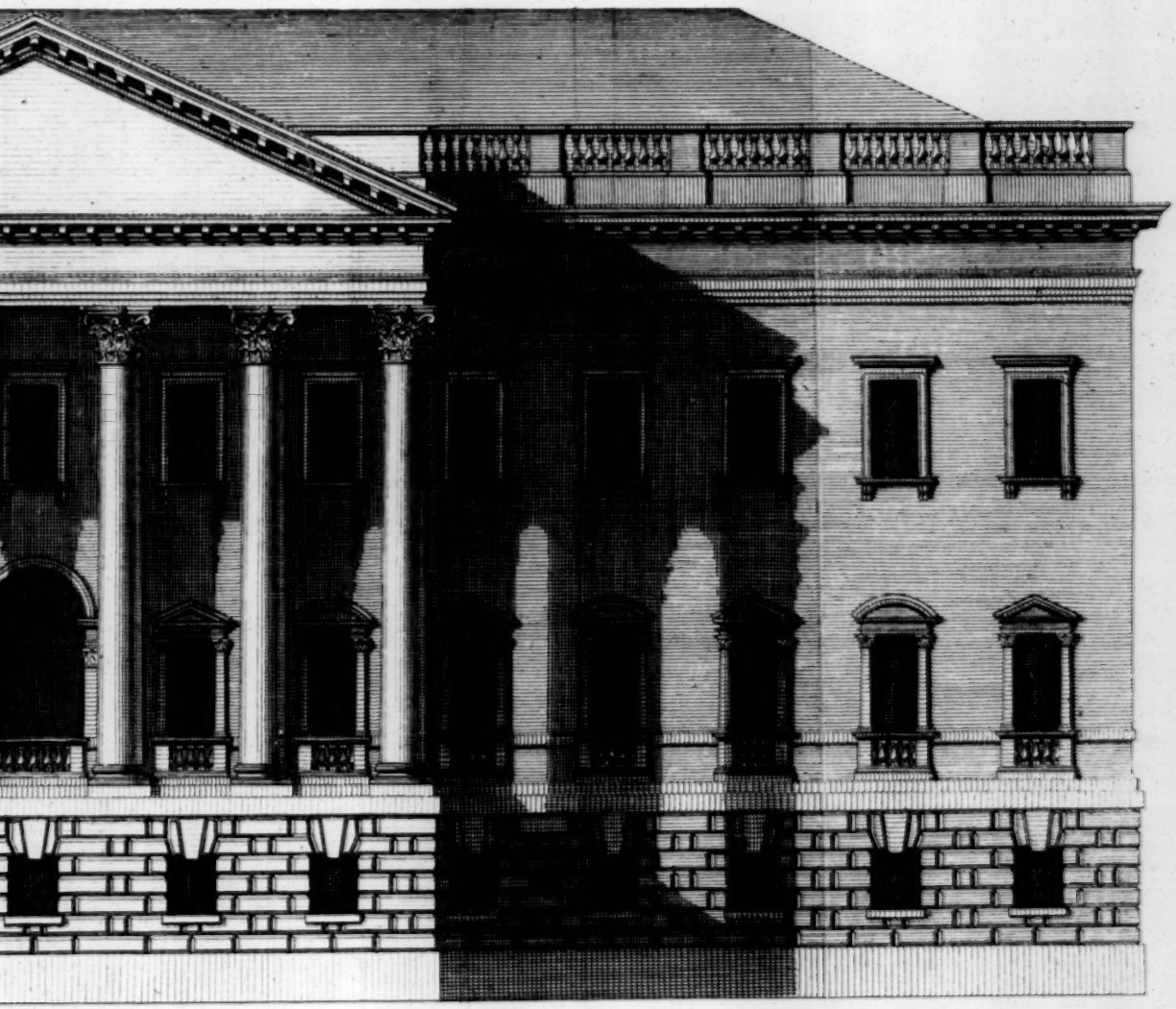
The ELEVATION, t

Of Mr. Allen's Houſe, in the Widcomb

with the Windows Dreſsed according

Arch.



30 40 50 Feet

ION, to the North,

comb of Camalodunum, near Bath:

cording to the Original Design.

P Fourdrinier Scu

RETURNING from this Pavilion into the Hall, and paſſing through the Dining Room, Dreſſed with the *Corinthian* Order, a Stair Caſe, inriched with the ſame Order, was to amuſe them while they were aſcending to the Gallery in the Chamber Story propoſed to have been finiſhed with all the Elegance and Beauty that could poſſibly be given to Works in the *Corinthian* Dreſs; and from this Gallery they were to paſs into the Tribunal Seat of the Chapel, where the *Corinthian* Order was to increaſe in its Magnificence; and by repreſenting Cherubims and Palm Trees, placed alternately, give them an Idea of the manner in which King *Solomon* finiſhed the Inſide of his Temple at *Jeruſalem*.

BY the great Reſort of Strangers to *Bath*, the Fame of Mr. *Allen*'s Stone Works was ſoon carried to the principal Parts of the Kingdom, and Letters came to him in great abundance, ſome with Draughts requiring the Value of Executing them in Free Stone, and ſome without Draughts with a Requeſt to know what would be proper for ſuch and ſuch Purpoſes: To enable him to Anſwer all ſuch Letters, together with Perſonal Applications to the ſame Effect, he propoſed to allow me a certain Sum per Annum in Conſideration of my giving him proper Inſtructions, which he accordingly had from me during the Courſe of about five Years: But the good Conſequence to the Stone Trade from all the Information that People were gratified with, was trifling in reſpect to the Trouble of compoſing it; and I have the juſteſt Reaſons to Lament that my Time had not been better employed.

THE *Beach*, or *Claverton Street*, is now become the *Hyde Park Corner* of *Bath* for ſmall Ornaments in Free Stone; and Specimens of others ſufficiently abound in the City to recommend the Stone; of Obeliſks eſpecially; and the firſt Example, in the Modern Taſte, ſtanding againſt the Weſt Side of the Ball Room of *Simpſon*'s Aſſembly Houſe, was Executed at the Expence of Mr. *Harriſon* in the Year 1731, from a Draught prepared by me.

THIS Obeliſk is compoſed of a Pedeſtal ſupporting a Square *Dorick* Pillar, without any Capital; its Altitude is four and twenty Feet; and making the Shaft of a Chimney, is hollow within: Part of it is buried within the Thickneſs of the Wall of the Houſe; but if it had ſtood quite clear, the Free Stone of the whole Obeliſk, together with the Workmanſhip of it by the Free Stone Maſons, would have coſt no

more than five Pounds, two Shillings and four Pence half Penny.

THE Obeliſk in the Center of *Orange Grove* is thirty Feet High; the Free Stone Work of which was Eſtimated by me at eight Pounds two Shillings, and ſeven Pence half Penny; and from its having been a Copy of the Shaft of Mr. *Harriſon*'s Chimney, Country Peaſants forthwith denominated it, The Chimney without a Tun, *i. e.* a Funnel; as ſuch it became an Object of Admiration to them; and it was once at the Eve of becoming the like Object of Admiration for its Magnitude, as it was Propoſed to have been raiſed to the Altitude of eighty Feet above the Surface of the Ground; to have been ten Feet and a Half Square at the bottom of the Pedeſtal; ſix Feet Square at the bottom of the Shaft; and four Feet Square at the top of that part of the Pillar.

THE trifling Value of the Free Stone Work of this Obeliſk, as it is now Executed at thirty Feet in Heighth, is no ſmall Recommendation to the Building Material of the Hills of *Bath* for ſuch ſort of Ornaments; and notwithſtanding the Shaft of the Obeliſk in the Center of *Queen Square* is ſixty Feet High, and its Solid Content amounts to one thouſand and eighty Cubical Feet, yet the Free Stone, with the Workmanſhip of it, the Rubble or common Wall Stone, and the Lime in that Pillar Coſt no more than three and twenty Pounds.

THE Inrichments intended for this Obeliſk were Propoſed to have been Executed in Free Stone for a meer Trifle; and they were to have conſiſted of two Lions and two Unicorns to ſtand on the four Corners of the Baſe; of the Arms of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, to be fixed againſt the Front and Rear of the Shaft; and of two handſome Shields to be placed againſt the two Sides of the Pillar.

THESE Inrichments were finely Repreſented in a Model of the Obeliſk, made by the Order of Mr. *Naſh*, while their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* were in *Bath*, in the Autumn Seaſon of the Year 1738; from whence the Ability of the Carver to Execute them in Free Stone became undoubted; and his not having Executed them deprived the City of Curious Examples for ſuch Kind of Ornaments, and Robbed the Monument of its greateſt Beauty.

OF all the Works of Architecture Obeliſks are, without doubt, the moſt expenſive for the Ground they Cover; and one of the *Egyptian* Pillars of this Kind, erected by *Ramiſſes*,

yielded

yielded Employ for no leſs than twenty Thouſand Men, notwithſtanding it was but four Cubits Square at Bottom, as *Pliny* hath Recorded the Facts in the Eighth and Ninth Chapters of the ſix and thirtieth Book of his Natural Hiſtory: But the Obeliſk in the Middle of *Queen Square*, though of the ſame Size at Bottom, never yielded Employ for the one thouſandth Part of the Hands: Nor did the Workmens Bills for the Model; for the Foundation; and for the Superſtructure, amount to any more than 80 15 7, the Particulars of which having been as followeth.

	£		
Work and Materials in a Model of the Shaft of the Obeliſk	0	10	0
Carving two Lions, two Unicorns and four Shields, with Arms in two of them	3	4	0
Painting the whole Work	0	1	0
Total Expence of the Model	£ 3	15	0
Drying the Baſon, Digging for the Foundation, and carrying the Earth away	3	0	0
For the Uſe of large Timbers to Slide the heavy Stones upon from the Square Gate to the Work	2	2	0
One thouſand Cubical Feet of Ragg Free Stone for the Baſe of the Obeliſk, Meaſured when ſet in the Work, at three Pence a Foot	12	10	0
Working the Hard Stone for the Baſe of the Obeliſk, and Setting it up	13	3	5
Lime and Grips for the Mortar uſed in the Baſe	2	5	2
Total Expence of the Foundation	£ 33	0	7
Free Stone, and the Workmanſhip of it, Wall Stone and Lime for the Shaft of the Obeliſk by Agreement	23	0	0
Erecting the Shaft of the Obeliſk by Agreement	15	0	0
Iron Cramps, Lead and Fuel for Cramping the Work together	5	10	0
Clearing the Rubble when the Work was finiſhed	0	10	0
Total Expence of the Shaft	£ 44	0	0

TOWARDS the above Particulars Mr. *Naſh* hath already paid the Sum of 71 13 7; and as I directed the Work by his Order, the reſt was paid by me with a View of charging it to him with the Incident Expences I was at touching this Monument, as well as that in the Grove, when we ſhall come to ſettle Accounts for my Trouble in Deſigning, Eſtimating, and Directing the Works: All this will make a conſiderable Advance to the above Total of 80 15 7; but, at the ſame time, it will not carry the Expence of either Obeliſk ſo high as to prevent the one or the other of them from becoming a Sample to Recommend the *Bath* Free Stone for its extraordinary Cheapneſs in Ornaments of this Kind.

TO *Bath* Rings, *Bath* Metal, and *Bath* Stone, we may now add *Bath* Lace as a Commodity the Sale of which has proved a very conſiderable Branch of the Trade of the City; for the Manufacture is not made here; and it was partly from the great Conſumption of it in the Town, and party from the Manufacturers receiving their Patterns from hence, that it firſt took the Name of *Bath* Lace.

THIS Commodity has, within the Compaſs of an Age, been advanced from ſmall Edgings of eighteen Pence, to fine broad Laces of three Guineas a Yard; and the Manufactories are ſo conſiderable that they principally conſiſt of four large Towns in the Neighbouring County of *Devon*; in one of which I have heard of a ſingle Trader whoſe Expences in Letters, to procure new Patterns for his Laces, amounts to Seventy Pounds a Year! And I am well ſatisfied that the Art of Deſigning might, by our *Bath* Lace, receive an Encouragement worthy the Attention of Men of the fineſt Genius for Ornament.

BY this Lace the Milliners Buſineſs is not a little enhanced; Suits of Wedding Cloaths for the Ladies, from far and near, being conſtantly making in the Shops of the City; and Matrons themſelves preferring thoſe Shops to the Shops of almoſt any other Place for their Head Attire.

WOOLLEN Cloth, Silks and Toys are ſome of the chief Commodities Sold at *Bath*; and if any Credit is to be given to the Advertiſements of one of our Shop Keepers, the Buſineſs of Mantua Making muſt, even by the Silks Sold in his Shop, be one of the greateſt Branches of Trade in the City: Without any Exaggeration the Number of Taylors and Mantua Makers that find employ in *Bath*, is a Demonſtration of the great Conſumption of the Manufactures with which the

Body

Body is Cloathed; and the great Reſort of Strangers to the City making it, in effect, a perpetual Fair, Time will probably eſtabliſh ſuch Manufactories in the Place, as will render it a more flouriſhing City in ſucceeding Ages than it ever was in Generations paſt.

CHAP. XII.

Of the AMUSEMENTS of BATH.

BATHING in the Hot Waters for Health or Pleaſure, introduces the Amuſements of the Day; and in former Times ſuch as made Uſe of the *Croſs Bath* were entertained while they were in it by the Band of Muſick that now attends at the *Pump Houſe:* A Cuſtom that took its Riſe in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second; particularly in the Year 1674, when the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, and the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth* were in the City, and Bathed in the Waters of this Bath: But a Cuſtom that was ſoon followed with ſuch a Chorus from the Bathers as obliged the Corporation to Meet on the 28th of *March* 1676, and Frame a By-Law to ſtop the Progreſs of the Vocal Muſick, and put an End to the Gallantries that any ways tended to the Diſturbance of the Baths.

UNDER this Government, Ladies of Quality were generally attended in the *Croſs Bath* by the Daughters of the chief Citizens; which was a Complement ſeldom received without a proper Return; and Mrs. *Mary Chapman*, eldeſt Daughter of the abovementioned Alderman *Robert Chapman*, was the principal Perſon that attended Queen *Mary* in this Bath during her Courſe of Bathing in it, in the Autumn Seaſon of the Year 1687.

IT was while the Band of Muſick attended at the *Croſs Bath*, that the Author of the *Tour thro' Great Britain* deſcribed the Amuſement of Bathing for Pleaſure in the Hot Waters of the City; "In the Morning, ſays he, the young "Lady is brought in a cloſe Chair, dreſſed in her Bathing "Cloaths, to the *Croſs Bath*. There the Muſick Plays her "into the Water, and the Women who tend her preſent "her with a little floating Diſh, like a Baſon; into which "the Lady puts an Handkerchief and a Noſegay, and of late "a Snuff Box is added. She then Traverſes the Bath, if a "Novice, with a Guide; if otherwiſe, by herſelf; and "having

" having amuſed herſelf near an Hour, calls for her Chair, " and returns to her Lodgings."

FINE Bathing Linnen is dyed of that yellow Colour which the Hot Waters will naturally ſtain white Cloth; and to the above Account of the Amuſement of Bathing, the Author ſhould have added, that while the young Lady was ſo Amuſeing herſelf She ſeldom failed of becoming an Object of Admiration to ſome young Gentleman in the Gallery by the Side of the Bath; or of receiving thoſe Compliments which a fine Glow of Countenance, ariſing from the Heat of the Waters, muſt neceſſarily draw from her Admirer.

A CERTAIN Gentleman once looking at his Wife while She was Bathing in the *King's Bath*, was ſo charmed with her Increaſe of Beauty, that he could not forbear Complimenting her upon it; which a King of *Bath* hearing, he inſtantly took him by the Heels, and, as an Act of Gallantry, hurled him over the Rails into the Water.

THE Amuſement of Bathing is immediately ſucceeded by a general Aſſembly of People at the *Pump Houſe*, ſome for Pleaſure, and ſome to Drink the Hot Waters. Three Glaſſes, at three different Times, is the uſual Portion for every Drinker; and the Intervals between their Drinking are made agreeable to them by the Harmony of a ſmall Band of Muſick, as well as by the Converſation of the Gay and Healthy.

FROM the *Pump Houſe* the Ladies from time to time withdraw to a neighbouring Toy Shop, Amuſing themſelves there with Reading the News; and from thence they return to their Lodgings to Breakfaſt. The Gentlemen withdraw to the Coffee Houſes to Read the publick Papers; and there ſome of them break their Faſt with Buttered Rolls, or *Bath* Buns, not to be equalled elſewhere, and with the beſt of Chocolate, Tea, or Coffee; paying for each Roll, or Bun, the Sum of Four Pence, Six Pence for a Diſh of Chocolate, and Three Pence for a Diſh of Tea, or for a Cup of Coffee.

NOW to continue the Day with Pleaſure, People of Faſhion, in their Turns, make publick Breakfaſts at the Aſſembly Houſes, to which they invite their Acquaintance; and ſometimes private Concerts of Muſick, and at other times Lectures upon the Arts and Sciences make part of the Morning's Amuſement.

THE private Concerts are performed in the Ball Rooms, into which People are admitted by Tickets at a Crown a Piece; and the Lectures upon the Arts and Sciences are Read

to

to the Subſcribers either in Rooms belonging to the Aſſembly Houſes, or in ſuch as are Situated near them, every Subſcriber paying no more than One Guinea for a whole Courſe.

CONCERT Breakfaſts at the Aſſembly Houſes for ſome time made another Part of the Morning's Amuſement at *Bath*; and the Expences of theſe were defrayed by a Subſcription among Gentlemen; every Subſcriber contributing a certain Sum; and for this He had a certain Number of Tickets to preſent the Ladies with. Theſe Entertainments were eſteemed as ſome of the Politeſt of the Place; they came to meer Trifles to Individuals; and ſuch People of Rank and Fortune as were well ſkilled in Muſick, took a Pleaſure in joining, on theſe Occaſions, with the common Band of Performers.

THE Expence of the Concert Breakfaſts fell ſhort of the Subſcription to them, notwithſtanding the Tickets came to no more than one and twenty Pence a Piece; the Surplus was preſented to the General Hoſpital; and in the Annual Printed Liſt of Contributors to that Charity, ending the 1ſt of *May* 1747, we find the Surplus of three Subſcriptions amounting together to the Sum of Twenty three Pounds and One Shilling.

WHEN Noon approaches, and Church is over, ſome of the Company appear on the *Grand Parade*, and other Publick Walks, where a Rotation of Walking is continued for about two Hours, and Parties made to play at Cards at the Aſſembly Houſes; while other Part of the Company are taking the Air and Exerciſe; ſome on Horſeback, ſome in Coaches: There are others who divert themſelves with Reading in the Bookſellers Shops, as well as with Walking in *Queen Square*, and in the Meadows round about the City, particularly in thoſe by the *Avon Side*, between BATH and *Twiverton*, the Place where the firſt Lock upon the River is ſituated, with the Canal leading to it, of near Half a Mile in Length, that was undertaken by Me as above; and for which I ſent Labourers from *London* to do the Work, as well as a Gardiner to form the Banks and Slopes; ſo that if theſe had been preſerved in their firſt Form, no Gentleman's Garden could have been adorned with a finer Canal: And as the Lock is one of the beſt of its Kind; ſo the whole Work once bid fair of adding very much to the Amuſements of BATH.

THE firſt Place appropriated for taking the Air and Exerciſe, in Coaches or on Horſeback, is a ſmall Ring in Imitation

tion of the Ring in *Hyde Park*, near *London*; it is ſix hundred Yards in Circumference, almoſt upon a Level, upon a gravelly Soil, highly ſituated, defended from the Winds, is Part of the Town-Common, and the Field out of which it is taken is called *Hyde Park:* The next Place is that Part of *Camalodunum* which goes by the Name of *Claverton Down*, and on which there is an excellent two Mile Courſe for Horſe Racing; but as this Down is private Property, the Corporation of BATH formerly paid a Rent of Thirty Pounds *per Annum* for the Liberty of Airing upon it: *Mons Badonca*, or *Lanſdown* is the third Place, which, though as much incloſed as poſſible, nevertheleſs affords many excellent Parts to ride upon; and the Healthineſs of the Place is ſuch, that, not long ſince, every Houſe upon it, as was before remarked, had an Inhabitant, who had lived almoſt to the Age of one hundred Years: And the fourth, and laſt Place is the firſt three Miles of the *London* Road, which is much frequented for Airing, in the Winter eſpecially, and therefore no greater Service could be rendered the Publick than the Removal of every Impediment that affects this Road.

THE Difficulty of aſcending our Hills is not ſo great as is generally reported; but when ſurmounted, what beautiful Proſpects do they give? and what fine Air do the Invalids breath in upon them? I will venture to ſay, that thirty different Rides, each ſufficient for a Morning's Airing, with ſo many beautiful Points of View, and Matters of Curioſity may be found about BATH, as conducive to the Health and Pleaſure of Mankind in general, as can be met with in ten Times the Space of Ground in any other Country.

THE *Foſs Way* leading from *Aquæ Solis* to *Venta Silurum*, as above, paſſes juſt under that part of the Brow of *Mons Badonca* to which the Curious Reſort not only to look down upon the Cities of *Bath* and *Briſtol*, together with the Town of *Cainſham*, all ſituated upon the Banks of the *Avon*, which from thence appears Meandring all along the Bottom of *Nant Badon*; but to behold the whole Region commanded by the Summit of that Part of the Hill: A Region that ſets Paradiſe itſelf before ones Eyes; and as ſuch it might have been the very *Elyſium Fields* of the Antients, as thoſe Bleſſed Abodes were confeſſedly in an Iſland of the Weſtern World.

THE Point from whence all this Beauty is ſeen, Bears North Eaſt a Quarter Northerly from the Hot Springs; and lies at the Diſtance of about three Miles and a Quarter from

them; a Diſtance too great for the Eye to diſtinguiſh the particular Buildings of the City; and therefore ſuch as would View them more diſtinctly muſt aſcend to the Summit of *Beaching Cliff*, looking down from which, *Bath* will appear to them much the ſame that *Virgil* declares *Carthage* to have appeared to *Æneas*, eſpecially if we ſuppoſe the Chapel erected, which is intended for the Uſe of the new Buildings at the South Eaſt Corner of the City.

" Now o'er the lofty Hill they bend their Way,
" Whence all the riſing Town in Proſpect lay,
" And Towr's and Temples; for the Mountain's Brow
" Hung bending o'er, and ſhaded all below.
" Where late the Cottage ſtood, with glad Surprize
" The Prince beholds the ſtately Palace riſe;
" On the Pav'd Streets, and Gates, looks wond'ring down,
" And all the Crowd and Tumult of the Town.
" The *Tyrians* ply their Work; with many a Groan
" Theſe roll, or heave ſome huge unweildy Stone;
" Thoſe bid the lofty Citadel aſcend;
" Some in vaſt Length th' embattled Walls extend;
" Others for future Dwellings chooſe the Ground,
" Mark out the Spot, and draw the Furrow round.
" Some, uſeful Laws propoſe, and ſome, the Choice
" Of ſacred Senates, and elect by Voice.
" Theſe ſink a ſpacious Mole beneath the Sea,
" Thoſe an huge Theatre's Foundation lay;
" Hew maſſy Columns from the Mountain's Side,
" Of future Scenes an ornamental Pride.
" Amid the Town, a ſtately Grove diſplay'd
" A Cooling Shelter, and delightful Shade.
" Here, toſt by Winds and Waves, the *Tyrians* found
" A Courſer's Head, within the Sacred Ground;
" An Omen ſent by *Juno*, to declare
" A fruitful Soil, and Race renown'd in War.
" A Temple here *Sidonian Dido* rais'd
" To Heav'n's dread Empreſs, that with Riches blaz'd;
" Unnumber'd Gifts adorn'd the coſtly Shrine,
" By her own Preſence hallow'd and divine."

Pitt's Æneid I. 554.

THIS Account becomes the more applicable to *Bath* from a Horſe's Head that was found at a conſiderable Depth under the Surface of the Earth in digging a Well for the Uſe of a Houſe on the Eaſt Side of *Duke Street*, after it became the

Property of Mr. *Philip Allen*, the preſent Poſt Maſter of the City; and it would have been a Matter of great Surprize how ſuch a Head ſhould come under ſolid Ground, that, when opened for the Foundations of the Houſes, did not ſhew the leaſt Appearance of any former Penetrations, if there had not been other Marks where it lay to demonſtrare that the Weſtern Shore of the *Avon* has, from the remoteſt Ages, been accumulating, while the Eaſtern Shore has been waſting ſo as to draw the Bed of the River very conſiderably from the Weſtward to the Eaſtward of the original Channel.

When the Hour of Dinner draws near, and People return from Walking, Riding, Playing, and their other Amuſements, they are ſure to find their Tables covered with the beſt of Proviſions of all Kinds: Our Mutton is celebrated; and that which is really fed upon our own Downs, has a Flavour beyond Compariſon: Our Butter cannot be exceeded; the Herbage in the Neighbourhood being ſweet; the Houſewifry neat and clean: And we have Fiſh in great Plenty, as freſh and as good as even the greateſt Epicure can deſire. So that if good Proviſions may be called an Addition to the Pleaſures of any Place, Bath will yield to none in this Point, eſpecially ſince no City in the World can be furniſhed with better and cleaner Cook Maids to Dreſs them; and the extraordinary Abilities of thoſe Maids have long rendered the Town a Nurſery for ſupplying not only the neighbouring Country with ſuch Kind of Servants; but Families in the moſt diſtant Quarters of the Kingdom; Gentlemen, every Seaſon, Hiring the *Bath* Cooks, and, on their leaving the City, taking them to their reſpective Places of Abode, even in *London* itſelf.

After Dinner is over, and Evening Prayers ended, the Company meet a ſecond Time at the *Pump Houſe*; from which they withdraw to the Walks, and from thence to drink Tea at the Aſſembly Houſes; and the Evenings are concluded with Balls, Plays, and mutual Viſits: So that Bath yields a continual Round of Diverſions; and People in all Ways of Thinking, even from the Libertine to the Methodiſt, have it in their Power to compleat the Day, the Week, the Month, nay almoſt the whole Year, to their own Satisfaction; for at this Time there is no Interval in the Reſort of Company to the City for the Benefit of the Hot Waters, but that Part of the Year which was lately the Seaſon itſelf: And one would think, that the Cures recorded by Dr. *Peirce*, Dr.

Guidott, &c. to have been effected by the Warm Waters of BATH in all the Hot Months of the Year, would be the Means, at leaſt, of continuing their Trial, in the like Caſes, and in the ſame Seaſon; eſpecially ſince many People, by waiting for an imaginary proper Seaſon, have loſt either Limb or Life before it came.

IT is only the Evenings of *Tueſdays* and *Fridays* that are concluded with Publick Balls; the Contributions to which are now grown ſo Great, that the Tickets upon the firſt Subſcription, in the Autumn Seaſon of the Year, don't coſt the Subſcribers above a Groat a Piece; Tickets upon a ſecond Subſcription come to about Eight Pence a Piece; and upon a third Subſcription they ſeldom exceed Sixteen Pence a Ticket.

THE Balls begin at ſix o'Clock, and end at Eleven; nor will the King of *Bath* ſuffer them to continue a Moment longer, leſt Invalids ſhould be tempted to commit Irregularities that may be prejudicial to the Benefit which they, at a great Expence, ſeek for from the Hot Fountains of the City: *Simpſon*'s Aſſembly Houſe has been always Honoured with the firſt Weekly Ball, *Wiltſhire*'s with the Second: And at each Houſe the Ball is commonly Opened with a Minuet Danced by two Perſons of the Higheſt Diſtinction at it, the whole Aſſembly becoming ſtill and quiet at the Dancers firſt ſtanding up, and generally ſhining with a real Splendour, perhaps, equal to that of the moſt Brilliant Court of *Europe*.

THE Minuet being over, the Lady returns to her Seat, and the *Bathonian* King brings the Gentleman a New Partner, with whom he Dances a ſecond Minuet, and then both retire: A ſecond Gentleman doing as the firſt had done, and ſo on; every Gentleman Dancing with two Ladies till the Minuets are all over, which commonly happens in about two Hours Time, and then the Country Dances begin, Ladies of Quality, according to their Rank, ſtanding up firſt.

ABOUT nine o'Clock the Gentlemen treat their Partners with Tea; and when that is over, the Company purſue their Diverſion till the Moment comes for cloſing the Ball: Then the King of the Aſſembly, entering the Ball Room, orders the Muſick to ceaſe; and the Ladies thereupon Seating themſelves till they grow cool, their Partners compleat the Ceremonies of the Evening by handing them to the Chairs in which they are to be Convey'd to their reſpective Lodgings.

PLAYS are Acted ſome of the other Evenings of the Week in a Cellar, under part of the Ball Room of *Simpſon*'s Aſſem-

bly Houſe; and the late Mr. *John Hippiſley* finding that this had been conſtantly done without the leaſt Moleſtation for more than Ten Years after the Suppreſſion of Play Houſes, by the Act of Parliament which took Place on the 24th of *June* 1737, He, in *November* 1747, formed a Scheme to raiſe the *Bath* Theatre from its Languiſhing Condition, and thereupon addreſſed the Publick in the following Lines.

"TO THE

"Nobility, Magiſtracy and Gentry

"AT

"BATH.

"PLAYS *are like Mirrours, made, for* MEN *to ſee*
"*How* BAD *they are, how* GOOD *they ought to be.*"

"IN all Ages, and in all Countries, where Liberty and "Learning flouriſh'd, the STAGE never fail'd of re- "ceiving *Sanction* and *Protection* from the Great and Noble.

"*Theatrical Performances*, when conducted with Decency "and Regularity, have been always eſteem'd the moſt ra- "tional Amuſements, by the Polite and Thinking Part of "Mankind —— Strangers, therefore, muſt be greatly ſur- "priz'd, to find at BATH Entertainments of this Sort in no "better Perfection than they are; as it is a Place, during "its Seaſons, honour'd with ſo great a Number of Perſons, "eminent for *Politeneſs*, *Judgment* and *Taſte*; and where, "(next to *London*) the beſt THEATRE in *England* might "reaſonably be expected.

"THE preſent *Play-Houſe*, or rather *Play-Room*, is ſo "ſmall and incommodious, that 'tis almoſt impoſſible to "have Things better done in it than they are. The Profits "ariſing from the Performance, as now conducted, will not "ſupport a larger, or better, Company of Actors: And "nothing can be more diſagreeable, than for Perſons of the "*firſt Quality*, and thoſe of the *loweſt Rank*, to be ſeated "on the ſame Bench together; which muſt be the Caſe "here, if the Former will honour, and the Latter have an "Inclination, to ſee a Play.

"TO

"To remedy this, and for the better Entertainment of "the Quality, it is humbly propoſed to erect a Regular, "Commodious THEATRE, on the moſt convenient Spot "of Ground that can be got; to be managed by Mr. *HIP-*"*PISLEY*, (who for many Years has been a Performer in "*London*) and Others; and to add ſuch a ſufficient Number "of good Performers to the preſent Company, as will (it is "hoped) never fail of giving Pleaſure and Satisfaction to the "moſt judicious Audience, and greatly contribute towards "rendering BATH the moſt *agreeable Place* in the King-"dom."

THIS Scheme was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the Parties concerned in the preſent Theatre, under the Pretence of ſelf Intereſt, and to maintain the Right in themſelves to that Indulgence which the Publick had manifeſted by the Non-Execution of the Law for the Suppreſſion of Theatrical Performances at *Bath*: But nevertheleſs Mr. *Hippiſley*'s Encouragement from the People of Rank and Diſtinction, at that Time in the City, was ſuch, that he proceeded in his Deſign till Death put an End to it.

THE Theatre erected A. D. 1705, as above, was built by the Subſcription of People of the higheſt Rank, who permitted their Arms to be Painted on the Inſide of the Houſe as publick Teſtimonies of their Liberality towards it: The ſame Liberality ſeemed to me to have been upon its Dawn in Favour of Mr. *Hippiſley*'s intended Houſe; and if he had Lived but a few Months longer, I am well ſatisfied as many fifty Pound Tickets, for the Privilege of the Theatre, would have been Subſcribed for, as would have paid for the whole Expence of Building it.

THE Houſe was Propoſed to have been ſixty Feet Long, and forty Feet Broad in the clear; it was to Front Weſtward to *Orchard Street*; and the Front was to have conſiſted of a Ruſtick Baſement, ſupporting the *Dorick* Order: The Expence of Building it was computed at about one thouſand Pounds; and this was three hundred Pounds leſs than the Theatre coſt that was erected in the Year 1705, though the new Houſe would have been much larger than the Old Theatre was.

THEATRICAL Performances making part of the Amuſements of *Bath*, notwithſtanding the ſevere Law againſt the Performers, and Such as ſhall Cauſe them to be Performed, while the Cuſtom continues, Invalids will run much leſs Hazard

Hazard in going to a Regular Theatre than to an occaſional Play Room, to become Partakers of the Amuſements of the Stage; and it was upon that very Conſideration that I Granted Meſſeurs *Hippiſley* and *Watts* the Piece of Ground marked in the Plan, Plate 14, 15, with the Letter E.

THE Amuſements of *Bath* ſo inſenſibly engroſs the Time of the Strangers Reſorting to the City, that nothing is more common than for the graver ſort of People to declare that they do nothing while they are at *Bath*, and yet can find no ſpare Time for the leaſt Employ: Amuſements ſo Sweet and Alluring muſt therefore be beyond the Power of a particular Deſcription, even for the Space of a ſingle Day, much leſs of a whole Year, or Number of Years: So that from what I have already ſaid, every Body muſt form their own Ideas of what neceſſarily paſſes between real and apparent People of Rank and Fortune, when they Meet together in the Baths, Pump Rooms, Coffee Houſes, Aſſembly Houſes and other Places of general Reſort, as well as when they Meet in ſelect Parties, or on mutual Viſits.

THEY may imagine all the different Scenes of Life to be Acting in this Theatre of the Polite World; and if I had that Turn of Thought which is neceſſary to form a compleat Noveliſt, I could enlarge this Chapter into a whole Volume, by relating the real Stories of Wit, Humour and Gallantry produced in any ſhort Period of Time within the Memory of Man: I could point out the good and bad Fate of the Youth of both Sexes from their firſt Appearance in White Frocks, the real Emblems of their State of Innocence, till they, in the Years of their Maturity, attained the Summit of all Happineſs, or ſunk to the Root of all Miſery, from well known Inſtances of but Yeſterday's Date: And I could tell the Adventures of the Fortunate and Unfortunate, as well as of People under various other Characters, in many remarkable Caſes that have happened in the City ſince the Time that I began to Improve it.

THE Caſe of Female Suicide related in the Book bearing the Name of *New Court Tales:* Or, *Modern Amours*, happened to fall more particularly within my own Knowledge than any other; the beautiful and celebrated *Sylvia*, as She is in that Book not very improperly Stiled, having been a Tenant under my Roof during the laſt thirteen Months of her Life; and, at the Time of her unhappy Death, her Debt of two and fifty Pounds three Shillings and four Pence for Rent,

Rent, *&c.* intitled me to the Sole Poſſeſſion of all her Papers and other Effects, which I Seized on *Monday* the 13th of *September* 1731.

IT was on *Wedneſday* Night, the 8th of that Month, that *Sylvia* put a Period to her Life; and many Circumſtances unite to prove that She had long premeditated it: But the fatal Hour was deferr'd till She had parted with her laſt Farthing, as well as with every thing whereby She could, with the leaſt Shew of Credit, raiſe a ſingle Penny; and till She had performed a Promiſe to me of taking Care of my Houſe and one Part of my Family, while the other Part ſhould be abſent with me on a *London* Journey, propoſed to have been compleated on the Day of her Death.

UPON a ſtrict Examination of *Sylvia*'s Papers I found that by the Death of her Siſter, her own Fortune was increaſed to a Sum ſufficient to have Maintained her in a handſome manner, and every way ſuitable to her Birth. She was naturally of a Gay Temper, exceeding Generous, good Natured in the higheſt Degree, affable and pleaſant in Converſation, and ſo full of Wit and Humour, that ſome of her Letters and other Writings, as well in Verſe as in Proſe, with proper Explanations, would have done Honour to her Memory, and Shone among the Writings of the moſt Celebrated Wits, if they had been Publiſhed.

THIS unfortunate young Lady was particularly attach'd to the Intereſt of Dame *Lindſey*; and when I firſt came down to *Bath* in the Year 1727, *Sylvia* was entirely at the Dame's Command, whenever a Perſon was wanting to make up a Party for Play at her Houſe, which went by the Name of *De la Mains*, from the Builder and former Occupier of it.

THE Dame's Wit and Humour, with the Appearance of Sanctity in a Siſter that Lived with her, ſtrongly Captivated the Youth of both Sexes; and engaged them in their Intereſt: *Kitty* was the familiar Name of that Pattern of Piety; and the two Siſters had a Maid, whom they called *Fanny*, and repreſented as an unfortunate Gentlewoman, that Acted in a Medium Character, and joined with either Miſtreſs as occaſion required: She was Old, thin and ſlender; and ſhe could manage a few Bottles of Port whenever the Dame wanted a Companion to make out an Evening's Amuſement.

A CERTAIN Nobleman once making the Dame a Viſit, at a ſmall Houſe in *Stall Street*, wherein ſhe had taken a Lodging while her Aſſembly Houſe was rebuilding, *Fanny*, as

as if ignorant of his coming, cry'd out as ſhe was retiring with the Products from the laſt Night's Refreſhment, The Lord ſend my Miſtreſs into her new Houſe that ſhe may have a Place to Sh——t and Sp——w in: Amen, I pray God, reply'd the Nobleman, at that time ſo far advanced up the Stairs as to be in Sight of the Petitioner; to whom he inſtantly made a Preſent of a few Guineas for the Zeal with which ſhe uttered her Prayer for her Miſtreſs's Service.

THE Dame, *Kitty* and *Fanny* having, from I know not when, Captivated poor *Sylvia*, the Open and Secret Characters of the former, ſoon drew upon the latter the Odium of her being a W——e, D——d, and common S——r: But in the Courſe of three Years I could never, by the ſtricteſt Obſervations, perceive *Sylvia* to be tainted with any other Vice than that of ſuffering herſelf to be Decoy'd to the Gaming Table, and, at her own Hazard, Playing for the Amuſement and Advantage of others: I was therefore not long in complying with a Propoſal ſhe made to me in the Summer of the Year 1730, for Renting part of a Houſe I then Lived in, in *Queen Square*; and when ſhe was ſettled under my Roof, her Behaviour was ſuch as manifeſted nothing but Virtue, Regularity and good Nature in the preceding part of Her Life.

SYLVIA was ready to accept of Trifling Marks of Friendſhip, to give her a Pretence of making great Returns; and ſhe was no ſooner Seated in my Houſe than Ladies of the higheſt Diſtinction, and of the moſt unblemiſhed Characters were her conſtant Viſiters: Her Levy, by theſe, looked more like that of a firſt Miniſter of State, than of a private Young Lady; and *Sylvia*'s Endowments ſeemed to have had a Power of Attraction among her own Sex, even ſtronger than that of all the Riches of a Court among the Gentlemen that are allured by them.

NO Body could expreſs a ſtronger Belief of the Immortality of the Soul than this unfortunate Lady; and for about ſix Months before her Death ſhe loſt no Opportunity of viewing the Moon with my Teleſcopes; nor of Talking with me about the Beauties of that Luminary, and what Pleaſure Souls departed from this Earth muſt have, ſhould Almighty God deſtine them to that Planet: And a very eminent Surgeon aſſured me, that while *Sylvia* was thus amuſing herſelf, he was not certain, but that ſhe had conſulted him what Act of Suicide was the eaſieſt, and attended with the leaſt Pain.

SYLVIA

SYLVIA was exceeding happy in having a Grave, Decent Matron that had been abandoned by a profligate Huſband for her Servant; this Woman had lived with her many Years before ſhe became my Tenant; and from her genteel Appearance ſhe Sirnamed her *Naſh*, after the proper Name of the Beau, and titular King of the City.

MISTRESS and Maid were great Walkers; and the former was ſo particularly charmed with the Beauties of the Vales of *Bath*, that ſhe, attended by the latter, Traverſed one or the other of them as often as the Weather would permit.

TIRED with the Exerciſe theſe rural Pleaſures created, Sleep became Sweet to *Sylvia*, and habituated her to early Hours for taking her Reſt; but when the Weather prevented her daily Exerciſe, and her nocturnal Slumbers were interrupted for want of it, ſhe made it a Rule to riſe from her Bed and Walk in her Chamber till the Son of Night began to ſeize her Senſes, and warn her back to her Place of Repoſe.

THIS Cuſtom made her keep a burning Candle all Night in her Room; and to prevent the Glare of it from offending her Slumbering Eyes, ſhe always Bound the upper Part of her Face with a clean Handkerchief upon her firſt entering into Bed: After this the Maid withdrawing Lock'd her Chamber Door, and puſhing the Key under it, beyond reach, *Sylvia*, by that conſtant Method, lay undiſturbed till the very Moment ſhe thought proper to Riſe up in the Morning, unlock her Door, and Ring her hand Bell, as the Signal for *Naſh* to return into her Room.

THE common Hour for Riſing was ſeven o'Clock; and *Naſh*, by being always in waiting to anſwer the firſt Sound of her Miſtreſs's Bell, kept the Houſe ſo quiet, that *Sylvia*'s Apartment ſeemed to be uninhabited.

DURING my Abſence from *Bath* the latter End of the Summer of the Year 1731, I got one of the Maſter Workmen of the new Buildings, to Lie in the Houſe for the better Security of it; and Buſineſs detaining me in *London* longer than I expected, at the cloſe of the Day appointed for our Return, *Sylvia* expreſſed ſome Uneaſineſs at the Diſappointment ſhe was likely to meet with in not Surrendering up the Truſt ſhe had taken upon her: She then ſat at her Dining Room Window; and it's highly probable that ſhe then determined to loſe no longer Time in Embarking into Eternity, the following Lines, written with a Diamond, having

been the next Day discovered on one of the Panes of Glass of the Window.

" O Death! thou pleasing End to human Woe,
" Thou Cure for Life, thou greatest Good below!
" Still may'st thou fly the Coward and the Slave,
" And thy soft Slumbers only bless the Brave!"

THIS Heroick Disposition was further manifested by a Chearfullness of Temper that appeared in *Sylvia* all the rest of the Evening; for she ordered her Supper to be got ready in my Study; and having Eaten it, there she spent the Residue of her Hours, preceding Bed Time, in dandling two of my Children on her Knees: In Retiring from thence to her Chamber, she went into the Nursery to take her leave of another Child as it lay sleeping in the Cradle; and the innocent Look of the Infant drew great Encomiums from her; she then went to Bed as usual, and on *Nash*'s leaving the Room, *Sylvia* bid her good Night; the first time she had ever done so.

CIRCUMSTANCES make it more than probable that our Heroine soon quitted her Bed; and was seized with various other Passions before she yielded to the Instruments of her Death: She Dressed herself in clean Linnen, and White Garments of every kind, like one that was going to Church to be made a Joyful Bride: And her Gown was Pin'd over her Breast just so as a neat Nurse Pins the Swadling Cloaths of her Innocent Babe. A Pink Silk Girdle seems to have been next prepared to surround Poor *Sylvia*'s Neck, and to have been Lengthened by another made of Gold Thread: The End of the former was tyed with a Noose, and that of the latter with three Knots at a small Distance from one another. Such was the first Instrument of *Sylvia*'s Death; and to keep the Knots wherewith the Noose was made, and the Girdles United from Drawing, the Ends of the Ribbands were strongly Pin'd to the other Parts of them: The second Instrument was a Closet Door by the Side of the Chamber Chimney; and the third was a Dressing Stool, something higher than a common Chair.

EVERY thing thus prepared, *Sylvia*'s last Scene of Life consisted in the Perusal of several Books that were found on a Table she had set before the Fire after *Nash* left the Room; and particularly of Sir *John Harrington*'s Translation of *Orlando Furioso*: This Book lay open at Page 74, 75; and the Story of *Olympia*, who by the Perfidy and Ingratitude of her bosom

boſom Friend was Ruined, and left to the Mercy of the World, ſeems to have been the very Thing that raiſed *Sylvia*'s Spirits to that Pitch of Lunacy, which Fired her to commit the Horrid Deed ſhe had premeditated againſt herſelf; and it was thus accompliſhed: After fixing one End of the Girdles ſhe had tyed together about her Neck, and opening the Cloſet Door a ſmall matter into the Room, ſhe mounted the Stool, Bound her Head as uſual with a Handkerchief, threw the Knotty End of the Girdles over the Top of the Door, turned her Back to it, and then ſhut and lock'd it; quitting the Stool after this, her Body became ſuſpended; the Weight of which broke the Silken Girdle, and *Sylvia* fell down with ſuch Violence, that the very Bruiſes ſhe received in her Forehead were ſufficient to have killed her, and the Noiſe of the Fall awaked the Workman that Lay in the Houſe, about half an Hour after two o'Clock.

RECOVERING herſelf *Sylvia* began to Walk about the Room, as her uſual Cuſtom was when ſhe wanted Sleep, and the Guardian of the Houſe imagining that to be the Noiſe that awaked him, he began to Repoſe himſelf again, and the unhappy Lady exchanging the Silken Girdle for one that was ſtronger, and made of Silver Thread, a ſecond Attempt, like the firſt, kept her juſt ſuſpended till the natural Struggles for Life tortured her to Death, and, in Dying, made her bite her own Tongue through in ſeveral Places.

WHEN Life left poor *Sylvia*'s Body, it ſtretch'd to ſuch a Degree that her Ankle-bones touch'd the Floor of the Room; and her Hand was ſo ſtrongly clenched about the Key of the Door, that the Strength of her Arm muſt have operated againſt her Neck during the whole Time of her Dying.

WHEN the Hour for Riſing came, *Naſh* began to wait for the Sound of her Miſtreſs's Bell; but waiting in vain for a conſiderable time, ſhe firſt Liſtened, and then tried whether the Door was unlocked; and finding every thing faſt and quiet, Half Hour after Half Hour, till near the Middle of the Day, every Body began to ſuſpect that ſomething had happened to *Sylvia*; nevertheleſs it was Half an Hour after two o'Clock on *Thurſday* the 9th of *September* before any Attempt was made to get into the Room; then a Ladder was Reared up againſt one of the Windows; and one of my Men aſcending it, lifted up the Saſh, puſhed the Window Shutters back, and then diſcovered an Object, in the furtheſt Corner of the Room, that made him deſcend the Ladder

with the utmoſt Precipitation: However aſcending it again, upon the Recovery of his Spirits, and taking a pair of Tongs in his Hand, with them he was enabled to get the Key of the Chamber Door, which he gave to one of the Free Stone Maſons; who, upon Entering the Room, with the Servants of the Houſe, found *Sylvia* Dead, Cold, and Stiff.

THE Coroner was immediately ſent for, who Impannelling a Jury, they forthwith ſat on the Body, and in the Evening brought in their Verdict, Lunacy: The Corps was the next Night buried in a Decent manner, in her Father's Grave, in the *Abbey Church*; and the Charge of the Funeral was borne by a Lady with whom *Sylvia* had for many Years been an inſeparable Companion, and to whom I delivered whatever might tend to expoſe the Fair Sex, the Deceaſed in particular.

FIVE Months paſt before any Body would venture to Adminiſter to *Sylvia*'s Effects; at laſt, on my permitting the Creditors to take a New Inventory of what was in my Poſſeſſion, and make a minute Appraizement, *Naſh* became Adminiſtratrix; the Goods were then Sold; and People ſtriving for ſomething to preſerve the Memory of the poor Deceaſed Lady, the Price of every Trifle was ſo advanced that the Creditors were all Paid, and an Overplus remained for the neareſt Relation; though it ought to have gone to me as a Conſideration towards the Damages I ſuſtained on the Score of *Sylvia*'s untimely Death.

NOTHING can be more deplorable than the Fate of this unfortunate young Woman; a Fate that I have heard Hundreds in High Life Lament their not ſuſpecting, that they might have endeavoured to prevent it, tho' it ſhould have been at half the Expence of their Eſtates; and yet many of thoſe People, when common Fame every where Sounded *Sylvia*'s running out of her Fortune, would endeavour to draw her into Play to win her Money; and accept of whatever was offered them from her generous Hand!

SYLVIA's unhappy End firſt reach'd my Ears at *Frocksfield* in my Way to *Bath*; the Sun was then Setting; but nevertheleſs by the Help of Poſt Horſes from *Marlborough*, I reached Home by the Time that her Funeral was over: The Surprize was ſo great that every Buſh I Galloped by looked like an Infernal Spirit; every large Stone and Clod of Dirt that lay in the Road appeared like a Hobgoblin; and Stone Walls reſembled nothing but Swarms of dreadful Spectres. The Ruſtling of the Trees, and the Sound of the Horſes Feet

filled

filled my Ears with nothing but the Groans and Howlings of People in the utmoſt Diſtreſs; and if the Poet that Deſcribed the Journey of *Ulyſſes* to the lower Regions of the Dead had, in Imagination, ſeen the Objects, and heard the Sounds which, in Riding near thirty Miles after the Cloſe of the Day, were perpetually Preſenting themſelves to my Mind and Ears, his Account of a World of Darkneſs, inhabited by the Phantoms of the Dead, might have received ſuch Improvements as would have filled every Reader with Horror and Surprize.

THE Reality of Spirits was never Founded upon a more ſubſtantial Baſis than what I have now mentioned concerning myſelf; and as the Country round about the Hot Springs of *Bath* hath been particularly famous for its Haunted Houſes, I will cloſe this Chapter, and this Eſſay towards a Deſcription of *Bath*, with a brief Account touching the laſt Houſe in the City, that became an Habitation for one of the Spirits of the Gloomy Manſions of *Erebus*.

A WEALTHY Quaker of *Bath* having been Poſſeſſed of a Houſe in Saint *John*'s *Court*, and put it under the Care of a Servant Maid, the Woman was for ſome time exceeding happy in the Enjoyment of the Truſt; but about the Beginning of *December* in the Year 1733, the Scene entirely changed; and a Noiſe on the Outſide of the Building, the Cauſe of which ſhe could neither Diſcover nor Account for, frequently beginning when ſhe was juſt going to Sleep, made her conclude that the Houſe was Haunted, and therefore ſhe ſollicited to be Diſcharged from the Truſt of looking after it any longer.

THE Maſter, inſtead of complying with the Requeſt that was made him, Rebuked the poor Maid for her Credulity, and inſiſted that the Noiſe ſhe had heard was nothing but a Chimera of her own Brain: He ſtiffly denied the Poſſibility of Witches, or of Infernal Spirits coming upon the Earth: And to prevent his Houſe from lying under the Imputation of being Haunted, he reſolved to Lie in the very Room that was pretended to have been moſt Troubled with the Thumping Din of ſome Evil Spirit; and for that End ordered his own Bed to be carried into it.

CHAMPION like, my old Friend and Neighbour took Poſſeſſion of the Room; and being accompanied by his Wife, at their common Hour of Bed Time, they Undreſſed, entered their Bed, and bravely laid themſelves down to Reſt: But alas!

alas! their Repoſe was ſoon interrupted; they diſtinctly heard the Noiſe that had been deſcribed to them; and Sleep departing from their Eyes, as well as Slumber from their Eyelids, every Moment was undoubtedly an Age to them, till the Sun began to approach our Horizon, and diſpell the Blackneſs of the Night.

THE Waggs of *Bath* affirmed that theſe Devil Defiers were ſo Frighted with the Event of their Experiment, that they groſsly offended their Sheets; and ſomething to that Effect the Poet has Recorded in the fourth Volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Page 45: But be that as it was, one ſingle Night's Lodging convinced my Neighbour that his Houſe was really Troubled, and made him apply to three Clergymen of the Eſtabliſhed Church of *England* to Lay the Evil Spirit that Haunted it.

COMMON Fame was not long in determining who this Spirit was, as well as the Shape it aſſumed; every Body affirming it to have been the Ghoſt of a *Black Moor*; and declaring that the Phantom haunted the Houſe under the Figure of a great Maſtiff Dog: They pretended that the *Moor* had been a Servant to a Sea Captain that Dyed in the Room that was Troubled; and that the honeſt Tar, with his laſt Breath, committed the Care of his Negroe to my Neighbour, together with a large Sum of Money: And in the laſt Place they ſaid that the *Moor* was, by they knew not who, firſt Cheated of his Subſtance; then cruelly Murdered in the midſt of all his Sins; and that afterwards his Body was Anatomized by one *Richard Adams* a Collector of Phyſical Plants for the Apothecaries of the City; on which Account his diſtracted Soul was returned to the Earth to take Vengeance of thoſe that had deprived him of his Life and Fortune, Cut and Mangled his Corps, and Boiled his Fleſh and Bones.

EVERY Hair of the Phantom was minutely deſcribed; his Teeth, his Eyes, his Ears, his Tail, and his Claws were remarkably different from thoſe of any living Maſtiff; and *Wedneſday* Evening the 12th of *December* 1733, was appointed for ſending the Monſter to the Bottom of the Red Sea, and there fixing him under the Liquid Element to all Eternity: This getting Breath in the City, moſt of the People of Quality and Faſhion in it flocked to the Haunted Houſe to be preſent at a Ceremony of ſuch an extraordinary Kind; and when Aſſembled, every Body ſat with great Attention till the uſual Hour was over for Troubled Ghoſts to come upon the Earth,

Earth, waiting for that of the *Moor*; nor was the profound Silence broke, till a Lady of Quality called to a Gentleman of Noble Birth, and, by his proper Name, aſked him what it was o'Clock? He anſwered, almoſt Two; but the Words were ſcarce out of his Mouth when the Maſter of our Haunted Houſe, with an Auſtere Viſage, addreſſed himſelf to him, by ſaying, Prithee Friend, art thou a Kin to the Man that is called ——————? Yes Sir, reply'd the Gentleman, I am; the whole Company at the ſame time changing Countenance, and the chief part of them Jogging one another: Why then, anſwered the Quaker, thou art a Kin to a very Wicked Wretch:—You mean, ſaid the Gentleman, one who by a few Indiſcretions in his Juvenile Years may have got that Character:—No, no, anſwered the Quaker, I mean what I ſpeak:—Yes Sir, and you ſpeak right, ſaid the Counteſs of ——————.

THE Debate thus opened continued for a full Hour; the Spirit was forgot; and the Adventure of the Haunted Houſe becoming a Tragi-Comedy ſuperior, perhaps, to any thing that the Wit of Man could Invent; the Aſſembly, inſtead of breaking up with the Horror that muſt have attended a Ceremony to Baniſh a poor diſtracted Soul from a State of Liberty to Eternal Confinement, departed with Raptures, which many of them declared they had never felt before from any Entertainment of the Stage.

THE Ceſſation of the Noiſe during this Evening, and the Merry Concluſion of the Adventure of the Night, made my Neighbour ſuſpect, that what he himſelf had heard was nothing but the Effect of a Trick to Deceive him; and therefore, on *Thurſday* the 13th of *December*, he hired one *William Fraſer*, an honeſt *Scotchman*, and ſturdy Labourer employed in our new Buildings, to wait in the Houſe, Night after Night, for the Return of the Noiſe; and if he ſhould diſcover the Author of it, he was to Chaſtiſe the Demon with a ſtout Oaken Cudgel that was provided for the Purpoſe.

THURSDAY Night the Houſe remained quiet, and not ſo much as a Mouſe was heard to ſtir in it: But *Friday* Evening *Fraſer* was ſoon alarmed with the Approach of the Fiend he was hired to Chaſtiſe; who redoubling his Strokes, made a greater Noiſe than ever; and this was attended with a Blaſt of Wind, whoſe Impetuoſity increaſing, it forthwith grew into a Tempeſt, that ſtripped many Houſes of great Part of

their Covering; and ſent Showers of Slates and Tyles into the Streets, to Combat with the Lamps and Glaſs Windows, which were Shivered to Atoms with a Devaſtation, that the like was never heard of before in the Memory of the oldeſt Man then Living.

In the Midſt of all this the bonny *Scot* kept ſtrictly to his Duty; nor did his Courage fail him, when he found the Noiſe in the Houſe was owing to an inviſible Cauſe.

Credulous People now began to conſtrue the Quaker's hiring this *Scotch* Infidel to Cudgel the Ghoſt of the poor deceaſed *Moor*, as an Act of great Impiety; and as an Act that had Incenſed the Inhabitants of the Infernal Regions to riſe up againſt the City; while others employ'd their Thoughts in exploding the vulgar Notion of Spirits, Witches, and Apparitions: But in the Warmth of the Debate honeſt *Fraſer* catch'd the Devil at his Work; and what ſhould the dreadful Spectre, that had ſo long haunted my Neighbour's Houſe, be, but a ſmall Shutter to a Window, tied ſo looſly, as to have juſt Room for Play when the Wind blew from a particular Point, and the Doors of the Houſe were all Shut!

By ſtraining the String that held this Shutter, the *Scotch* Hero bound the Turbulent Spirit he was hired to find out and Chaſtiſe, as ſtrongly as though it had been fixed at the Bottom of the Red Sea; and, as *Homer* ſays of the Ghoſt of *Tireſias* after *Ulyſſes* had Raiſed and Conſulted it,

> Thus ceas'd the Phantom *Moor*, and ſunk from Sight,
> To the black Palace of eternal Night.

The End of the Fourth Part.

POSTSCRIPT.

GREGORY the Great ſeems to have proceeded no further againſt the Britiſh Univerſity of Stantondrue than to ſilence it; the Ruin of the antient Works that conſtituted the Model of the Pythagorean Syſtem of the Planetary World at that Place was reſerved for much later Times, and happened, for the moſt part, ſince the Reformation; thoſe Works, ſoon after that great Event, becoming the common Quarry for Houſes, for Fence Walls, and for the High Ways till Stones leſs expenſive could be procured for the ſame Purpoſes: And for this I had the moſt inconteſtible Proof, when I, in the Year 1740, ſurvey'd the ſmall Remains of our Stone Town of the Druids.

For an old Maſon of the Pariſh now bearing the Name of that once famous Town, and who had been often employed in ſeveral of the neighbouring Villages to it, aſſured me that he had, from time to time, found, in rebuilding many Walls that had been worn out with Age, vaſt quantities of the Stone of which our Druidical Works appear to have been firſt compoſed: I myſelf ſaw the ſame ſort of Stone broke into ſmall Pieces, and lying promiſcuouſly in ſome of the Roads branching from the Body of the preſent Village of Stantondrue: And a Perſon, venerable by his grey Locks, remembered ſeveral Cart Loads of Stone to have been beaten off from Hakims Coit about ſeventy Years before to Repair the Road wherein that Coit lies; a Depredation ſucceeded by another which has further Reduced the delapidated Stone, ſince the Time that I Meaſured it, full a third Part, for no other end than to mend a Houſe with the ſcalped Pieces, as a young Gentleman of Wadham College in Oxford was lately informed after a particular Enquiry touching this laſt waſte of the only Block of Stone in the Ruins of the whole Work that, by Tradition and its proper Name, claims the Hand of a great Philoſopher for Conveying it from a conſiderable diſtance to the Spot where we now ſee it; common Report making all the other Stones ſo many Human Creatures changed into the Shape and Subſtance of Pillars of the hardeſt Marble the very Moment they came to the Ground, that ſtill bears the poor Remains of them.

But

But the greateſt Depredation on theſe antient Works happened the Year after the Spaniſh Invaſion was over; the Lord of the Mannor wherein they are ſituated then taking all the portable Stones away, as well as ſuch as by their Beds could be eaſily cleft. and with them erecting a Wear and a Mill upon that part of the River that runs within the Orbit of thoſe Stones that repreſented the Planets Jupiter and Saturn.

This baſe and ignoble Work had not been compleated above one hundred Years before a Tenant of the Mannor Houſe, and its Demeſne Lands, began to blow up with Gunpowder, to undermine, to throw down, and to bury as many of the Stones at that time remaining in the Circles repreſenting the Earth and the Moon as he poſſibly could; all this was well remembered by every antient Perſon in the Pariſh that I converſed with in the Year 1740; and there is no doubt but that the ſame rapacious Hand would have left no Footſteps of this ſtupendous Work, if the exceſſive Hardneſs of the Stones now remaining in it, and their great Weight, had not preſerved them, and made them Proof againſt the Evil Spirit that agitated the Spoiler to commit ſuch Laborious and Coſtly Spoil, as the Zeal of Chriſtians, determined to eraſe all Temples and Altars but their own, ſeems never to have once Attempted, much leſs to have Executed.

The Stones that have thus reſiſted Time and barbarous Hands are, by their Situation in a Rich Incloſed Country, rendered Obſcure even to ſome of the People who have their Habitations juſt by them; and the ſame Stones, by their being at a great diſtance from one another, have not that Power of drawing Admiration from Spectators in general which ſeems inſeparable to the Group of Stones on Saliſbury Plain: Theſe, however, appeared ſo inconſiderable in the Days of the Saxons, that thoſe People gave them no higher Title than that of the STONES of HENGIST, while they denominated the other a TOWN for their Multitude, and for the Magnitude of the whole Work conſtituted by them.

Directions for the Book Binder.

VOLUME I. PART I.

The Figure of Bladud to be ſewed in as a ſingle Leaf after Page 38.

The Pavilion for Bathford Spaw to be ſewed in as a ſingle Leaf after p. 70.

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The Duodecaſtyle Edifice for Lyncomb Spaw to be ſewed in as a ſingle Leaf after p. 82.

Doctor Jones's View of Bath to be folded in the middle, and Guarded in after p. 84.

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PART II.

Plate 1,2, to be folded in the middle, and Guarded in after p. 150.

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Plan of the New Buildings at the North Weſt Corner of the City to be folded in the middle, and Guarded in after p. 312.

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The Elevation of one of the Side Buildings of Queen Square to be folded in the middle, and Guarded in after p. 344.

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The Elevation to the North of Mr. Allen's Houſe to be folded in three parts, and to be ſewed in after p. 432.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There being a few Prints now remaining of

A

Plan of the City of BATH,

Copied from the Original Survey of Mr. JOHN WOOD, Architect, A. D. 1735, and Engraved by Mr. JOHN PINE, after the Manner of the celebrated Plan of PARIS; thoſe Prints may be had of J. LEAKE in BATH, and C. HITCH in PATER-NOSTER ROW, LONDON: Of whom may alſo be had,

I. The

Origin of Building:

Or, the

Plagiariſm of the Heathens Detected,

Containing an Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of Architecture from the Creation of the World to the Death of King SOLOMON; and of its Advancement in ASIA, EGYPT, GREECE, ITALY, and BRITAIN till it arrived to its higheſt Perfection.

WHEREIN

The Principles of Architecture, the proper Orders of Columns, the Forms and Proportions of Temples, Baſilicas, Churches and other celebrated Edifices, as well Antient as Modern, are Explained, and Demonſtrated to have taken their Riſe from the Works of the JEWS, and not GRECIANS, as ſuggeſted by Pagan Writers and their Followers.

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II. A Deſcription of the Exchange of BRISTOL:

WHEREIN

The Ceremony of Laying the Firſt Stone of that Structure; together with That of Opening the Building for Publick Uſe is particularly Recited.

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III. CHOIR GAUR,

Vulgarly called STONEHENGE, on SALISBURY PLAIN,

Deſcribed, Reſtored, and Explained;

In a Letter to the Right Honourable EDWARD late Earl of OXFORD and Earl MORTIMER.

WHEREIN

The Operation of the whole Survey is minutely ſet forth.

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